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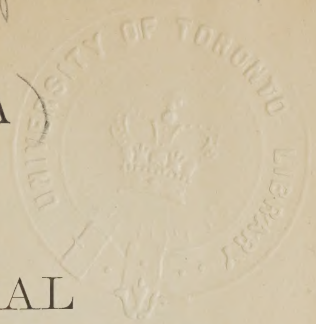
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(CANADA)



STATISTICAL
yearbook of Canada
ABSTRACT AND RECORD

FOR THE YEAR

1888

Vol. 4

FOURTH YEAR OF ISSUE

4656

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

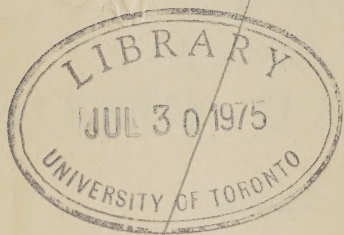


OTTAWA

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1889



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INTRODUCTION

The present issue of the Statistical Abstract contains all the leading tables of former issues, brought down to the close of either the fiscal or calendar year 1888, according to circumstances, and contains, moreover, a number of new tables, particularly in chapters IV, VI, VII, IX and XI.

Chapters VII and XI are entirely new, and will be found to contain much useful information respecting Agriculture, Education, Religion and Crime.

A copy of the Tariff, arranged in alphabetical order, thus doing away with the necessity of an index, will be found as an appendix, together with a list of decisions made by the Board of Customs between 1st June, 1888, and 31st March, 1889.

It is requested that any errors detected, if such exist, may be at once reported to Mr. S. C. D. Roper, Compiler of the Abstract, Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, May, 1889.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1888.

Year	POPULATION ON 31st APRIL.			Immigration	Revenue	DOMINION LANDS		Land in Cultivation	POSTAGE.			Shipping.			VESSELS BUILT		VESSELS REGISTERED		IMPORTS		EXPORTS		PUBLIC DEBT		GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE					REVENUES					CUSTOMS DUTY			POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Persons	Males	Females			Area Sold	Amount Realized		No. of Post Offices	Number of Letters	Number of Newspapers	Inwards		Outwards		No.	Tons	No.	Tons	Total Value	Value Declared for Consumption	Total Value	Gross Debt.	Assets	Net Debt	Railways.	Canals	Public Works.	Mines and Operations	Farms	Fishing	Paid up Capital	A. S. B.	L. S. B.	No.	Number of Depositors	Balance on 31st June																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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* Census. † Including post cards. ‡ Three months, to 30th June.

CANADA

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT AND RECORD

FOR THE YEAR 1888

Preliminary Remarks.

1. The Dominion of Canada consists of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), The Dominion of Canada. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories, (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company), and therefore comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country. Origin of the name 'Canada.'

3. Canada has an area of about 3,470,257 square miles, or, Area. including its water surface, 3,610,000 square miles, and is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south.

4. Among its principal physical features are its inland lakes, which are remarkable for their size and number, and The great lakes.

contain more than half the fresh water of the globe. The largest of these, generally known as the great lakes, separate Canada from the United States, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea :—

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior.....	420	160	32,000	630
Huron—with Georgian Bay...	280	190	24,000	578
St. Clair.....	26	25	320	570
Erie.....	240	80	10,000	565
Ontario.....	180	65	7,300	232
Michigan	320	80	25,600	578

Lake Mi-
chigan.

5. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

Lake na-
vigation.

6. These lakes form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system.

Lakes.

7. The other principal lakes in Ontario are the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lake Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec are Lake Temis-

comingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba are lakes Great Bear (10,000 square miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca (3,000 square miles) Winnipeg, 280 miles long, 57 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea, and an area of 8,500 square miles; Winnipegosis, 120 miles long, 17 miles broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 1,936 square miles, and Manitoba, length 120 miles, breadth 16 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

8. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are the Wotschish and Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

9. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into

the Gulf of Georgia; the Peace River, which rises in that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

Gulfs and
bays.

10. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Islands.

11. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. The former is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

Physical
features.

12. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still very extensively wooded, timber in various forms being one of the principal exports of the country. In the southern part of the centre of the Dominion is a vast tract of prairie land, covered with soil of great richness and adapted for the raising of cereals and roots

of all kinds, while for grazing purposes it is unsurpassed, the climate being suitable for stock-breeding, and the pasturage excellent and almost unlimited. West of the Rocky Mountains is another great tract of forest land, the timber on which is invaluable, while the soil is very fertile, and the country, as it becomes cleared, is found to possess great agricultural capabilities.

13. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the Session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas have been upset. The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, the committee suggest the leasing of fur districts by the Government, with a limitation as to the catch of certain kinds of furs. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be obtained from the fact that the

The Mac-
kenzie
Basin.

Hudson's Bay Company offered for sale in 1887 upwards of 4,200,000 skins. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee point out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada are being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggest that the Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario.

Climate.

14. The climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion.

Climate.

15. The popular idea in other countries for a long time was; and indeed to a certain extent still is, that Canada is a country of perpetual winter, and normally covered with snow, and Canadians themselves are to a large extent to blame for the continuation of the idea, by almost invariably representing Canadian winter scenes in their pictures, by writing descriptions of winter amusements and pastimes alone, and, if desirous of sending their portraits to friends in other countries, by being always represented in winter

costume, with probably a snow-covered forest or frozen lake in the back ground. The facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favorable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July, and as during the last few years the country has become better known it is beginning to be understood that though the winters are at times severe they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favored parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both.

16. An examination of the following table, compiled from the report for 1885 (the last issued) of the Superintendent of the Meteorological Service, and giving the highest, lowest and mean temperature at 105 different places in Canada, will afford the best evidence of the truth of the foregoing remarks: -

Tempera-
ture and
rain fall,
1885.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1885.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
ONTARIO.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Birnam	90·2	—28·9	40·44	25·21	109·5	36·16
Barrie	97·0	—29·1	39·82	20·47	94·5	29·92
Bala	89·5	—34·0	37·15	23·75	128·1	36·56
Beatrice	86·0	—34·7	36·67	27·86	162·5	44·11
Brampton	90·0	—21·0	41·27			
Brockville			39·81			
Brantford	92·0	—19·0	42·12	19·63	34·5	23·08
Beggsboro'	91·0	—42·0	36·04	22·09	131·4	35·23
Bancroft	92·3	—32·8	36·03	20·24	119·1	32·15
Belleville			41·22		91·4	
Cornwall	88·3	—29·0	39·39	25·36	103·7	35·73
Conestogo	86·6	—28·9	39·66	27·43	85·8	36·01
Deseronto	87·6	—24·3	41·43	26·71	86·4	35·35
Durham	90·0	—23·1	40·19	29·77	208·0	50·57
Egremont	86·0	—25·0	37·83	26·29	72·5	33·54
Elora	89·0	—21·0	40·32			
Fort Erie			42·20			
Goderich	89·2	—15·4	41·67	25·40	82·7	33·67
Gravenhurst	87·0	—35·0	38·33	23·24	128·6	36·10
Granton	87·8	—21·5	40·72	30·45	90·9	39·54
Hamilton	93·8	—16·0	43·57	25·08	67·1	31·79
Kingston	86·1	—17·0	40·53	30·80	112·4	42·04
Lakefield	86·0	—27·0	38·59	17·70	102·4	27·94
Lindsay	89·8	—27·4	38·86	19·46	104·0	29·86
London	86·3	—22·9	41·56	27·96	126·6	40·62
London 2nd	89·4	—23·0	41·23			
Mount Forest	88·0	—28·0	39·59			
Northcote	91·0	—31·0	38·01	15·81	91·5	21·96
Newcastle			39·52			
Oshawa	91·2	—17·2	40·85	23·53	55·0	29·03
Ottawa	88·1	—26·9	38·67	20·77	137·4	34·51
Owen Sound	84·0	—32·0	37·18	24·95	126·3	37·58
Port Arthur	89·0	—40·0	32·22	14·93	39·1	18·84
Parry Sound	87·0	—35·6	37·40	27·33	130·7	40·40
Pembroke	95·6	—28·7	40·01	27·39	99·0	37·29
Peterboro'	90·6	—22·0	40·98	23·66	78·5	31·51
Point Clark	81·0	—14·0	39·78	22·64	95·0	32·14
Point Pelee	93·0	—18·0	45·00			
Port Stanley	89·0	—23·9	41·81	28·64	67·9	35·43
Port Dover	88·5	—15·0	42·65	23·52	66·7	30·19
Rockliffe	89·7	—39·7	35·48	18·32	106·8	29·00
St. George	91·1	—15·2	41·57	33·02	78·2	40·84
Stony Creek	94·0	—16·0	42·71	32·67	52·0	37·87
Saugeen	87·8	—30·1	39·29	23·12	143·8	37·50
Stratford	86·0	—25·3	40·30	30·02	111·8	41·20
Simcoe	87·0	—17·0	42·95	24·15	48·1	28·96
Sarnia			39·12	23·30	69·0	30·20
Savanne	84·0	—45·0	34·06		83·0	
Toronto	88·6	—16·1	41·57	26·35	65·6	33·91

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

9

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1885—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded.</i>				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Trenton.....	83·0	—14·0	41·47	26·14	81·8	34·32
Woodstock.....	86·3	—23·0	41·57	31·78	62·7	38·05
Welland.....	90·0	—20·0	41·95	.....	91·5	.....
Windsor.....	95·2	—11·0	44·87	26·50	36·8	30·18
Zurich.....	91·0	—21·0	41·37	25·34	102·3	35·57
<i>QUEBEC.</i>						
Anticosti, S. W. P.....	70·2	—13·9	34·18	23·67	50·6	28·73
“ W. P.....	75·0	—13·5	34·12	16·97	.....	.....
Brome.....	83·0	—22·0	39·47	29·37	63·0	35·67
Bird Rock.....	76·6	—25·3	37·35	15·52	21·5	17·67
Belle Isle.....	69·0	—19·0	31·07	.....	.....	.....
Cranbourne.....	88·8	—28·8	35·11	30·70	178·8	48·58
Chicoutimi.....	86·6	—34·3	31·78	25·25	82·5	33·50
Cape Magdalen.....	83·0	—14·0	35·26	18·45	154·0	33·85
Cape Norman.....	73·0	—15·0	32·40	21·84	176·2	39·46
Danville.....	87·0	—26·0	39·09	24·67	107·8	35·45
Father Point.....	81·0	—26·3	33·89	22·90	117·5	34·65
Huntingdon.....	88·4	—30·0	38·11	31·48	97·0	41·18
Montreal.....	87·1	—21·3	39·27	28·69	177·6	46·45
Point Levis.....	.....	.....	34·81	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	85·3	—25·5	37·03	22·21	164·8	38·69
Richmond.....	90·0	—36·9	37·22	24·90	108·3	35·73
Sherbrooke.....	.....	.....	36·59	.....	.....	.....
<i>NOVA SCOTIA.</i>						
Glace Bay.....	87·0	—15·0	40·58	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	84·5	—8·4	42·51	47·26	93·6	56·62
Pictou.....	86·0	—14·4	43·33	33·88	105·0	44·38
Sydney.....	84·9	—16·8	41·20	43·69	95·8	53·27
Sable Island.....	76·5	9·5	45·02	.....	46·0	.....
Truro.....	86·0	—23·5	41·87	35·17	105·2	45·69
Yarmouth.....	75·8	—2·4	43·05	37·25	121·6	49·41
White Head.....	74·0	—5·0	41·41	30·68	113·0	41·98
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK.</i>						
Bathurst.....	90·0	—20·0	40·16	24·67	139·0	38·57
Chatham.....	84·6	—25·3	38·10	29·52	160·3	45·55
Fredericton.....	88·7	—23·2	38·87	32·52	118·8	44·40
Grand Manan.....	77·6	—12·0	42·10	38·95	47·0	43·65
St. Andrews.....	84·6	—15·2	40·94	29·31	94·9	38·80
St. John.....	81·0	—15·0	40·30	38·34	109·6	49·30
Point Lepreaux.....	72·0	—12·0	39·45	42·00	95·5	51·55

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1885—*Concluded.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
MANITOBA.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Minnedosa	88·2	—48·0	30·24	11·33	45·2	15·85
Russell.....	89·0	—44·0	30·24	.....	.....	.....
Stony Mountain.....	89·7	—46·0	31·54	9·23	10·5	10·28
Sourisford	91·0	—44·0	33·75	11·50	20·0	13·50
Winnipeg.....	89·8	—46·0	32·09	12·30	42·2	16·52
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
Victoria.....	83·0	22·0	50·03	28·14	8·0	28·94
Soda Creek.....	110·0	—30·0	45·45	1·98	20·5	4·03
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
Charlottetown.....	81·7	—16·5	40·67	30·62	114·7	42·09
Kilmahumalg	82·5	—20·9	39·18	29·34	90·0	38·34
THE TERRITORIES.						
Edmonton.....	89·0	—45·5	36·59	10·30	50·6	15·36
Medicine Hat.....	97·7	—41·0	42·67	7·75	16·2	9·37
Qu'Appelle.....	91·1	—46·5	32·74	6·68	52·4	11·92
Grenfell.....	92·0	—48·0	32·68	7·71	24·1	10·12
Parkland.....	87·6	—44·3	30·38	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chipewyan.....	86·4	—48·0	27·51	5·16	57·2	10·88
Pheasant Forks.....	86·0	—47·0	28·76	.....	26·8	.....
Regina.....	95·0	—49·0	32·81	2·89	20·0	4·89
NEWFOUNDLAND.						
St. Johns.....	83·0	—5·0	41·07	48·32	100·9	58·41
Point Rich.....	70·0	—15·0	35·23	32·29	112·0	43·49

Extremes
of mean
tempera-
ture.

17. According to the above figures the extremes of mean temperature in 1885 in the several Provinces were as follows:

	Max.	Min.
Ontario.....	44·87	32·22
Quebec.....	39·47	31·07
Nova Scotia.....	45·02	40·58
New Brunswick.....	42·10	38·10
Manitoba.....	33·75	30·24
British Columbia.....	50·03	45·45
Prince Edward Island.....	39·18	40·67
The Territories.....	42·67	27·51

The highest mean temperature was at Windsor, Ontario, and the lowest at Fort Chipewyan, N. W. T.

18. The following information respecting the weather of 1888 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a useful publication issued by the Superintendent of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at a station in Prince Edward Island, and at the capitals of the other Provinces and of the Territories, have been given, with remarks applicable to all parts of the Dominion. The first table gives the mean temperature at the places named in eleven months in 1887, returns for December not having yet been received:

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Kilmahumag, P.E.I.....	7·87	14·51	25·94	31·37	42·60	57·06
Sydney, N.S.....	16·93	20·79	29·66	32·99	42·74	53·66
Fredericton, N.B.....	6·34	15·87	29·79	37·10	50·30	61·31
Montreal, Que.....	3·66	12·42	23·22	36·85	53·55	65·81
Toronto, Ont.	14·98	21·90	22·44	38·86	50·57	64·42
Winnipeg, Man.....	—14·23	—1·76	6·28	32·81	45·68	62·48
*Regina, N.W.T.	—13·09	—0·0	1·70	29·40	48·10	60·30
Victoria, B. C.....	32·24	41·57	41·73	48·30	54·15	57·42

*Average only—mean not given.

TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES, 1888.

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	62·81	61·00	55·17	46·19	35·67
Sydney, N.S.....	60·20	60·14	55·84	47·26	37·48
Fredericton, N.B.....	65·34	61·19	54·72	41·44	33·76
Montreal, Que.....	67·93	64·18	55·43	39·51	33·45
Toronto, Ont.	66·20	66·02	56·54	43·36	37·42
Winnipeg, Man.....	65·55	60·74	53·05	39·67	23·72
*Regina, N.W.T.	64·08	60·05	54·08	37·08	20·03
Victoria, B.C.	58·67	60·93	57·10	51·12	42·67

*Average only—mean not given.

The average means the average obtained for fourteen years' observation, except where otherwise mentioned. January was remarkable for the great cold that prevailed in almost every part of the Dominion, and the temperature was everywhere very much below the average, in northern Ontario as much as 8·07 (11 years only). Heron Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, reported a temperature of —62. February was more remarkable for the exceedingly rapid changes of temperature than for anything else, the temperature having been about the average, except in British Columbia and the North-West Territories (4 years). Heron Bay again returned the lowest reading :—65. In March the temperature was above the average in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and below in Ontario and the North-West Territories; in April and May it was everywhere below the average, except in British Columbia, complaints being made in the latter month of much damage done by late frosts. In June the temperature was above the average in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, and below in Nova Scotia. A severe cyclone swept the Ottawa Valley on the 5th of this month, causing a great deal of damage. July was chiefly remarkable for a violent storm on the 11th and 12th, which was felt from the lakes to the Atlantic, and was almost unprecedented in violence for the time of year; the temperature was generally below the average. August and September were generally cold and wet, especially in Quebec, and the temperature was everywhere below the average, except in British Columbia. The temperature in October was 4·9 below the average at Toronto, 6·9 at Montreal, 3·0 in New Brunswick, and 1·04 at Halifax. In British Columbia it was 4·0 above. In November the temperature was about the average.

Rain and
snow fall,
1888.

19. The next table gives the total precipitation in inches during the year at the same places :—

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED
PLACES IN CANADA, 1888.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Kilmahuamaig, P.E.I.....	2·82	2·43	2·29	2·21	1·66	1·74
Sydney, N.S.....	4·76	2·08	2·12	4·82	2·38	5·28
Fredericton, N.B.....	3·40	4·07	3·60	0·75	4·46	1·47
Montreal, Que.....	2·81	3·55	3·69	1·54	1·97	3·12
Toronto, Ont.....	1·93	1·68	2·80	1·37	0·84	3·99
Winnipeg, Man.....	0·79	0·31	1·09	1·30	0·17	3·10
Regina, N.W.T....	0·85	0·50	1·25	5·63	0·12	3·68
Victoria, B.C.....	5·02	1·77	3·53	2·26	0·19	2·23

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED
PLACES IN CANADA, 1888.

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	2·95	4·67	5·15	4·65	4·66
Sydney, N.S.....	4·10	4·14	2·09	5·12	4·53
Fredericton, N.B.....	2·12	4·20	4·44	9·99	6·47
Montreal, Que.....	1·32	7·89	3·69	4·54	6·40
Toronto, Ont.....	0·86	2·91	3·29	2·67	2·78
Winnipeg, Man.....	3·78	1·13	1·53	2·71	0·50
Regina, N.W.T.....	1·29	1·35	.....	1·21	0·25
Victoria, B.C.....	0·34	0·42	1·01	3·35	3·69

The rainfall in the earlier months was generally below the average, particularly in April and May, but in August, October and November it very far exceeded the average, particularly in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where considerable damage was done to the crops.

20. The number of storm warnings issued during eleven months by the Meteorological Service was 814, of which 679, or 83·4, were verified. No warnings of this nature were issued during the month of June.

Storm
warnings.

The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

YEAR.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877.....	743	510	68·6
1878.....	860	673	78·3
1879.....	712	591	83·0
1880.....	889	736	82·8
1881.....	854	727	85·1
1882.....	841	658	78·2
1883.....	1,085	858	79·1
1884.....	798	663	83·2
1885.....	830	741	89·3
1886.....	966	799	88·2
1887.....	1,093	972	88·9
1888*.....	814	679	83·4

*11 months.

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 10,425 storm warnings issued during the last twelve years, 8,607, or 82·5 per cent., have been verified.

21. The total number of weather predictions of all kinds during the same time was 5,521, of which 77·4 per cent. were fully, and 91·8 per cent. fully and partly verified.

22. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada, and their development in the future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1888, has reached the large sum of \$15,834,821. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces. Iron

Weather
predic-
tions.

Minerals.

is found in considerable quantities in all the Provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; that of Nova Scotia is particularly fine, and brings in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

23. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are: In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumber and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising;—coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Natural
indus-
tries.

24. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stove, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal.

Manufac-
turing in-
dustries.

25. According to what may be rather called tradition than history the shores of North America were visited on several

Discovery
of Canada

occasions, as early as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage, and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed at Gaspé on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

Principal
events in
Canadian
history.

26. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country :—

1534. July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.

The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.

1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.

August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.

1540. Third visit of Cartier.

1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.

1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.

1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.

1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.

1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.

- 1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
- 1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
- 1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
- 1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
- 1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirk. 117 persons wintered there.
- 1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
- 1635. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
- 1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded.
- 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
- 1667. Population of New France, 3,918.
- 1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
- 1689. August. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the Fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
- 1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
- 1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
- 1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
- 1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
- 1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
- 1720. Population of New France 24,434, and of St. John Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
- 1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
- 1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
- 1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1749. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.
- 1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.
- 1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.
- 1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.
- 1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
- June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
- September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
- September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
- September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.
- 1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.
- September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.
1764. June 21. Issue of the *Quebec Gazette*.*
- In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.
1770. St. Johns Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate Province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which Gen. Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. First issue of the *Montreal Gazette*. This paper is still published.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included).
- British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).
- Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.
- About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various

* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the *Halifax Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara) under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.

Battle of Chateauguay--Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.

September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm--Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

1814. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal.

1831. Population--Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's--the first railroad in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the Provinces was mainly due.
1841. February 1st. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.
- Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
- June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1848. The St. Lawrence canals opened for navigation.
1849. Riots in Toronto and Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin.
1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz., 3 pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.
- Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each Province.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic. Abolition of Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.
- June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.
1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand

Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1888, of \$4,612,538.

1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver's Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.

1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.

June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.

June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.

June 8. First Meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the Confederation of the Provinces were passed.

1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.

July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.

Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.

July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.

1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.

October 29. Hon. Wm. Macdougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Red River Rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

August. Arrival at Fort Garry of the Expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was made out of a portion of the newly-acquired Territory.

1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.

Population of the Dominion, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,024.

1872. Abolition of dual representation.
1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.
 July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
 November 23. Award of Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.
1879. Adoption of a Protective Tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.
1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.
 October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.
 May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
 August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of Rebellion in the North-West; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.
 April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
 April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
 April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
 May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
 May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
 July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.
 July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the Rebellion. Total loss of the Militia and Volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained. Estimated at about 29 killed and 11 wounded.
 November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
 June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important Conference at London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sanford Fleming.
 November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. March 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
 August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

27. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North America Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the command-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor General, appointed by her for a term of five years. Constitution defined.

28. The Governor General takes no active part in legislation, but governs through a Council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parliament who are for the time being Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various administrative Departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry or of removing members of the Privy Council lies with the Governor General. The Privy Council.

29. The Governor General assents in the Queen's name to all measures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may refuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within one year of their having been passed in the Province. The Governor General.

30. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor General; an Upper House styled the Senate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members for which are elected. Parliament.

The
Senate.

31. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member must possess the following qualifications: He must have passed the age of 30 years; be a British subject, born or naturalized; must reside in the Province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of \$4,000 above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth \$4,000, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec, he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed.

Condi-
tions of
Senare.

32. A Senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes vacant if, for two consecutive Sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a Foreign Power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A Senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.

Additions
to Senate.

33. The Governor General may at any time recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addition is made, no further appointment shall be made except, on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number.

Speaker of
Senate.

34. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a Senator, and who in all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor General.

Senato-
rial in-
demnity.

35. Each Senator receives an indemnity of \$1,000 per annum.

Number of
Senators.

36. The present number of Senators is 80, divided among the several Provinces, as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British

Columbia, 3 ; Prince Edward Island, 4 ; and the North-West-Territories, 2.

37. The House of Commons consists of 215 members, representing the several Provinces in the following numbers : House of Commons
Ontario, 92 ; Quebec, 65 ; Nova Scotia, 21 ; New Brunswick, 16 ; Manitoba, 5 ; British Columbia, 6 ; Prince Edward Island, 6 ; and the North-West Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other Provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained.

The present number of members in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting them into the Confederation, but all subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision.

38. The following is the proportionate representation of each Province at the present time, according to the latest census. Proportionate representation.

	Census year.	Population to each Member.
Ontario	1881	20,904
Quebec.....	1881	20,908
Nova Scotia.....	1881	20,979
New Brunswick.....	1881	20,077
Manitoba.....	1886	21,728
British Columbia.....	1881	8,243
Prince Edward Island.....	1881	18,148
The Territories	1885	12,090
Canada .....	.....	20,276

39. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an indemnity at the rate of \$10 per diem if the Session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of \$1,000 for any period over that time. The sum of \$8 per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the Session, unless such absence is caused Term of office and indemnity.

by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10c. per mile each way.

Qualifica-
tions of
Voters.

40. With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of \$300, in towns of \$200, and in counties or elsewhere of \$150; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than \$2 per month, \$6 per quarter, \$12 per half year or \$20 per annum; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than \$300 per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons as the case may be, or is a fisherman and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of \$150; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than \$100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

What
Indians
may vote.

41. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-West Territories are not entitled to vote, and in other parts of Canada only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than \$150, are entitled to vote.

Voting in
N.W.T.

42. In the North-West Territories every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bonâ fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided

within the electoral district for twelve months previous to the election.

43. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were, at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

Voters in
British
Columbia
and P. E.
Island

44. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere. The last general election was held in February, 1887, when the number of voters on the lists (except in the Territories, where there were no lists) was 983,599.

What per-
sons dis-
qualified.

45. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be every where on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the Districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and of the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted up at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially

El. ction
procedure

provided. Voting is by ballot, except in the Territories, where it is open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months does not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members from among themselves.

Privileges
of Parlia-
ment.

46. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867.

Oath of
allegiance

47. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat.

Money
bills.

48. All bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law

Authority
of Parlia-
ment.

49. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects :—

Public Debt.	Banking.
Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measures.
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.

Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
Currency and Coinage.	Penitentiaries.

50. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz: Finance, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs and Department of Secretary of State. Provision has been made by legislation for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new Department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue two Comptrollers will be appointed, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, but shall not, necessarily, have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Each Department is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons.

Adminis-
tration of
public
affairs.

51. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the North-West Territories there is a Legislative Assembly,

Provin-
cial Legis-
latures.

composed of twenty-two elected members, and three legal experts, appointed by the Governor General. There is not yet a responsible Ministry. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures:—

LEGISLATURES.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island.....	13	30
Nova Scotia.....	17	38
New Brunswick.....	17	41
Quebec.....	24	65
Ontario.....		90
Manitoba.....		35
British Columbia.....		25
The Territories.....		25

Authority
of Provin-
cial Legis-
latures.

52. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, management and sale of provincial lands, establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province.

Voters at
Provin-
cial elec-
tions.

53. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-West Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament.

Natural-
ization.

54. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British subject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

55. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments:—

Governors
General
of the
Dominion

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.....	June 1, 1867...	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young).....	Dec. 29, 1868...	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.....	May 22, 1872...	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.....	Oct. 5, 1878...	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.....	Aug. 18, 1883...	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.....	May 1, 1888...	June 11, 1888

The Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways and Canals, died on the 1st April, 1889. The vacancy had not been filled at the date of these sheets going to press.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RT. HON. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON. G.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

1889.

Premier and President of the Council.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
“ Railways and Canals.....	“ John H. Pope.
“ Customs	“ Mackenzie Bowell.
“ Militia.....	“ Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
“ Agriculture	“ John Carling.
“ Inland Revenue.....	“ John Costigan.
Without Portfolio.....	“ Frank Smith.
Secretary of State.....	“ J. A. Chapleau.
Minister of Justice.....	“ Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Without Portfolio.....	Hon. John J. C. Abbott.
Minister of Finance	“ Geo. E. Foster.
“ Marine and Fisheries.....	“ Chas. H. Tupper.
“ the Interior, and Superin- tendent General of Indian Affairs.....	“ Edgar Dewdney.
Postmaster-General.....	“ John G. Haggart.
The above form the Cabinet.	

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE
CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
 Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wm. McDougall, C.B.
 Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
 Peter Mitchell.
 Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
 Sir Edward Kenny.
 James Cox Aikens.
 Alexander Morris.
 Theodore Robitaille.
 Hugh Macdonald.
 Alexander Mackenzie.
 Sir Antoine Aime Dorion (Chief Justice, Quebec).
 Edward Blake.
 Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
 David Laird.
 Donald Alexander Macdonald.
 Thomas Coffin.
 Télésphore Fournier (Judge).
 William Ross.
 Félix Geoffrion.
 William B. Vail.
 David Mills.
 Toussaint Laflamme.
 Richard William Scott.
 Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
 Wilfred Laurier.
 Alfred G. Jones.
 James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
 Louis F. R. Masson.
 Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
 Robert Duncan Wilmot.
 Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
 A. W. McLelan (Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia).
 Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.
 Members of the Privy Council are styled “Honourable.” and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. OF PARLIAMENTS.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament.....	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867..	May 22 1868..	} July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869..	June 22, 1869..	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870..	May 12, 1870..	
	4th.....	" 15, 1871..	April 14, 1871..	
	5th.....	April 11, 1872..	June 14, 1872..	
2nd Parliament	†1st	March 5, 1873..	Aug. 13, 1873..	} Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873..	Nov. 7, 1873..	
3rd Parliament.....	1st.....	Mar. 26, 1874..	May 26, 1874..	} Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875..	April 8, 1875..	
	3rd.....	" 10, 1876..	" 12, 1876..	
	4th.....	" 8, 1877..	" 28, 1877..	
	5th.....	" 7, 1878..	May 10, 1878..	
4th Parliament	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1879..	May 15, 1879..	} May 18, 1882.
	2nd.....	" 12, 1880..	" 7, 1880..	
	3rd.....	Dec. 9, 1880..	Mar. 21, 1881..	
	4th.....	Feb. 9, 1882..	May 17, 1882..	
5th Parliament.....	1st.....	Feb. 8, 1883..	May 25, 1883..	} Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884..	April 19, 1884..	
	3rd	" 29, 1885..	July 20, 1885..	
	4th.....	Feb. 25, 1886..	June 2, 1886..	
6th Parliament.....	1st.....	April 13, 1887..	June 23 1887..	
	2nd.....	Feb. 23, 1888..	May 22, 1888..	

*Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. † Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

57. It will be seen that there have been five complete Parliaments and two Sessions of the sixth since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 87 days, or about 12 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks, 4 days, and the next longest was in 1867-68, viz., 16 weeks, 4 days. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

58. There have only been two changes of Government and three Ministries since Confederation, and with the

Duration
of Parlia-
ment.

Ministries
since 1867.

exception of from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald has been in power during the whole period.

Depart-
mental
changes.

59. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new Department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

Cabinet
Ministers
since 1867.

60. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments :—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION.

FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	
Premier	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	July	1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	July	1, 1867
Minister of Finance....	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Sir John Rose.....	Nov.	30, 1867
	“ Sir Francis Hincks	Oct.	9, 1869
	“ Sir S. L. Tilley.....	Feb.	22, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. MacDougall.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Sir Hector Langevin.....	Dec.	9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Hugh McDonald.....	“	1, 1873
Minister of Customs...	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	Feb.	22, 1873
Minister of Agricul- ture	Hon. J. C. Chapais.....	July	1, 1867
	“ C. Dunkin.....	Nov.	16, 1869
	“ J. H. Pope.....	Oct.	25, 1871
Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July	1, 1867
	“ John O'Connor.....	“	1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Peter Mitchell.....	July	1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. W. P. Howland.....	July	1, 1867
	“ A. Morris.....	Nov	16, 1869
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	July	2, 1872
	“ John O'Connor.....	Mar.	4, 1873
	“ T. M. Gibbs.....	July	1, 1873
Minister of Interior....	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July	1, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
President of Council...	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe.....	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor.....	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald.....	June 14, 1873
Receiver-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny.....	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Theodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin.....	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs.....	June 14, 1873
Without Office.....	Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier.....	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.....	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake.....	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.....	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Wm. Ross.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail.....	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones.....	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs....	Hon. Isaac Burpee.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agricul- ture	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier.....	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster-General	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.....	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntingdon.....	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Albert J. Smith.....	Nov. 7, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*
SECOND MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. Téléphore Fournier.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ Félix Geoffrion.....	July	8, 1874
	“ Rodolphe Laflamme.....	Nov.	9, 1876
	“ Joseph Cauchon.....	June	8, 1877
	“ Wilfrid Laurier.....	Oct.	8, 1877
Minister of Interior.....	Hon. David Laird.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ David Mills.....	Oct.	24, 1876
President of Council..	Hon. L. S. Huntingdon.....	Jan.	20, 1874
	“ J. E. Cauchon.....	Dec.	7, 1875
	“ Edward Blake.....	June	8, 1877
Receiver-General	Hon. Thomas Coffin	Nov.	7, 1873
Secretary of State.....	Hon. David Christie.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ R. W. Scott.....	Jan.	9, 1874
Without Office.....	Hon. E. Blake.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ R. W. Scott.....	“	7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on 16th October, 1878.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Premier	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald.....	Oct.	17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General....	Hon. James McDonald.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ Sir Alexander Campbell.....	May	20, 1881
	“ Sir J. S. D. Thompson.....	Sept.	25, 1885
Minister of Finance...	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	Dec.	10, 1885
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	Jan.	27, 1887
	“ Geo. E. Foster.....	May	29, 1888
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ Sir Hector Langevin.....	May	20, 1879
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. L. F. R. Masson.....	Oct.	19, 1878
	“ Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Jan.	16, 1880
	“ Sir J. P. R. A. Caron.....	Nov.	8, 1880
Minister of Customs....	Hon. Maekenzie Bowell.....	Oct.	19, 1878
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. H. Pope.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ John Carling.....	Sept.	25, 1885

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	
Postmaster-General....	Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin.....	Oct.	19, 1878
	“ Sir A. Campbell.....	May	20, 1879
	“ John O'Connor.....	Jan.	16, 1880
	“ Sir A. Campbell.....	Nov.	8, 1880
	“ John O'Connor.....	May	20, 1881
	“ John Carling.....	“	23, 1882
	“ Sir A. Campbell.....	Sept.	25, 1885
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	Jan.	17, 1887
	“ John G. Haggart.....	Aug.	3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. C. Pope.....	Oct.	19, 1878
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	July	10, 1882
	“ G. E. Foster.....	Dec.	10, 1885
	“ C. H. Tupper.....	May	31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. L. F. G. Baby.....	Oct.	26, 1878
	“ J. C. Aikens.....	Nov.	8, 1880
	“ John Costigan.....	May	23, 1882
Minister of Interior....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. McPherson.....	“	17, 1883
	“ Thomas White.....	Aug.	5, 1885
	“ Edgar Dewdney.....	“	3, 1888
President of Council..	Hon. John O'Connor.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan.	16, 1880
	“ Joseph E. Mousseau.....	Nov.	8, 1880
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	May	20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct.	17, 1883
Receiver-General.....	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell.....	Nov.	8, 1878
Secretary of State.....	Hon. J. C. Aikens.....	Oct.	19, 1878
	“ John O'Connor.....	Nov.	8, 1880
	“ Jos. Mousseau.....	May	20, 1881
	“ J. A. Chapleau.....	July	29, 1882
Without Office.....	Hon. R. D. Wilmot.....	Nov.	8, 1878
	“ Sir D. L. Macpherson.....	Feb.	11, 1880
	“ Frank Smith.....	July	29, 1882
	“ J. J. C. Abbott.....	May	13, 1887

Members
of the
Senate
1889.

61. The following is a list of the Members of Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent :

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1889.

SPEAKER—HON. GEORGE W. ALLAN.

CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Abbott, Jno. J. C.....	Inkerman.	McMillan, Donald.....	Alexandria.
Alexander, George.....	Woodstock.	Macdonald, John.....	Midland.
Allan, George W.....	York.	Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City.
Almon, William J.....	Jr. M. Halifax.	Macfarlane, Alex.....	Wallace.
Archibald, Thomas D..	North Sydney.	MacInnes, Donald.....	Burlington.
Armand, Joseph F.....	Repentigny.	Macpherson, Sir David	Saugeen.
Baillargeon, Pierre.....	Stadacona.	Merner, Samuel.....	Hamburg.
Bellerose, Joseph H.....	De Lanaudière.	Miller, William.....	Richmond.
Bolduc, Joseph.....	Launzon.	Montgomery, Donald...	Park Corner.
Botsford, Amos E.....	Sackville.	Odell, William H.....	Rockwood.
Boucherville, C.E.B. de	Montarville.	O'Donohoe, John.....	Erie.
Boyd, John.....	Jr. M. St. John.	Ogilvie, Alexander W..	Alma.
Carvell, J. S.....	Charlottetown.	Pâquet, Anselme H.....	La Vallière.
Casgrain, Charles E.....	Windsor.	Pelletier, C. A. P.....	Grandville.
Chaffers, William H.....	Rougemont.	Perley, W. D.....	Wolsley.
Clemow, Francis.....	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Poirier, Pascal.....	Acadie.
Cochrane, Matthew H..	Wellington.	Power, Lawrence G.....	Sr. M. Halifax.
De Blois, P. A.....	La Salle.	Price, Evans Jno.....	Laurentides.
Dever, James.....	Sr. M. St. John.	Read, Robert.....	Quinté.
Dickey, Robert B.....	Amherst.	Reesor, David.....	King's.
Drummond, Geo. A.....	Kennebec.	Reid, James.....	Cariboo.
Flint, Billa.....	Trent.	Robitaille, Théodore...	Gulf.
Girard, Marc A.....	St. Boniface.	Rodier, Charles S.....	Mille Isles.
Glasier, John.....	Sunbury.	Ross, J. J.....	De la Durantaye.
Gowan, James R.....	Barrie.	Ryan, Thomas.....	Victoria.
Grant, Robert P.....	Pictou.	Sanford, William E.....	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Guévremont, Jean-B..	Sorel.	Scott, Richard W.....	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Hardisty, Rd.....	Edmonton.	Smith, Frank.....	Toronto.
Haythorne, Robert P...	Queen's County.	Stevens, Gardner G...	Bedford.
Howlan, George W.....	Alberton.	Sullivan, Michael.....	Kingston.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N	Lunenburg.	Sutherland, John.....	Kildonan.
Lacoste, Alexandre.....	De Lorimier.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R...	Rigaud.
Leonard, Elijah.....	London.	Trudel, F. X. A.....	De Salaberry.
Lewin, James D.....	St. John.	Turner, James.....	Hamilton.
McCallum, Lachlan.....	Monck.	Vidal, Alexander.....	Sarnia.
McLelan, Abner R.....	Hopewell.	Wark, David.....	Fredericton.
McDonald, William.....	Cape Breton.	.....	Niagara.
McInnis, Thomas R.....	N. Westminster.	.....	Shawinigan.
McKay, Thomas.....	Colchester.	.....	Bathurst.
McKindsey, George C..	Milton.		

62. The following is a list of the Members of the House of Commons, with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

Members
of House
of Com-
mons,
1889.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1889.

SPEAKER—HON. JOSEPH ALDERIC OUIMET.

CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington.....	Bell, John W.	Durham, E. R....	Ward, Henry A.
Albert.....	Weldon, Richard C.	Durham, W. R....	Blake, Hon. Edward.
Alberta.....	Davis, Donald W.	Elgin, E. R.....	Wilson, John H.
Algoma.....	Dawson, Simon J.	Elgin, W. R.....	Casey, George E.
Annapolis.....	Mills, John B.	Essex, N. R.....	Patterson, James C.
Antigonish.....	Thompson, Hon. J.S.D.	Essex, S. R.	Brien, James.
Argenteuil.....	Wilson, James C.	Frontenac.....	Kirkpatrick, Hon. G.A.
Assiniboia, E.	Dewdney, Hon. E.	Gaspé.....	Joncas, L. Z.
Assiniboia, W.	Davin, Nicholas F.	Glengarry.....	Purcell, Peter.
Bagot.....	Dupont, Flavien.	Gloucester.....	Burns, Kennedy F.
Beauce.....	Godbout, Joseph.	Grenville, S. R..	Shanly, Walter.
Beauharnois.....	Bergeron, Joseph G.H.	Grey, E. R.	Sproule, Thomas S.
Bellechasse.....	Amyot, Guillaume.	Grey, N. R.....	Masson, James.
Berthier.....	Beausoleil, Cléophas.	Grey, S. R.....	Landerkin, George.
Bonaventure.....	Riopel, Louis J.	Guysborough....	Kirk, John A.
Bothwell.....	Mills, Hon. David.	Haldimand.....	Colter, Chas. W.
Brant, W. R.....	Somerville, James.	Halifax.....	{ Jones, Hon. Alfred G.
Brant, S. R.....	Paterson, William.		{ Kenny, Thomas E.
Brockville.....	Wood, John F.	Halton.....	Waldie, J.
Brome.....	Fisher, Sydney A.	Hamilton.....	{ Brown, Adam.
Bruce, E. R.....	Cargill, Henry.		{ McKay, Alexander.
Bruce, N. R.....	McNeill, Alexander.	Hants.....	Putnam, Alfred.
Bruce, W. R.....	Rowand, James.	Hastings, E. R..	Burdett, Samuel B.
Cape Breton... {	McDougall, Hector F.	Hastings, N. R..	Bowell, Hon. Mackenzie
	McKeen, David.	Hastings, W. R..	Corby, Henry.
Cardwell.....	White, R. S.	Hochelaga.....	Desjardins, Alphonse.
Carleton (N.B.)..	Hale, Frederick H.	Huntingdon.....	Scriven, Julius.
Carleton (Ont.)..	Dickinson, George L.	Huron, E. R.....	Macdonald, Peter.
Cariboo.....	Barnard, Frank S.	Huron, S. R.....	McMillan, John.
Chambly.....	Préfontaine, Raymond.	Huron, W. R.....	Porter, Robert.
Champlain.....	Montplaisir, H.	Iberville.....	Béchar, François.
Charlevoix.....	Cimon, Simon X.	Inverness.....	Cameron, Hugh.
Charlotte.....	Gillmor, Arthur H.	Jacques Cartier..	Girouard, Désiré.
Chateauguay....	Holton, Edward.	Joliette.....	Hilaire, N.
Chicoutimi and		Kamouraska.....	Dessaint, Alexis.
Saguenay.....	Couture, Paul.	Kent (N.B.).....	Landry, Pierre A.
Colchester.....	Archibald, Hon. Sir A. G.	Kent (Ont.).....	Campbell, A.
Compton.....	Pope, Hon. John H.	King's (N.B.)....	Foster, Hon. George E.
Cornwall and		King's (N.S.) ..	Borden, Frederick W.
Stormont.....	Bergin, Darby.	King's (P.E.I.) {	McIntyre, Peter A.
Cumberland.....	Dickey, Arthur A.		Robertson, James E.
Digby.....	Jones, Herbert L.	Kingston.....	Macdonald, Rt. Hon.
Dorchester.....	Chouinard, Honoré J.		Sir John A.
Drummond and		Lambton, E. R..	Moncrieff, George.
Arthabaska....	Lavergne, Joseph.	Lambton, W. R..	Lister, James F.
Dundas.....	Hickey, Charles E.	Lanark, N. R....	Jamieson, Joseph.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S. R.....	Haggart, Hon. John G.	Peterboro', E.R.	Lang, John.
Laprairie.....	Doyon, Cyrille.	Peterboro', W.R.	Stevenson, James.
L'Assomption ...	Gauthier, Joseph.	Pictou..... {	Tupper, Charles H.
Laval.....	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.		McDougald, John.
Leeds and Gren-		Pontiac.....	Bryson, John.
ville, N. R.....	Ferguson, Charles F.	Portneuf.....	De St. Georges, J.E.A.
Leeds, S. R.....	Taylor, George.	Prescott.....	Labrosse, Simon.
Lennox.....	Wilson, Uriah.	Prince (P.E.I.) {	Perry, Stanislaus F.
Lévis.....	Guay, Pierre M.		Yeo, James.
Lincoln and		Prince Edward..	Platt, John M.
Niagara.....	Rykert, John C.	Provencher.....	Larivière, A. A. C.
Lisgar.....	Ross, Arthur W.	Quebec, Centre..	Langelier, François.
L'Islet.....	Casgrain, Philippe B.	Quebec, East....	Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid.
London.....	Carling, Hon. John.	Quebec, West....	McGreevy, Hon. Thos.
Lotbinière.....	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec (County)	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Lunenburg.....	Eisenhauer, James D.	Queen's (N.B.)..	Baird, George F.
Marquette.....	Watson, Robert.	Queen's (N.S.)..	Freeman, Joshua N.
Maskinongé.....	Coulombe, Charles J.	Queen's (P.E.I.) {	Davies, Louis H.
Megantic.....	Turcot, George.		Welsh, William.
Middlesex, E.R..	Marshall, Joseph H.	Renfrew, N.R....	White, Peter.
Middlesex, N.R..	Coughlin, Timothy.	Renfrew, S.R....	Ferguson, John.
Middlesex, S.R..	Armstrong, James.	Restigouche....	Moffat, George.
Middlesex, W.R..	Roome, William F.	Richelieu.....	Labelle, Jean-B.
Missisquoi.....	Meigs, David B.	Richmond (N.S.)	Flynn, Edmund P.
Monck.....	Boyle, Arthur.	Richmond and	
Montcalm.....	Thérien, Olaus.	Wolfe (Que.)..	Ives, William B.
Montmagny.....	Choquette, P. A.	Rimouski.....	Fiset, J. B. R.
Montmorency....	Langelier, Charles.	Rouville.....	Gigault, George A.
Montreal Centre.	Curran, John J.	Russell.....	Edwards, W. C.
Montreal East...	Lepine, A. T.	St. Hyacinthe...	Bernier, Michel E.
Montreal West...	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. John (N.B.),	
Muskoka.....	O'Brien, William E.	City.....	Ellis, John V.
Napierville.....	Ste. Marie, Louis.	St. John (N.B.) {	Skinner, Charles N.
N. Westminster..	Chisholm, Donald.	City, County {	Weldon, Charles W.
Nicolet.....	Boisvert, F.	St. John (Que.)..	Bourassa, François.
Norfolk, N.R....	Charlton, John.	St. Maurice.....	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Norfolk, S.R....	Tisdale, David.	Saskatchewan...	MacDowall, D. H.
Northumberland		Selkirk.....	Daly, Thomas M.
(N.B.).....	Mitchell, Hon. Peter.	Shefford.....	Audet, Antoine.
Northumberland		Shelburne.....	Laurie, John W.
(Ont.), E.R....	Cochrane, Edward.	Sherbrooke.....	Hall, Robert N.
Northumberland		Simcoe, E.R....	Cook, H. H.
(Ont.), W.R....	Guillet, George.	Simcoe, N.R....	McCarthy, Dalton.
Ontario, N.R....	Madill, Frank.	Simcoe, S.R....	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Ontario, S.R....	Smith, William.	Soulanges.....	Bain, James W.
Ontario, W.R....	Edgar, James D.	Stanstead.....	Colby, Charles C.
Ottawa (City) {	Perley, William G.	Sunbury.....	Wilmot, jr., Robert D.
	Robillard, Honoré.	Temiscouata....	Grandbois, Paul E.
Ottawa (County)	Wright, Alonzo.	Terrebonne.....	Chapleau, Hon. J. A.
Oxford, N.R....	Sutherland, James.	Three Rivers....	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
Oxford, S.R....	Catherwright, Hon. Sir R.	Toronto, Centre.	Cockburn, George R. R.
Peel.....	McCulla, William A.	Toronto, East...	Small, John.
Perth, N.R.....	Hesson, Samuel R.	Toronto, West...	Denison, Frederick C.
Perth, S.R.....	Trow, James.	Two Mountains..	Daoust, Jean B.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS--*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Vancouver Isl'd.	Gordon, David W.	Wellington, N.R.	McMullen, James.
Vaudreuil	McMillan, Hugh.	Wellington, S.R.	Innes, James.
Verchères	Geoffrion, Hon. Félix.	Wentworth, N.R.	Bain, Thomas.
Victoria(B.C.) {	Baker, Edgar C.	Wentworth, S.R.	Carpenter, F. W.
	Prior, Edward G.	Westmoreland ...	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (N.B.)..	Costigan, Hon. John.	Winnipeg.....	Scarth, William B.
Victoria (N.S.)..	McDonald, John A.	Yale	Mara, John A.
Victoria(O) N.R.	Barron, John A.	Yamaska.....	Vanasse, Fabien.
Victoria(O) S.R.	Hudspeth, Adam.	Yarmouth.....	Lovitt, John.
Waterloo, N.R...	Bowman, Isaac E.	York (N.B.).....	Temple, Thomas.
Waterloo, S.R...	Livingston, James.	York (O.), E.R.	Mackenzie, Hon. A.
Welland.....	Ferguson, John.	York (O.), N.R.	Mulock, William.
Wellington, C.R.	Semple, Andrew.	York (O.), W.R.	Wallace, N. C.

63. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each Province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly :—

Lieutenant-Governors and Provincial Legislatures.

LIUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

PROVINCE.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.....	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.....	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson.....	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C.....	Feb. 8, 1887
Quebec.....	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.....	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.....	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.....	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C.....	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers.....	Oct. 24, 1887

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Nova Scotia.....	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting).....	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C.	" 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey.....	" 4, 1883
	" A. W. McLelan, P.C.	" 9, 1888
New Brunswick.....	Major-General C. H. Doyle.....	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding.....	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C.	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Sam'l Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C.	Oct. 31, 1885
Prince Edward Island.....	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884
British Columbia.....	Hon. J. W. Trutch.....	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards.	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall.....	" 21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson.....	Feb. 8, 1887
Manitoba.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris, P.C.	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C.	Sept. 22, 1882
	" John C. Shultz.....	July 1, 1888
The Territories.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris, P.C.	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881
	" Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1889.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. Oliver Mowat
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	" A. S. Hardy.
" Public Works.....	" C. F. Fraser.
Secretary and Registrar.....	" John M. Gibson.
Treasurer.....	" A. M. Ross.
Minister of Education.....	" G. W. Ross.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" Charles Drury.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution. C
1st Legislature.....	1st	Dec. 27, 1867..	Mar. 4, 1868..	} Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868..	Jan. 33, 1869..	
	3rd	" 3, 1869..	Dec. 24, 1869..	
	4th.....	Dec. 7, 1870..	Feb. 15, 1871..	
2nd Legislature..	1st	Dec. 7, 1871..	Mar. 2, 1872..	} Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873..	" 29, 1873..	
	3rd	" 8, 1874..	" 24, 1874..	
	4th.....	Nov. 12, 1874..	Dec. 21, 1874..	
3rd Legislature.....	1st	Nov. 25, 1875..	Feb. 10, 1876..	} April 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 3, 1877..	Mar. 2, 1877..	
	3rd	" 9, 1878..	" 7, 1878..	
	4th.....	" 9, 1879..	" 11, 1879..	
4th Legislature.....	1st	Jan. 8, 1880..	Mar. 5, 1880..	} Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	" 13, 1881..	" 4, 1881..	
	3rd	" 12, 1882..	" 10, 1882..	
	4th.....	Dec. 13, 1882.	Feb. 1, 1883..	
5th Legislature.....	1st	Jan. 23, 1884..	Mar. 25, 1884..	} Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd	" 28, 1885..	" 30, 1885..	
	3rd	" 28, 1886..	" 25, 1886..	
6th Legislature.....	1st	Feb. 10, 1887..	April 23, 1887..	
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1888..	Mar. 23, 1888..	

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JACOB BAXTER.

CLERK—CHAS. T. GILLMOR.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington	John Stewart Miller.	Middlesex, N.R.	John Waters.
Algoma, East...	Robert Adam Lyon.	Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. George W. Ross.
Algoma, West...	James Conmee.	Monck	Richard Harcourt.
Brant, N.R.	William B. Wood.	Muskoka	George F. Marter.
Brant, S.R.	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.	Norfolk, S.R.	William Morgan.
Brockville	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, N.R.	John B. Freeman.
Bruce, N.R.	John W. S. Biggar.	Northumberland	
Bruce, S.R.	Hamilton P. O'Connor	E.R.	Dr. Willoughby.
Bruce, C.R.	Walter McM. Dack.	Northumberland	
Cardwell	William H. Hammell.	W.R.	Corelli C. Field.
Carleton	Geo. Wm. Monk.	Ontario, N.R.	Isaac J. Gould.
Cornwall and		Ontario, S.R.	John Dryden.
Stormont	William Mack.	Ottawa	Erskine H. Bronson.
Dufferin	Falkner C. Stewart.	Oxford, N.R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney.	Oxford, S.R.	Angus McKay.
Durham, E.R.	Thomas D. Craig.	Parry Sound	Samuel Armstrong.
Durham, W.R.	James W. McLaughlin	Peel	Kenneth Chisholm.
Elgin, E.R.	J. C. Dance.	Perth, N.R.	George Hess.
Elgin, W.R.	Andrew B. Ingram.	Perth, S.R.	Thomas Ballantyne.
Essex, N.R.	Gaspard Pacaud.	Peterborough,	
Essex, S.R.	William D. Balfour.	E.R.	Thomas Blezard.
Frontenac	H. Smith.	Peterborough,	
Glengarry	James Rayside.	W.R.	James R. Stratton.
Grenville	Frederick J. French.	Prescott	Alfred Evanturel.
Grey, N.R.	David Creighton.	Prince Edward..	John A. Sprague.
Grey, C.R.	Joseph Burke.	Renfrew, S.R.	John A. McAndrew.
Grey, S.R.	John Blyth.	Renfrew, N.R.	Thomas Murray.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Russell	Alex. Robillard.
Halton	William Kerns.	Simcoe, E.R.	Charles Drury.
Hamilton	John M. Gibson.	Simcoe, W.R.	Thomas Wylie.
Hastings, W.R.	Gilbert W. Ostram.	Simcoe, C.R.	Orson J. Phelps.
Hastings, E.R.	William P. Hudson.		Edward F. Clarke.
Hastings, N.R.	Alpheus F. Wood.	Toronto	Henry E. Clarke.
Huron, E.R.	Thomas Gibson.		John Leys.
Huron, S.R.	Archibald Bishop.	Victoria, E.R.	John Fell.
Huron, W.R.	Hon. Alex. M. Ross.	Victoria, W.R.	John S. Cruess.
Kent, E.R.	Robert Ferguson.	Waterloo, N.R.	E. W. B. Snider.
Kent, W.R.	James Clancey.	Waterloo, S.R.	Isaac Master.
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe.	Welland	James E. Morin.
Lambton, E.R.	Peter Graham.	Wellington, S.R.	Donald Guthrie.
Lambton, W.R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee.	Wellington, E.R.	Charles Clarke.
Lanark, N.R.	W. C. Caldwell.	Wellington, W.R.	Absalom S. Allan.
Lanark, S.R.	William Lees.	Wentworth, N.R.	James McMahon.
Leeds	Robert H. Preston.	Wentworth, S.R.	Nicholas Awrey.
Lennox	Walter W. Meacham.	York, E.R.	George B. Smith.
Lincoln	William Garson.	York, W.R.	John T. Gilmour.
London	William R. Meredith.	York, N.R.	E. L. Davis.
Middlesex, E.R.	Richard Tooley.		

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. AUGUSTE REAL ANGERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1889.

Premier and President of the Council.....	Hon. H. Mercier.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	" G. Duhamel.
Treasurer.....	" Jos. Shehyn.
Commissioner of Public Works.....	" P. Garneau.
Provincial Secretary.....	" C. A. E. Gagnon.
Attorney-General.....	" A. Turcotte.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization.....	" W. Rhodes.
Member without office.....	" D. A. Ross.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1887.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st.....	Dec. 27, 1867..	Feb. 24, 1868..	} May 27, 1871
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869..	April 5, 1869..	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869..	Feb. 1, 1870..	
	4th.....	" 3, 1870..	Dec. 24, 1870..	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1871..	Dec 23, 1871..	} June 7, 1875,
	2nd	" 7, 1872..	" 24, 1872..	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873..	Jan. 28, 1874..	
	4th.....	" 3, 1874..	Feb. 23, 1875..	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 5, 1875..	Dec. 24, 1875..	} Mar. 22, 1878.
	2nd	" 11, 1876..	" 28, 1876..	
	3rd	Dec 19, 1877..	Mar. 9, 1878..	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	June 5, 1878..	July 20, 1878..	} Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	" 19, 1879..	Oct. 31, 1879..	
	3rd	May 28, 1880..	July 24, 1880..	
	4th.....	April 28, 1881..	June 30, 1881..	
5th Legislature	1st.....	Mar. 9, 1882..	May 27, 1882..	} Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883..	Mar. 30, 1883..	
	3rd	Mar. 28, 1884..	June 10, 1884..	
	4th.....	" 5, 1885..	May 9, 1885..	
	5th.....	April 8, 1886..	June 21, 1886..	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 27, 1887..	May 18, 1887..	
	2nd	May 15, 1888..	July 12, 1888..	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE. CLERK—G. BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma.....	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon.....	Larochelle, L. N.
Bedford	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides..	Bresse, Guillaume.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isle.....	Champagne, L. C.
De Lanaudière...	Lavallée, Vincent P.	Montarville.....	De Boucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière....	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny ...	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier.....	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud.....	Provost, Wilfrid.
De Salaberry.....	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont.....	La Bruère, P. B. de.
Golfe.....	Ross, David A.	Shawinigan	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville.....	Dionne, Elisée.	Sorel	Dorion, Jos. A.
Inkerman	Bryson, George.	Stadacona.....	Hearn, John.
Kénébec	Pacaud, Edouard.	Victoria.....	Ward, James K.
Lasalle.....	Larue, F. X. P.	Wellington	Gilman, Francis E.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. F. G. MARCHAND.

CLERK—L. DELORME.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil	Owens, William	Missisquoi	Spencer, E. E.
Bagot	Pilon, Joseph	Montcalm	Taillon, Hon. L. O.
Beauce	Blanchet, Hon. Jean	Montmagny	Bernatchez, N.
Beauharnois	Bisson, E. H.	Montmorency	Desjardins, L. G.
Bellechasse	Faucher de St. Maurice, N.H.E.	Montreal East....	David, L. O.
Berthier	Sylvester, Louis.	Montreal West....	Hall, John S., jun.
Bonaventure.	Martin, Dr. H. J.	Montreal Centre	
Brome	Lynch, Hon. W. W.	Napierville	Lafontaine, E.
Chambly	Rochelleau, A.	Nicolet	Tourigny, Henri Brunl.
Champlain	Trudel, Ferdinand	Ottawa	Rochon, Alfred
Charlevoix.	Morin, Joseph	Pontiac	Poupore, W. J.
Chateauguay	Robidoux, J. E.	Portneuf	Tessier, Jules
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Dumais, G.	Quebec Centre...	Rinfret <i>dû</i> Malouin, Dr. R. F.
Compton	McIntosh, John, jr.	Quebec West	Murphy, Owen
Deux Montagnes	Beauchamp, B.	Quebec East	Shehyn, Jos.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Quebec County..	Casgrain, T. C.
Drummond and Arthabaska	Girouard, Joseph E.	Richelieu	Cardin, L. P.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Richmond and Wolfe	Picard, Jacques
Hochelaga	Villeneuve, J. O.	Rimouski	Martin, E. O.
Huntingdon	Cameron, Dr. A.	Rouville	Lareau, E.
Iberville	Duhamel, G.	St. Hyacinthe....	Mercier, Hon. H.
Jacques Cartier..	Boyer, Arthur	St. Jean	Marchand, Hon. F. G.
Joliette	Basinet, Louis	St. Maurice	Duplessis, L. T. N. J.
Kamouraska	Gagnon, C. A. E.	Shefford	De Grosbois, T. B.
Laprairie		Sherbrooke	Robertson, Hon. J. G.
L'Assomption ...	Forest, Ludger	Soulanges	Bourbonnais, O. G.
Laval	LeBlanc, P. E.	Stanstead	Baldwin, Ozro.
Lévis	Lemieux, F. X.	Temiscouata	Deschênes, G. H.
L'Islet	Déchêne, F. G. M.	Terrebonne	Nantel, G. A.
Lotbinière	Laliberté, Edouard H.	Trois Rivières....	Turcotte, Hon. A.
Maskinongé	Caron, Edouard.	Vaudreuil	Lapointe, Alfred
Mégantic	Rhodes, Hon. W.	Verchères	Lussier, A. E. E.
		Yamaska	Gladu, Victor

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867).

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. ARCHIBALD WOODBURY McLELAN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1889.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General.....	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines.....	" Charles E. Church.
Members without Office.....	" Thomas Johnson.
" "	" Angus Macgillivray
" "	" Daniel McNeil.
" "	" Duncan C. Fraser.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868..	Sept. 21, 1868..	} April 17, 1871..
	2nd	April 29, 1869..	June 14, 1869..	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870..	April 18, 1870..	
	4th.....	" 2, 1871..	" 4, 1871..	
2nd Legislature..	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1872..	April 18, 1872..	} Nov. 23, 1874..
	2nd	" 27, 1873..	" 30, 1873..	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1874..	May 7, 1874..	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 11, 1875..	May 6, 1875..	} Aug. 21, 1878..
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876..	April 4, 1876..	
	3rd	" 15, 1877..	" 12, 1877..	
	4th.....	" 21, 1878..	" 4, 1878..	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 6, 1879..	April 17, 1879..	} May 23, 1882..
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880..	" 10, 1880..	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881..	" 14, 1881..	
	4th.....	Jan. 19, 1882..	Mar. 10, 1882..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 8, 1883..	April 19, 1883..	} May 20, 1886..
	2nd	" 14, 1884..	" 19, 1884..	
	" 19, 1885..	" 19, 1885..	" 24, 1885..	
	4th.....	" 25, 1886..	May 11, 1886..	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 10, 1887..	May 3, 1887..	
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888..	April 16, 1888..	

*Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax.

CLERK—ALBERT PETERS.

The Honourable—

John McKinnon.

Samuel Creelman.

D. McN. Parker.

E. R. Oakes.

James Butler.

Loran L. Baker.

Charles M. Francheville.

David McCurdy.

Hiram Black.

The Honourable—

W. H. Owen.

Geo. Whitman.

Samuel Locke.

M. H. Goudge.

W. H. Ray.

Thos. L. Dodge.

Jno. McNeil.

Duncan C. Fraser.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER.

CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis Co.....	Hon. J. W. Longley. Frank Andrews.	Inverness.....	Hon. D. McNeill. John McKinnon.
Antigonish.....	Hon. A. McGillivray. Colin F. McIsaac.	King's.....	L. Rand. Wm. C. Bill.
Cape Breton.....	Colin Chisholm. Wm. McKay.	Lunenburg Co...	Hon. C. E. Church.
Colchester.....	Geo. Clarke. F. A. Laurence.	Pictou.....	W. Cameron. G. McColl.
Cumberland	T. R. Black. R. L. Black.	Queen's	C. H. Munro. Jos. H. Cook.
Digby	Henry M. Robichau John S. McNeill.	Richmond.....	A. M. Hemeon. Jos. Matheson.
Guysborough.....	Otto S. Weeks. James A. Fraser.	Shelburne	David A. Hearn. Wm. F. McCoy.
Halifax	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding. Hon. M. J. Power. Wm. Roche, jun.	Victoria.....	Hon. Thos. Johnson. John A. Fraser.
Hants	Allan Haley. Arch. Frame.	Yarmouth	John L. Bethune. Albert Gayton. William Law.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1889.

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary.....	" David McLellan.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.....	" P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General.....	" James Mitchell.
Solicitor-General.....	" R. J. Ritchie.
Members without office.....	" A. Harrison.
" "	" Gaius S. Turner.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868..	Mar. 23, 1868..	} June 3, 1870.
	2nd.....	Mar. 4, 1869..	April 21, 1869..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 10, 1870..	" 7, 1870..	
2nd General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871..	Feb. 22, 1871..	} May 15, 1874.
	2nd.....	April 5, 1871..	May 17, 1871..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 29, 1872..	April 11, 1872..	
	4th.....	" 27, 1873..	" 14, 1873..	
	5th.....	" 12, 1874..	" 8, 1874..	
3rd General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 18, 1875..	April 10, 1875..	} May 14, 1878.
	2nd.....	" 17, 1876..	" 13, 1876..	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1877..	Mar. 16, 1877..	
	4th.....	Aug. 28, 1877..	Sept. 5, 1877..	
	5th.....	Feb. 26, 1878..	April 18, 1878..	
4th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879..	April 15, 1879..	} May 25, 1882.
	2nd.....	Mar. 9, 1880..	" 23, 1880..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 8, 1881..	Mar. 25, 1881..	
	4th.....	" 16, 1882..	April 6, 1882..	
5th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883..	Mar. 3, 1883..	} April 2.
	2nd.....	April 12, 1883..	May 3, 1883..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 28, 1884..	April 1, 1884..	
	4th.....	" 26, 1885..	" 6, 1885..	
	5th.....	" 25, 1886..	" 2, 1886..	
6th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Mar. 3, 1887..	April 5, 1887..	
	2nd.....	" 1, 1888..	" 6, 1888..	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1889.

PRESIDENT—HON. GEORGE F. HILL.

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—GEORGE BOTSFORD.

The Honourable—

Barberie, J. Cunard
 Davidson, Allan A.
 Flewelling, G. Hudson
 Hanington, Daniel
 Harrison Archibald
 Hill, George F. (President)
 Holly, James
 Jones, Thomas Rosenele

The Honourable—

McInerney, Owen
 Richard, Ambrose D.
 Ryan, James
 Thompson, Fred. P.
 White, George W.
 Woods, Francis
 Young, Robert

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—THE HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY, JUN.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Members.	Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.
Alward, Silas.....	St. John City.	McLellan, Hon. David..	St. John County.
Atkinson, M. C. (M.D.)	Carleton.	Mitchell, Hon. James...	Charlotte.
Baird, George T.....	Victoria.	Moore, David R. (M.D.)	York.
Bellamy, Richard.....	York.	Morissey, John.....	Northumberland
Berryman, John (M.D.)	St. John City.	Murray, William.....	Restigouche.
Black, Joseph L.....	Westmoreland.	Palmer, Albert.....	Queen's.
Blair, Hon. A. G.....	York.	Phinney, James D.....	Kent.
Burchill, John P.....	Northumberland	Pugsley, Hon. Wm.,	
Douglas, William.....	Charlotte.	jun. (Speaker)	King's.
Glazier, Arthur.....	Sunbury.	Quinton, William A....	St. John County.
Hanington, D. L.....	Westmoreland.	Ritchie, Hon. R. J.....	"
Harrison, Charles B....	Sunbury.	Russell, James.....	Charlotte.
Hetherington, Thomas.	Queen's.	Ryan, Hon. Patrick G....	Gloucester.
Hibbard, George.....	Charlotte.	Stocton, A. A.....	St. John County.
Humphrey, John A.....	Westmoreland.	Taylor, Geo. L. (M.D.)	King's.
Hutchins, Ernest.....	Northumberland	Thériault, Levite.....	Madawaska.
Ketchum, George R.....	Carleton.	Turner, Hon. G. S.....	Albert.
Killam, Amasa E.....	Westmoreland.	Tweedie, Lemuel J.....	Northumberland
LaBillois, Charles H...	Restigouche.	White, Albert S.....	King's.
LeBlanc, Oliver	Kent.	Wilson, William.....	York.
Emmerson, Henry R....	Albert.	Young, John.....	Gloucester.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1889.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of	
Agriculture and Immigration.....	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney-General and Railway Commissioner.....	“ Joseph Martin.
Minister of Public Works.....	“ James A. Smart.
Provincial Secretary.....	“ James E. P. Prendergast.
Provincial Treasurer.....	“ Lyman M. Jones.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.. ...	1st.....	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	} Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd.....	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	*4th.....	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature ...	1st.....	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	} Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd.....	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd.....	“ 30, 1877.	“ 28, 1877.	
	4th.....	“ 10, 1878.	“ 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature.....	†1st.....	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	} Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	April 27, 1882.	“ 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st.....	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	} Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd.....	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd.....	“ 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th.....	“ 4, 1886.	“ 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	} June 16, 1888.
	2nd.....	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature.....	†1st.....	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct. 16, 1888.	
	§2nd.....	Nov. 8, 1888.	.....

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888.

§ Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. WM. WINRAM.

CLERK—C. A. SADLER.

Constituencies.	Members.
Beautiful Plains.....	Crawford, John.
Birtle.....	Mickle, Chas. J.
Brandon, City.....	Smart, Hon. Jas. A.
Carillon.....	Jérôme, Martin.
Cartier.....	Gelley, Thomas.
Centre Winnipeg.....	McMillan, D. H.
Cypress.....	Wood, E. J.
Dennis.....	McLean, Daniel.
Dufferin.....	Roblin, R. P.
Emerson.....	Thomson, Jas.
Killarney.....	Young, F. M.
Kildonan.....	Norquay, Hon. John.
Lakeside.....	McKenzie, K.
Lansdowne.....	Dickson, E.
La Verandrye.....	Lagimodière, Wm.
Lorne.....	O'Malley, R. G.
Manitou.....	Winram, Wm.
Minnedosa.....	Gillies, J. D.
Morden.....	Lawrence, Alex.
Morris.....	Martin, A. F.
Mountain.....	Greenway, Hon. Thos.
Norfolk.....	Thompson, S. J.
North Brandon.....	Sifton, Clifford.
North Winnipeg.....	Jones, Hon. L. M.
Portage la Prairie.....	Martin, Hon. Joseph.
Rockwood.....	Jackson, S. J.
Rosenfeldt.....	Winkler, Enoch.
Russell.....	Fisher, James.
St. Andrews.....	Colcleugh, F. W.
St. Boniface.....	Marion, Roger.
Shoal Lake.....	Harrower, Jas.
Souris.....	Campbell, A. McI.
South Brandon.....	Graham, H. C.
South Winnipeg.....	Campbell, Isaac.
Springfield.....	Smith, Thos. H.
Turtle Mountain.....	Hettle, John.
Westbourne.....	Morton, Thos. L.
Woodlands.....	Prendergast, Hon. Jas. E. P.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. HUGH NELSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1889.

President of the Council.....	Hon. Robert Dunsmuir.
Premier and Attorney-General.....	“ A. E. B. Davie.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Clerk of Executive Council.....	“ John Robson.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.....	“ Forbes George Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.....	“ John Herbert Turner.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. of Legislatures.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 15, 1872..	April 11, 1872..	} Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd	Dec. 17, 1872..	Feb. 21, 1873..	
	3rd	“ 18, 1873..	Mar. 2, 1874..	
	4th.....	Mar. 1, 1875..	April 22, 1875..	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 10, 1876..	May 19, 1876..	} April 12, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 21, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	
	3rd	“ 7, 1878..	“ 10, 1878..	
3rd Legislature.....	1st	July 29, 1878..	Sept. 2, 1878..	} June 13, 1882.
	2nd	Jan. 29, 1879..	April 29, 1879..	
	3rd	April 5, 1880..	May 8, 1880..	
	4th.....	Jan. 24, 1881..	Mar. 25, 1881..	
	5th.....	Feb. 23, 1882..	April 21, 1882..	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 25, 1883..	May 12, 1883..	} June 3, 1886.
	2nd	Dec. 3, 1883..	Feb. 18, 1884..	
	3rd	Jan. 12, 1885..	Mar. 9, 1885..	
	4th.....	“ 25, 1886..	April 6, 1886..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 24, 1887..	April 7, 1887..	
	2nd	“ 27, 1888..	“ 28, 1888..	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. CHARLES E. POOLEY.

CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

Names.	Constituencies.
Allen, Edward.....	Lillooet.
Anderson, G. W.....	Victoria.
Baker, Lt.-Col. Jas.....	Kootenay.
Beaven, Robert.....	Victoria City.
Bole, W. Norman.....	New Westminster City.
Cowan, George.....	Cariboo.
Croft, Henry.....	Cowichan.
Davie, Hon. A. E. B.....	Lillooet.
Davie, Theodore.....	Victoria City.
Duck, Simeon.....	"
Dunsmuir, Hon. Robert.....	Nanaimo.
Fry, Henry.....	Cowichan.
Grant, John.....	Cassiar.
Higgins, D. W.....	Esquimalt.
Humphreys, Hon. T. B.....	Comox.
Ladner, W. H.....	New Westminster.
Martin, G. B.....	Yale.
Mason, Joseph.....	Cariboo.
Nason, J. B.....	"
Orr, James.....	New Westminster.
Pooley, Hon. C. E. (Speaker).....	Esquimalt.
Robson, Hon. John.....	New Westminster.
Semlin, C. A.....	Yale.
Thompson, Geo.....	Nanaimo.
Tolmie, Jas.....	Victoria.
Turner, Hon. J. H.....	Victoria City.
Vernon, Hon. Forbes Geo.....	Yale.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1889.

President and Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works.....	“ Geo. W. Bentley.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands	“ Donald Ferguson.
Member without Office.....	“ Samuel Prowse
“	“ John Lefurgey.
“	“ A. J. Macdonald.
“	“ Neil McLeod.
“	“ J. O. Arsenault.
“	“ James Nicholson.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

NUMBER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly.....	1st.	Mar. 5, 1874..	April 23, 1874..	} July 1, 1876.
	2nd	“ 18, 1875..	“ 27, 1875..	
	3rd	“ 16, 1876..	“ 29, 1876..	
2nd General Assembly....	1st.	Mar. 14, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	} Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd	“ 14, 1878..	“ 18, 1878..	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879..	Mar. 11, 1879..	
3rd General Assembly. ...	1st.	April 24, 1879..	June 7, 1879..	} April 15, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1880..	April 26, 1880..	
	3rd	“ 1, 1881..	“ 5, 1881..	
	4th.....	“ 8, 1882..	“ 8, 1882..	
4th General Assembly.....	1st.	Mar. 20, 1883..	April 27, 1883..	} June 5, 1886.
	2nd	“ 6, 1884..	“ 17, 1884..	
	3rd	“ 11, 1885..	“ 11, 1885..	
	4th.....	April 8, 1886..	May 14, 1886..	
5th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 29, 1887..	May 7, 1887..	
	2nd	“ 22, 1888..	April 28, 1888..	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. THOMAS W. DODD.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL—JOHN BALL.

Hon. John Balderston.	Hon. Peter S. McNutt.
“ James Clow.	“ Alexander Martin.
“ Thomas W. Dodd.	“ Joseph Murphy.
“ J. W. Fraser.	“ James Nicholson.
“ Thomas Kickham.	“ Benjamin Rogers.
“ Alexander Laird.	“ John G. Scrimgeour.
“ A. B. MacKenzie	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN A. McDONALD.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY—ARCHIBALD McNEILL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
King's County, 1st District.....	Maclean, John
“ “.....	Maclean, James R.
“ 2nd District.....	Sullivan, Hon. W. W.
“ “.....	Underhay, J. C.
“ 3rd District.....	McDonald, Hugh L.
“ “.....	Shaw, Cyrus A.
“ 4th District.....	Prowse, Hon. S.
“ “.....	MacLeod, Angus
“ Georgetown.....	Macdonald, Hon. A. J.
“ “.....	Gordon, Daniel
Queen's County, 1st District....	Sinclair, Peter
“ “.....	Sutherland, James M.
“ 2nd District.....	Farquharson, Donald
“ “.....	Wise, Joseph.
“ 3rd District.....	Kelly, Lucius.
“ “.....	Ferguson, Hon. Donald.
“ 4th District.....	Forbes, George.
“ “.....	McLean, Angus A.
“ Charlottetown	Blake, Patrick
“ “.....	McLeod, Hon. Neil.
Prince County, 1st District.....	Mathewson, J. A.
“ “.....	McMillan, Bernard D.
“ 2nd District.....	Yeo, John
“ “.....	Richards, J. W.
“ 3rd District	Macdonald, Hon. J. A.
“ “.....	Arsenault, Hon. J. O.
“ 4th District.....	Bell, John H.
“ “.....	Bentley, Hon. G. W.
“ 5th District.....	Gillis, J. F., M.D.
“ “.....	Lefurgey, Hon. John

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER, HAYTER REED. ASST. INDIAN COMMISSIONER, A. E. FORGET.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

1889.

(Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.)

F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod.
Dr. F. Jelly, North Regina.Wm. Sutherland, North Qu' Appelle.
Hillyard Mitchell, Batoche.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LEGAL EXPERTS.

(Appointed by the Governor General in Council.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson, Regina.
Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, Calgary.

Hon Mr. Justice Macleod, Macleod.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY—R. B. GORDON.

Constituencies.	Members.
Batoche	Hillyard Mitchell.
Battleford	James Clinkskill.
Calgary	John Lineham.
	H. S. Cayley.
Edmonton	H. C. Wilson.
	Frank Oliver.
Kinistino	James Hoey.
Macleod.....	F. W. G. Haultain.
Medicine Hat.....	Thomas Tweed.
Moose Jaw.....	Jas. H. Ross.
Moosomin	Jno. Ryerson Neff.
North Qu' Appelle.....	Wm. Sutherland.
North Regina.....	David F. Jelly.
Prince Albert.....	Wm. Pearson.
	Jno. F. Betts.
Red Deer.....	Robt. G. Brett.
Souris.....	Jno. G. Turriff.
South Qu' Appelle.....	Geo. S. Davidson.
South Regina.....	Jno. Secord.
Wallace.....	Joel Reaman.
Whitewood.....	Alex. G. Thorburn.
Wolseley	B. P. Richardson.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICES—9 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.....	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.....	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.....	May 23, 1888.

64. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was re-appointed High Commissioner.

The High
Commis-
sioner.

65. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office.

Sove-
reigns
and
rulers
in
principal
countries.

66. It will be noticed that the Emperor of Brazil has reigned longer than any other monarch, having succeeded to the throne in 1831, at the age of six years. Queen Victoria comes next, succeeding in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Since the death of William I, Emperor of Germany, William III, of Holland, is the oldest sovereign. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the world.

Oldest
and long-
est reign-
ing Sov-
ereigns.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1889.

COUNTRY.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria.....	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	“.....		Empress of India.....	1877
Afganistan.....	Abdurrahman Khan.		Ameer of Afganistan.....	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I.....	1830	Emperor of Austria.....	1848
	“ “.....		King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	1835	King of the Belgians.....	1865
Brazil.....	Dom Pedro II.....	1825	Emperor of Brazil.	1831
Bulgaria.....	Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg.	1861	Prince.....	1887
China.....	Kuang Hsu.....	1871	Emperor of China.....	1875
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	1818	King of Denmark.....	1863
Egypt.....	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha.	1853	Khedive of Egypt.....	1879
France.....	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot.	1837	President of the French Republic.	1887
German Empire....	William II.....	1859	German Emperor.....	1888
	“.....		King of Prussia.....	1888
Greece.....	George I.....	1845	King of the Hellenes.....	1864
Holland.....	William III.....	1817	King of the Netherlands..	1849
Italy.....	Humbert.....	1844	King of Italy.....	1878
Japan.....	Mutsuhito.....	1852	Mikado of Japan.....	1867
Mexico.....	Porfirio Diaz.....		President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Montenegro.....	Nicholas.....	1841	Prince of Montenegro.....	1860
Morocco.....	Mulai Hassan.....	1831	Sultan of Morocco.....	1873
Persia.....	Nasser-ed-Deen.....	1829	Shah of Persia.....	1848
Peru.....	General Caceres.....		President of the Republic of Peru.	1886
Portugal.....	Dom Luis I.....	1838	King of Portugal.....	1861
Roumania.....	Charles I.....	1839	Prince of Roumania..	1866
	“.....		King “.....	1881
Russia.....	Alexander III.....	1845	Czar of Russia.....	1881
Servia.....	Alexander I.....	1876	King of Servia.....	1889
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.....	1886	King of Spain.....	1886
	Maria Christina.....	1858	Queen Regent.....	1885
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II.....	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland.....	Bernard Hammer....		President of Swiss Confederation.*	1889
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali Pasha.....	1817	Bey of Tunis.....	1882
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	1844	Sultan of Turkey.....	1876
United States.....	B. Harrison.....	1833	President of the United States.	1889
Zanzibar.....	Seyyid Khalif.....		Sultan of Zanzibar.....	1888

*Elected annually.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

67. The last census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and the following table is a comparative statement of the population at that date, and on 2nd April, 1871, the date of the preceding census:—

POPULATION OF CANADA—1871 AND 1881.

PROVINCE.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Prince Edward Island	47,121	46,900	94,021	54,728	54,163	108,891
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	387,800	220,538	220,034	440,572
New Brunswick	145,888	139,706	285,594	164,119	157,114	321,233
Quebec	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	678,109	690,918	1,359,027
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	1,620,851	976,461	946,767	1,923,228
Manitoba.....	9,837	9,158	18,995	37,207	28,747	65,954
British Columbia.....	20,905	15,342	36,247	29,503	19,956	49,459
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	28,113	28,333	56,446
Total	1,842,174	1,792,850	3,635,024	2,188,778	2,136,032	4,324,810

PROVINCE.	INCREASE.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Prince Edward Island	7,607	7,263	14,870	16·1	15·4	15·8
Nova Scotia.....	26,746	26,026	52,772	13·7	13·4	13·6
New Brunswick	18,231	17,408	35,639	12·4	12·4	12·4
Quebec.....	82,068	85,443	167,511	13·7	14·3	14·0
Ontario.....	147,871	154,506	302,377	17·8	19·5	18·6
Manitoba.....	27,370	19,589	46,959	278·2	213·9	247·2
British Columbia.....	8,598	4,614	13,212	41·1	30·0	36·4
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	346,604	343,182	689,786	18·81	19·1	18·97

Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.

Census
N.-W.T.
1885, Ma-
nitoba,
1886.

68. A census of three of the Provisional Districts in the North-West Territories was taken in 1885, when the population was found to be 48,362, and a census of Manitoba was taken in 1886, showing a population of 108,640. Full particulars of these census returns will be found in the Statistical Abstract for 1887.

The popu-
lation can
only be
estimated.

69. No information is available for ascertaining the increase of population since 1881 (except as above mentioned), with any great practical accuracy. The population used in different parts of this work is derived from logarithmetical calculations based on census returns, and is believed to be sufficiently near the mark to be of value in the calculations for which it is used; but it will be readily understood that from the absence of returns of births and deaths and from the incessant movement of population, both ways, across the long frontier, of which it is impossible to keep any record, any statement, based on these assumptions, would be probably very much astray.

Progress
of some
principal
cities and
towns in
Canada.

70. The following table will give some idea of the increase in population and value of property in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada. Forty-one places were applied to for particulars, but answers were only received from those given below, and thanks are due to the several clerks for furnishing the same. There has been an increase in the aggregate population of the places named, since 1881, of 42·77 per cent., and in the aggregate assessment of 47·41 per cent. The average rate of increase in population in all the cities and towns of the Dominion in 1881 as compared with 1888 was 33·0 per cent. With the exception of Winnipeg, where the increase has of course exceeded all normal rates, the greatest progress has been made by Toronto, the population of this city having increased 116·54 per cent., and the assessment 76·37 per cent.

PROGRESS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, BETWEEN THE YEARS 1881 AND 1888.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1888.
	1881.	1888.	1881.	1888.	
			\$	\$	\$
Montreal	*140,747	200,000	‡80,273,910	109,000,000	10,500,000
Toronto	77,034	166,809	56,286,039	99,276,057	9,894,623
Hamilton	35,359	43,082	15,650,000	21,048,990	‡2,478,332
London	19,725	26,960	10,194,919	13,340,935	‡2,176,936
Ottawa	25,600	40,000	10,198,530	14,337,845	2,461,461
Halifax	*36,100	40,000	14,468,520	21,562,403	†.....
Winnipeg	6,249	22,098	9,196,435	19,523,890	341,746
St. Thomas	9,275	10,476	2,543,925	3,854,871	236,056
Charlottetown	*11,485	†.....	2,520,280	3,687,395	262,000
Sherbrooke	7,446	9,177	2,025,655	2,897,650	160,000
Guelph	10,025	10,173	2,899,060	3,177,950	444,321
Brantford	10,555	13,054	3,630,490	5,053,260	263,855
St. Catharines	9,498	10,080	4,060,510	4,696,385	153,555
Peterborough	6,750	8,989	2,568,395	3,789,975	185,550
Windsor	6,377	8,602	1,946,400	2,687,450	255,000
Cornwall	*4,468	6,402	743,475	1,349,115	82,531
Collingwood	4,134	5,114	995,408	1,338,381	81,000
Cobourg	5,084	4,692	1,512,605	1,562,697	241,176
Lindsay	*5,080	5,781	1,397,731	1,726,910	168,741
Galt	*5,187	7,162	1,166,356	1,791,365	104,450
Barrie	4,611	5,387	1,320,528	1,315,659	76,900
Brockville	7,374	8,593	2,085,060	3,407,431	78,921
Woodstock	*5,373	8,314	1,598,190	2,287,353	140,142
Port Hope	5,324	5,161	1,437,351	1,504,279	191,287
St. John, N.B.	*26,127	†.....	15,624,000	19,026,500	2,795,139

* Census. † No returns. ‡ Real estate only. ¶ For year 1887.

71. The greatest care is taken by the Department of Agriculture in collecting immigration returns and making them as accurate as possible, and under ordinary circumstances these returns would be most important factors in determining the increase in population; but standing alone, as they do, and without the assistance of any system of ascertaining the emigration, or of any system of collection of births and deaths, they are not reliable for that purpose, but at the same time contain much valuable information in themselves.

72. According to the returns furnished by the Department for 1888, the total number of immigrant arrivals was 174,474, of whom 85,708 were passengers for the United States and settlers, 1888.

States, while the remaining 88,766 expressed their intentions of remaining in Canada. These figures show a decrease, as compared with 1887, of 1,105 in the total number of arrivals, but an increase of 4,240 in the number of settlers in Canada. The following numbers are those of immigrant arrivals in each of the years named who stated their intentions of settling in Canada:—

IMMIGRANT SETTLERS IN CANADA, 1880-1888.

1880.....	38,505
1881.....	47,991
1882.....	112,458
1883.....	133,624
1884.....	103,824
1885.....	79,169
1886.....	69,152
1887.....	84,526
1888.....	88,766

Settlers in the North-West, 1888. 73. The total number of persons reported as having gone into Manitoba and the North-West was 40,937, and 11,333 are said to have gone out, leaving a net settlement of 29,604 persons, which was an increase, as compared with 1887, of 7,919.

Land settled upon in Manitoba, 1888. 74. According to statistics collected by the Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg, upwards of 600,000 acres of land were actually settled upon in Manitoba in 1888, the great bulk having been taken up in quarter-sections of 160 acres. This would mean that nearly 4,000 farmers have settled upon land in Manitoba during the past year, which, at the moderate estimate of three to a family, would mean an increase from this source alone of 12,000 souls.

Discontinuance of assisted passages. 75. No assisted passages were granted since 27th April, 1888, and while it is probable that considerable numbers were kept back who would have come at the cheaper rate, it is evident, from the figures given above, that the discontinuance of the policy did not materially check immigration, and the class of immigrants was decidedly above the

average. The average rate of passage during the year was £4 sterling (\$19.46), the previous assisted rate having been £3 (\$14.60.)

76. The nationalities of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec and Halifax were as follow :—

Nationalities of immigrants.

Nationalities.	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
English.....	13,211	13,519	26,730
Irish.....	1,809	754	2,563
Scotch.....	3,752	1,328	5,080
Germans.....	403	749	1,152
Scandinavians.....	8,038	790	8,828
French and Belgians.....	255	1,014	1,269
Other countries.....	1,062	1,435	2,497
Total.....	28,530	19,589	48,119

It will be seen that Scandinavians still continue to arrive in large numbers, and they form a very desirable class of immigrants.

The nationalities of the numbers reported in each Province by the Custom officials are given below :—

PROVINCES.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Ontario.....	1,011	386	360	420	2,021	5,381	331	9,910
Quebec.....	579	169	57	118	727	14,425	2,393	18,468
Nova Scotia.....	134	.....	23	.....	65	584	63	869
New Brunswick.....	121	28	9	5	90	662	49	964
Manitoba.....	126	18	38	21	63	150	230	646
British Columbia.....	291	19	26	19	118	90	69	632
P. E. Island.....	35	6	35	.....	13	77	5	171
Total.....	2,297	635	548	583	3,097	21,369	3,140	31,660

77. The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, showed an increase of 1,838 as compared

Customs arrivals.

with 1887, and the number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 1,622, being 676 less than in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last six years:—

	Number.
1883.....	1,218
1884.....	2,011
1885.....	1,746
1886.....	1,988
1887.....	2,298
1888.....	1,622

Arrivals
by sea.

78. All the immigrants by sea arrived in steamers sailing vessels not having been for some years used for this purpose.

Difficulty
of obtain-
ing cor-
rect re-
turns.

79. The numbers of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be.

Uncer-
tainty of
immigra-
tion re-
turns.

80. It is only possible to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each Province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would probably considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the Department and by the agents that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be

thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures for that Province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations, for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those emigrating from the country.

81. A comparative statement of the values of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1886, 1887 and 1888, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Reported at Agencies.....	\$2,458,241	\$2,731,005	\$2,594,112
“ Customs.....	997,335	1,148,903	1,180,343
Total.....	<u>\$3,455,576</u>	<u>\$3,879,908</u>	<u>\$3,774,455</u>

Value of
money
and effects
brought
in by set-
tlers.

And an examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country :—

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY
SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

	Value.
1875.....	\$1,344,573
1876.....	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576
1887.....	3,879,908
1888.....	3,774,455

It must be remembered, however, that the means for obtaining information of this kind is very defective, and there can be little doubt that the actual value is considerably above the amount reported.

Occupations of immigrants.

82. The trades and occupations of the immigrants landed at Quebec and Halifax were as follow :—

	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
Farmers.....	1,469	2,098	3,567
Labourers.....	11,956	6,032	17,988
Mechanics.....	998	637	1,635
Clerks and Traders.....	70	263	333
Female Servants.....	No returns	1,659	1,659
	<hr/> 14,493 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,689 <hr/>	<hr/> 25,182 <hr/>

Demand for female help.

83. The various immigration agents report that the demand for female domestic and farm servants continues to increase, and the present supply is very inadequate to meet it. Persons of these classes, and also farm labourers, may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival.

84. The total expenditure in 1888 was \$182,951, and in 1887, \$313,773; there was the large decrease, therefore, in the year under consideration, of \$130,822. Immigra-
tion ex-
penditure.

85. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was \$3.96, and including arrivals so reported, was \$2.55; the figures for the preceding year, 1887, being \$5.74 and \$3.96 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875:— Cost of
settlers
per head.

YEAR.	NOT INCLUDING CUSTOMS.		INCLUDING CUS- TOMS.	
	Settlers.	Amount.	Settlers.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1875	19,243	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876	14,499	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877	15,323	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884	68,633	6 28	103,824	4 15
1885	46,868	6 62	79,169	3 92
1886	43,875	6 87	69,152	4 36
1887	54,704	5 74	84,526	3 71
1888	57,106	3 96	88,766	2 55

And it will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably less than it was some years ago.

86. According to Mr. Mulhall ("Fifty Years of Progress," p. 12) the number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign has been 9,101,000, and their destinations have been as follow:— Emigra-
tion from
United
Kingdom,
1837-1887.

United States.....	5,902,000
Australia.....	1,484,000
Canada.....	1,311,000
Capec, &c.....	404,000

9,101,000

By far the largest proportion, viz., 64·85 per cent., went to the United States, and a slightly larger number went to Australia than came to Canada, the proportions being 16·30 per cent. and 14·40 per cent., respectively. Mr. Mulhall says that the components of the above number were:—

Irish.....	4,186,000
English.....	4,045,000
Scotch.....	870,000
	<hr/>
	9,101,000
	<hr/>

Area of
Canada.

87. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,610,257 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 2,944,628 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area of the Australasian Colonies 3,075,030, or 535,227 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire is 7,999,618 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian Colonies comprises very nearly seven-eighths of the whole Empire.

Area of
Europe
and Ca-
nada com-
pared.

88. The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 145,745 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area com-
pared
with Great
Britain
and Unit-
ed States.

89. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 600,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska, and about 18,000 square miles larger than both combined.

Area of
the world.

90. The estimated area of the world is 52,511,004 square miles, and its estimated population 1,433,887,500. Canada, therefore, covers rather more than one-fourteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and eighty-sixth part of the estimated population.

91. The following are the areas of the several Provinces and Districts. Areas of the Province, &c.

	Square Miles.
Ontario.....	181,800
Quebec.....	188,688
Nova Scotia.....	20,907
New Brunswick.....	27,174
Manitoba.....	60,520
British Columbia.....	341,305
Prince Edward Island.....	2,133
District of Keewatin.....about	400,000
“ Alberta.....	100,000
“ Assiniboia.....	95,000
“ Athabasca.....	122,000
“ Saskatchewan.....	114,000
Remainder of the Territories.....	1,816,730
	<hr/> 3,470,257
Great lakes, rivers, &c., not included in above areas	140,000
	<hr/> <hr/> 3,610,257

The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was added to the District of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883. The areas of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec can only be considered as approximate, the northern boundaries of both Provinces not having yet been exactly defined. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 18,885 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain.

92. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the Provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other Province, the proportion being 51·0 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 21·0 persons. The following is the order in which the Provinces stand, according to density of population :

Prince Edward Island,	Quebec,
Nova Scotia,	Manitoba,
New Brunswick,	British Columbia.
Ontario,	

Popula-
tion and
areas of
British
Posses-
sions.

93. The following table, compiled principally from official sources, gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its possessions, according to the latest available information :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COLONY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe:	Sq. Miles.		
United Kingdom—			
England and Wales.....	58,764	28,628,804	487
Scotland.....	29,820	4,034,156	135
Ireland.....	32,531	4,790,614	147
Soldiers and sailors aboard.....	.....	216,000	.....
Total, United Kingdom.....	121,115	37,669,574	311
Gibraltar.....	2	23,991	11,995
Heligoland.....	1	*2,001	2,001
Malta.....	117	160,679	1,373
Total Europe.....	121,235	37,856,245	312
Asia:			
Aden.....	66	35,165	533
Ceylon.....	25,365	2,850,000	112
Cyprus.....	3,584	*186,173	52
Hong Kong.....	30	212,951	7,098
India (British).....	1,648,944	209,832,123	125
Labuan.....	30	5,883	196
North Borneo.....	27,500	150,000	5
Perim.....	5	150	30
Straits Settlement.....	1,472	537,000	365
Total, Asia.....	1,122,772	213,809,445	190
Africa:			
Ascension.....	35	200	6
Cape Colony.....	219,700	1,377,213	6
Gambia.....	69	*14,150	205
Gold Coast.....	18,784	1,405,450	75
Lagos.....	1,069	100,000	94
Mauritius.....	713	368,163	516
Natal.....	18,750	477,100	25
St. Helena.....	47	5,085	108
Sierra Leone.....	3,000	*60,546	20
Total, Africa.....	262,167	3,807,907	14

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

COLONY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Person to the Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
America:			
Bermudas.....	19	15,347	807
Honduras.....	6,400	*27,452	4
Canada.....	3,470,257	4,972,101	1
British Guiana.....	109,000	277,038	2
Newfoundland.....	42,000	*197,335	4
West Indies—			
Bahamas.....	4,466	48,000	10
Turk's Island.....	169	4,778	28
Jamaica.....	4,193	603,500	143
Windward Islands—			
St. Lucia.....	238	42,301	177
St. Vincent.....	133	45,844	344
Barbadoes.....	166	*173,522	1,045
Grenada.....	133	48,346	363
Tobago.....	114	20,335	172
Leeward Islands—			
Virgin Islands.....	57	*5,287	93
St. Kitts.....	65	*29,137	448
Nevis.....	50	*11,864	237
Antigua.....	170	*34,964	206
Montserrat.....	32	11,680	365
Dominica.....	291	*28,211	97
Trinidad.....	1,754	183,486	104
Total America.....	3,639,707	6,780,528	1·86
Australasia:			
New Zealand.....	104,027	603,361	5
New South Wales.....	309,175	1,042,919	3
Queensland.....	668,224	366,940	0·55
South Australia.....	903,425	317,446	0·35
Tasmania.....	26,375	142,478	5
Victoria.....	87,884	1,036,119	11
Western Australia.....	975,920	41,699	0·04
Total Australasia.....	3,075,030	3,550,962	1
South Seas:			
Fiji Islands.....	7,740	124,658	16
Falkland Islands.....	6,500	1,843	0·28
Total, South Seas.....	14,240	126,501	8
Total, British Possessions.....	8,235,151	265,931,588	32

*Census.

Popula-
tion and
areas of
foreign
countries.

94. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Estimated. Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary.....	240,942	39,640,834	1886	164
Belgium.....	11,373	5,909,975	1886	520
Denmark.....	14,124	2,108,000	1886	149
“ Colonies of.....	86,614	115,988	1880	1
France.....	204,177	*38,218,903	1886	187
“ Colonies of.....	1,788,268	16,459,995	1882	9
German Empire.....	211,149	*46,855,704	1885	221
Greece.....	25,014	*1,979,453	1879	79
Italy.....	114,410	29,943,607	1886	262
Montenegro.....	3,550	*220,000	1879	62
Netherlands.....	12,648	4,390,857	1886	347
“ Colonies of.....	766,137	28,637,341	1886	37
Portugal.....	34,038	*4,708,178	1881	138
“ Colonies of.....	705,258	3,338,951	.....	5
Roumania.....	48,307	5,500,000	1887	114
Russia in Europe.....	2,095,504	88,205,353	1884	42
“ in Asia.....	6,548,600	15,865,740	1884	2
Total Russian Empire.....	8,644,104	104,071,093	1884	12
Servia.....	18,800	*1,937,172	1885	103
Spain.....	197,767	17,226,254	1885	87
“ Colonies of.....	163,876	9,996,058	.....	61
Sweden and Norway.....	294,184	6,676,189	1885	23
Switzerland.....	15,892	2,940,602	1886	185
Turkey in Europe.....	125,289	9,277,040	1886	74
“ Asia.....	729,380	16,174,056	1886	22
“ Africa.....	398,873	1,000,000	1886	2
“ Egypt.....	11,000	6,817,265	1886	620
Total Turkish Empire.....	1,264,542	33,268,361	1886	26
Total Europe.....	24,773,820	541,532,969		22
ASIA.				
China.....	1,297,999	383,000,000	1885	295
“ Dependencies.....	2,881,560	21,180,000	1885	7
Corea.....	82,000	12,000,000	1886	146
Japan.....	148,456	38,151,217	1886	257
Persia.....	628,000	7,653,600	1881	12
Siam.....	250,000	6,000,000	1886	24
Total Asia.....	5,288,015	467,984,817		88

*Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.				
Liberia.....	14,300	1,068,000	1886	75
Madagascar.....	228,500	3,500,000	1886	15
Morocco.....	219,000	5,000,000	1886	23
South African Republic.....	114,360	360,000	1886	3
Tunis.....	42,000	1,500,000	1886	36
Zanzibar.....	625	240,000	1886	384
Total Africa.....	618,785	11,668,000		19
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic.....	1,125,086	3,435,286	1887	3
Bolivia.....	772,548	1,952,079	1886	3
Brazil.....	3,219,000	12,922,375	1886	4
Chili.....	293,970	*2,526,969	1885	8
Colombia.....	504,773	3,878,600	1881	8
Costa Rica.....	23,200	*182,073	1883	7
Ecuador.....	248,370	*1,004,651	1885	4
Guatemala.....	46,800	1,357,900	1887	29
Hayti.....	10,204	572,000	1886	56
Honduras.....	46,400	458,000	1884	10
Mexico.....	742,148	10,447,974	1882	14
Nicaragua.....	49,500	275,815	1883	6
Paraguay.....	91,970	*239,774	1887	3
Peru.....	463,747	2,699,945	1876	6
Salvador.....	7,225	*651,130	1886	90
San Domingo.....	18,045	504,000	1887	28
United States.....	3,602,990	60,150,785	1887	17
Uruguay.....	73,538	596,463	1886	8
Venezuela.....	632,695	2,121,988	1884	3
Total America.....	11,972,209	105,977,807		9
OCEANICA.				
Hawaii.....	6,677	*80,578	1884	12
Total.....	42,659,506	1,127,244,171		26

*Census.

Popula-
tion of the
world.

95. According to figures in the Statesman's Year Book 1888, the estimated population of the world in 1886 was :

	Millions.
Europe.....	347
Asia.....	789
Africa.....	197
America.....	112
Oceanica	38
<hr/>	
The World.....	1,483
<hr/>	

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collec-
tion of
vital
statistics.

96. Twenty-six towns made returns of mortuary statistics for the year 1887, and with the exception of certain figures collected by the Provincial Government, with more or less accuracy, these returns are the only means of information respecting the urban rate of mortality in Canada that are available, and they, moreover, comprise the only vital statistics of any nature collected by the Dominion Government, except such as are obtained at the taking of each census, and except those statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church.

Deaths in
certain
towns in
Canada.

97. The following table gives the number of deaths in twenty-six cities and towns in Canada, together with the ratio per 1,000 deaths at different ages. The figures are taken from the mortuary statistics, and, while fairly correct, must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve :—

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN
CANADA, 1887.

CITIES.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	RATIO PER 1,000 DEATHS AT						Ages not given.
			1 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.		
Montreal.....	6,051	30.74	641.38	72.88	106.92	79.00	99.65	17	
Toronto.....	2,441	19.34	467.43	102.83	153.63	132.73	142.56	82	
Quebec.....	1,818	28.36	552.25	74.81	106.16	90.21	176.57	.....
Hamilton.....	773	17.94	393.27	94.44	196.63	133.25	179.82	2.59	
Halifax.....	727	18.17	365.89	72.90	169.19	155.43	236.59	.....
Ottawa.....	813	21.96	530.14	77.49	116.85	118.08	157.44	.....
St. John, N.B.	589	20.95	336.16	96.78	168.08	129.03	269.95	.....
London.....	425	16.15	320.00	110.59	183.53	164.70	221.18	.....
Winnipeg.....	522	24.55	636.02	88.12	176.24	55.56	40.23	3.83	
Kingston.....	267	16.86	232.21	89.89	157.30	179.80	340.82	.....
Charlottetown.....	163	11.98	349.69	67.49	171.78	110.43	300.61	.....
Brantford.....	201	15.99	353.23	89.55	129.35	174.13	248.46	4.98	
Hull.....	503	41.91	689.86	129.22	67.59	35.79	77.54	.....
Guelph.....	163	15.98	355.83	116.56	196.32	92.03	239.26	.....
Belleville.....	204	20.12	357.84	58.82	147.06	112.75	323.53	.....
St. Thomas.....	162	15.77	382.72	86.42	209.88	141.97	179.01	.....
Three Rivers.....	246	25.21	585.36	81.30	101.63	93.50	138.21	.....
Chatham.....	99	11.86	313.13	191.92	171.72	90.91	232.32	.....
Sherbrooke.....	214	24.25	584.11	112.15	116.82	60.75	126.17	.....
Peterborough.....	148	17.08	358.11	81.08	202.70	114.87	243.24	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	205	17.08	268.29	63.42	268.29	282.93	117.07	.....
Fredericton.....	115	16.42	347.83	113.04	104.35	147.82	286.96	.....
Sorel.....	243	35.89	625.51	102.88	69.96	61.73	139.92	.....
Woodstock.....	137	18.18	379.56	160.58	94.89	138.69	226.28	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	181	27.10	524.86	55.25	93.92	93.92	232.05	.....
Galt.....	112	16.72	321.43	125.00	160.71	116.07	276.79	.....

98. Four new places, viz., Victoria, B.C., Brantford, Woodstock and Hull made returns in 1887. The heaviest death rate in the table was that of Hull, viz., 41.91 per 1,000 inhabitants, this very high rate being caused by excessive infant mortality, out of a total number of deaths of 503 not less than 335 being children under five years of age. Sorel, which had a death rate of 44.88 in 1886, stood second on the list with 35.89. Diphtheria and throat diseases were again extremely prevalent there, 35 per cent. of the deaths

Death rates compared.

having occurred from these causes, the proportion last year having been 30·36 per cent. The death rate in Montreal showed a marked increase, having risen from 27·99 in 1886 to 30·74 in 1887, principally owing to an increase in infant mortality. The healthiest places were apparently Chatham and Charlottetown, but the rates are so exceedingly low, 11·86 and 11·98, respectively, that it may well be doubted whether they represent complete returns.

Deaths of
children.

99. The largest number of deaths are of course among children, but the rate in some places was much higher than it ought to have been, as can be seen from the preceding table. The highest rates will be found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that among these French Canadians there is a correspondingly high birth rate. Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 17,522, 8,922, or 50·92 per cent. were of children under five years of age, and 5,793, or 33·06 per cent., of those under one year. This latter proportion was slightly smaller than in 1886, when it was 34·54 per cent. The four most fatal diseases to children under one year were, as before: atrophy and debility, 1,554; diarrhœal affections, 1,475; diseases of the respiratory organs, 530; and premature birth, 325; making an aggregate of 3,884 deaths, or 67·04 per cent. of the total number. The proportion last year was 66·15 per cent.

Deaths of
illegiti-
mate chil-
dren.

100. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 996; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct returns. The fact that out of the whole number, 868, or 87 per cent., were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception

of illegitimate children, leaving only 128 to be divided among 23 towns, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number 45·78 per cent. were under one month and 87·35 per cent. under one year. There were no deaths of this description returned from the city of Hull, but the proportion of deaths of children under five years of age was no less than 689·86 per 1,000 deaths. According to Dr. Playter, "it is universally conceded by sanitarians that the mortality in the young affords the best indication of the degree of salubrity or sanitary condition of a locality." The number of cases of children still-born returned was 883.

101. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 30, 19 being males and 11 females, 14 out of the 30 having occurred in Montreal and Toronto. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31.

Deaths
from sui-
cide.

102. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 26 cities making returns in 1887. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is slightly different from that of the preceding year. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

Deaths
from most
fatal dis-
eases.

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, 1887.

CITIES.	Atro- phy and debility.	Diarrhoeal affections.	Phthisis.	Lung diseases.	Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.
Montreal.....	1,196	786	487	534	491	388	215	311
Toronto.....	249	229	223	281	195	143	124	64
Quebec.....	211	212	187	160	86	200	61	55
Hamilton.....	78	55	104	96	32	39	56	29
Halifax.....	48	41	120	90	11	38	41	14
Ottawa.....	54	145	61	59	39	45	34	8
St. John, N.B.....	48	56	123	79	19	24	21	37
London.....	22	25	66	26	39	20	15	8
Winnipeg.....	33	119	34	41	48	20	12	17
Kingston.....	45	10	35	24	5	9	21	8
Charlottetown.....	7	15	33	11	.....	6	3	7
Brantford.....	12	27	21	10	12	10	18	2
Hull.....	104	29	23	21	77	10	8	45
Guelph.....	14	8	22	16	16	8	8	5
Belleville.....	15	18	21	28	.....	10	17	9
St. Thomas.....	6	34	21	10	4	5	4	3
Three Rivers.....	41	16	23	14	10	8	12	10
Chatham.....	6	6	14	4	8	3	8	3
Sherbrooke.....	31	23	25	23	7	21	2	6
Peterboro'.....	5	15	15	16	10	4	9	4
Victoria, B.C.....	5	13	25	25	1	7	30	6
Fredericton.....	4	14	16	8	7	4	7	7
Sorel.....	8	42	28	3	20	11	8	65
Woodstock.....	8	6	7	17	19	1	10	8
St. Hyacinthe.....	79	4	14	6	6	8	3	3
Galt.....	1	21	12	8	7	4	9	3
Total.....	2,330	1,969	1,760	1,610	1,169	1,046	756	737

ORDER OF FATALITY.

1886.	1887.
Atrophy and debility.	Atrophy and debility.
Diarrhoeal affections.	Diarrhoeal affections.
Lung diseases.	Phthisis.
Phthisis.	Lung diseases.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.
Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Throat affections.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.

Deaths of
children
from cer-
tain disea-
ses.

103. Of the total number of deaths from atrophy and debility and diarrhoeal affections 66.70 per cent. and 74.91 per cent., respectively, were of children under one year of

age. The proportion of deaths of children from diarrhœal affections remained about the same, since out of a total number of deaths of 1,969 from this cause, 1,872, or 95.07 per cent., were of children under five years of age, as compared with 95.77 per cent. in 1886,

104. Exclusive of the four new towns making returns, there was an increase of 54 in the number of deaths from phthisis, and a decrease of 28 in those from lung diseases, so that in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs in the same 22 cities in 1886 and 1887 there was only an increase of 26, which figures compare favourably with those of 1886, when there was an increase of 200 deaths in 19 cities.

Deaths
from
phthisis
and lung
diseases.

105. There was an increase of 181 in the number of deaths from diphtheria, but this was owing to the alarming number of deaths in Montreal, the fatality from this disease having increased in this city 109 per cent. during the year, the numerical increase being 256. It would appear, however, that with the exception of Montreal there was an actual decrease in deaths from this cause. Diphtheria is particularly fatal to children, and out of 1,169 deaths, 1,065 or 91.10 per cent., were of children under 11 years of age. Without taking in the four new towns making returns, there was, as predicted last year, a large increase in the number of deaths from typhoid fever. Typhus fever is still classified with typhoid and enteric fevers, but typhus being practically unknown in this country, any deaths under this head may fairly be put down to typhoid. As pointed out last year * the difference between them (typhus and typhoid) has for a long time been thoroughly well established, and it would be advantageous to treat them as what they are, separate and distinct diseases. Typhoid fever is a disease essentially the outcome of want of cleanliness or improper sanitary arrange-

Deaths
from diph-
theria.

From ty-
phoid
fever.

*Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 115.

ments, and is strictly a preventable disease ; and it is apparent that the proper amount of care and precaution is not yet exercised, either individually or by the authorities, that is required to reduce the danger from this disease almost to a minimum, which the experience of other countries proves can be done.

Deaths
from ty-
phoid
fever in
certain
cities.

106. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever in the cities making returns during the last three years, and also the proportion per 1,000 of population in each place in 1887:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED CITIES
IN 1885, 1886 AND 1887.

CITIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	CITIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Montreal	96	92	125	Sherbrooke	6	7	6
Toronto	53	38	71	Peterboro'	8	1	6
Quebec	35	16	22	Fredericton	4	2	1
Hamilton	8	12	19	St. Hyacinthe	7	8	6
Halifax	9	6	6	Galt	1	1	.....
Winnipeg	22	18	21	Hull			20
Ottawa	12	15	43	London			8
St. John, N.B.	6	7	6	Brantford			9
Kingston	6	3	1	Victoria, B.C.			8
St. Thomas	4	2	1	Three Rivers			2
Charlottetown	4	7	4	Woodstock			8
Guelph	3	2	3	Sorel			3
Belleville	4	5	4				
Chatham	4	3	8	Total	292	245	411

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPU-
LATION IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES IN 1887:

Hull	1·67	Victoria, B.C.	0·67
Ottawa	1·16	Montreal	0·63
Woodstock	1·06	Toronto	0·56
Winnipeg	0·99	Hamilton	0·44
Chatham	0·96	Quebec	0·34
St. Hyacinthe	0·90	London	0·30
Brantford	0·72	St. John, N.B.	0·21
Peterboro'	0·69	Halifax	0·15
Sherbrooke	0·68		

The proportion of deaths in the aggregate population of the 26 cities making returns was 0·55 per 1,000 persons living.

107. The proportion of deaths from zymotic or specially preventable diseases to the total number of deaths was 23·71 per cent., or very nearly one-fourth, and the proportion to the aggregate population was 0·55 per cent., or 5·53 per 1,000 persons living; and the following table shows how they were distributed among the various cities. To what an extent these diseases can be subdued by proper sanitary measures is shown by the figures for the city of London in 1887. Whereas the above mentioned figures relate to an aggregate population of only 751,670, it appears from the Fiftieth Report of the Registrar-General of England that in London with a population of 4,300,000, the number of deaths in 1887 from typhoid fever was only 0·14 of the population, and of deaths from zymotic diseases 0·33 per cent., or 3·30 per 1,000 living, and in proportion to the total number of deaths, 17·27 per cent.

Deaths
from zy-
motic
diseases.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1887.

CITIES.	Zymotic Diseases.	CITIES.	Zymotic Diseases.
Montreal.....	1,592	Sherbrooke.....	61
Toronto.....	607	Peterboro'.....	38
Quebec.....	353	Fredericton.....	28
Hamilton.....	136	St. Hyacinthe.....	17
Halifax.....	87	Galt.....	28
Winnipeg.....	230	Hull.....	136
Ottawa.....	239	London.....	83
St. John, N.B.....	85	Brantford.....	56
Kingston.....	25	Victoria, B.C.....	33
St. Thomas.....	44	Three Rivers.....	35
Charlottetown.....	40	Woodstock.....	45
Guelph.....	31	Sorel.....	74
Belleville.....	28		
Chatham.....	24	Total	4,155

Death rate
in six
principal
cities in
Canada.

108. The following table, the figures in which are taken from the Mortuary Statistics, gives the death rate in six principal cities in the Dominion for the years 1886 and 1887,

the populations on which the calculations are based having been taken from the municipal census in each year.

CITIES.	1886.	1887.
Montreal.....	27.99	30.74
Toronto.....	21.50	19.34
Hamilton.....	20.71	17.94
Halifax.....	20.52	18.17
Ottawa.....	28.76	21.96
St. John, N.B.....	21.18	20.95

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The fiscal
year.

109. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31st December ; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.

Conver-
sion of
foreign
currency.

110. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.86.66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

111. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments thereout are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments therefore constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country, and the figures relating thereto are among the principal indicators of its financial and commercial condition.

Consolidated
Fund.

112. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from Other Sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, charges on revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

Sources of
revenue.

113. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1888:—

Revenue
and ex-
penditure,
1888.

Revenue.....	\$35,908,463
Expenditure.....	36,718,495
Expenditure in excess of revenue..	\$ 810,032

114. The revenue was \$153,470 in excess of that of the preceding year, and there was an increase in the expenditure amounting to \$1,060,815. The increase in revenue was derived entirely from receipts from various sources, there being a decrease in the receipts from Customs duties of \$272,875 and from Excise duties of \$236,714. The increase in expenditure will be found to be general, under the various heads, with the exception of Legislation, where there was a decrease of \$169,878.

Increase
and de-
crease.

115. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 21 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year.

The Con-
solidated
Fund,
1868-1888.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED
FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.		Revenue in Excess of Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869.....	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870.....	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871.....	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872.....	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873.....	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874.....	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875.....	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876.....	22,587,587	24,488,372	.....	1,900,785
1877.....	22,059,274	23,519,301	.....	1,460,027
1878.....	22,375,011	23,503,158	.....	1,128,147
1879.....	22,517,382	24,455,381	.....	1,937,999
1880.....	23,307,406	24,850,634	.....	1,543,228
1881.....	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882.....	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883.....	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884.....	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885.....	32,797,001	35,037,060	.....	2,240,059
1886.....	33,177,040	39,011,612	.....	5,834,572
1887.....	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	
1888.....	35,908,463	36,718,495	.....	810,032

Surplus
and deficit
of reve-
nue.

116. In thirteen years out of the twenty-one that have elapsed since Confederation there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been \$30,375-863, and of deficit \$16,854,848, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$13,521,015. The revenue raised in 1888 was the largest ever raised, and was \$22,220,535 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of 162 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to the Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure was the largest since Confederation, exceeding that of 1868 by \$23,232,402, being an increase of 172 per cent. The

expenditure has therefore increased in a somewhat larger proportion than the revenue, but when the difficulties and expenses attending the opening up of new country are considered, it will be seen to be inevitable that at the beginning the expenditure should increase in faster proportion than the revenue, and in connection with the increase in expenditure the large extent of additional territory brought under control since Confederation must not be overlooked.

117. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1887 and 1888, showing the increase or decrease in each item :—

Heads of
revenue.

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1887 AND 1888.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
TAXATION.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs	22,378,801	22,105,926	.....	272,875
Excise.....	6,308,201	6,071,487	.....	236,713
Total.....	28,687,002	28,177,413	.....	509,589
LAND REVENUE.				
Ordnance Lands.....	21,677	36,240	14,563	.....
Dominion "	191,782	217,083	25,301	.....
Total.....	213,459	253,323	39,864	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Canals.....	291,844	279,477	.....	12,367
“ on account Hydraulic Rents	31,519	30,900	.....	619
Railways	2,839,745	3,167,564	327,819	.....
Slides and Booms.....	62,506	46,651	.....	15,855
Minor Public Works.....	8,485	8,044	.....	441
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	5,999	2,320	.....	3,679
Earnings of Dredges.....	1,618	.....	.....	1,618
Telegraphs	29,066	15,799	.....	13,267
Harbour Improvements.....	7	16	9	.....
Esquimalt Graving Dock.....	.....	5,337	5,337	.....
Total.....	3,270,789	3,556,117	285,328	.....

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
POST OFFICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage	1,964,062	2,322,729	358,667	.....
Money Order	56,561	56,513	.....	48
Total	2,020,623	2,379,242	358,619	.....
OTHER SOURCES				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures.....	45,421	30,211	.....	15,210
Militia.....	23,429	20,720	.....	2,709
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,811	905	.....	1,906
Weights and Measures.....	34,377	37,810	3,433	.....
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	40,509	47,016	6,507	.....
Interest on Investments.....	990,887	932,025	.....	58,862
Fisheries.....	25,948	44,998	19,050	.....
Penitentiaries.....	19,863	9,645	.....	10,218
Casual.....	205,688	243,282	37,594	.....
Superannuation	62,601	62,967	366	.....
Insurance Superintendence...	8,286	9,702	1,416	.....
Dominion Steamers.	8,701	9,163	462	.....
Marine Hospitals.....	2,086	2,052	.....	34
Canada Gazette.....	2,989	3,217	228	.....
Supreme Court Reports	3,390	3,953	563	.....
Mariners' Fund.. } Tonnage {	42,335	41,670	.....	665
Harbour Police.. } Dues. {	22,934	21,073	.....	1,861
Steamboat Inspection.....	12,701	12,550	.....	151
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps.....	8,164	9,409	1,245	.....
Total.....	1,563,120	1,542,368	.....	20,752
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund.....	35,754,993	35,908,463	153,470	.....

Increase
and de-
crease
under va-
rious
heads.

118. As previously stated, the increase in revenue was derived entirely from receipts from Other Sources, and the amount realized under this head had only been exceeded once before, viz., in 1886, by \$219,535. There was an increase in receipts from railways of \$327,819 as compared with \$210,409 in 1887, but there were decreases under all the other branches of public works. The revenue derived from

the Post Office was materially larger, showing an increase of \$358,667 as compared with an increase of \$111,907 in 1887, but there was a decrease in revenue from money orders of \$48. The decrease of \$13,267 in telegraph receipts was due to the fact of the British Columbia lines having been taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and these lines were the only ones belonging to the Government the revenue from which exceeded the expenditure thereon. The decrease also in interest on investments was large, amounting to \$58,862.

119. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1887 and 1888. Heads of expenditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1887 AND 1888.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest on Public Debt.....	9,682,929	9,823,313	140,384	.....
Charges of Management.....	195,759	205,363	9,604	.....
Sinking Fund.....	1,592,953	1,939,078	346,125	.....
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	91,983	138,229	46,246	.....
Subsidies to Provinces.....	4,169,341	4,188,513	19,172	.....
Total.....	15,732,965	16,294,496	561,531	.....
LEGISLATION.				
Senate.....	143,039	150,754	7,715	.....
House of Commons.....	399,567	424,543	24,976	.....
Library.....	30,431	34,181	3,750	.....
Election Expenses.....	132,589	36,347	.....	96,242
Controverted Elections.....	580	6,017	5,437	.....
Parliamentary Printing.....	67,983	89,597	21,614	.....
Franchise Act.....	196,575	65,970	.....	130,605
Miscellaneous.....	6,538	15	.....	6,523
Total.....	977,302	807,424	.....	169,878

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Governor General.....	48,666	48,666	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Governors	68,000	68,000	.....	.....
High Commissioner.....	5,699	2,201	.....	3,498
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	22,587	23,333	746	.....
Queen's Privy Council for Canada.....	44,967	45,876	909	.....
Department of Justice.....	39,156	40,166	1,010	.....
“ Militia and Defence	56,371	59,370	2,999	.....
“ Secretary of State.. ..	48,552	50,550	1,998	.....
“ Interior	148,632	156,275	7,643	.....
“ Indian Affairs.....	45,000	45,857	857	.....
Auditor General's Office.....	28,670	32,660	3,990	.....
Department of Finance.....	70,154	72,887	2,733	.....
“ Customs.....	45,509	45,468	.....	41
“ Inland Revenue....	53,184	55,384	2,200	.....
“ Public Works.....	50,373	53,262	2,889	.....
“ Railways & Canals	59,537	60,334	797	.....
Post Office Department.....	200,737	214,702	13,965	.....
Department of Agriculture.....	72,505	75,233	2,728	.....
“ Marine & Fisheries	51,266	57,172	5,906	.....
“ Printing and Stationery.....	21,658	24,044	2,386	.....
Departments Generally (Contingencies).....	22,464	22,646	182	.....
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)	2,748	.....	.....	2,748
Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	5,416	4,532	.....	884
Total.....	1,211,851	1,258,618	46,767	.....
PUBLIC WORKS & BUILDINGS.				
Public Buildings.....	1,348,919	1,242,974	.....	105,945
Harbours and Rivers	439,303	567,346	128,043	.....
Dredge Vessels & Dredg. Plant	31,253	49,594	18,341	.....
Dredging.....	112,150	90,485	.....	21,665
Slides and Booms.....	31,922	16,569	.....	15,353
Roads and Bridges.....	37,069	42,713	5,644	.....
Telegraphs.....	49,888	48,085	.....	1,803
Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, &c.....	.....	54,922	54,922	.....
Miscellaneous.....	82,812	49,428	.....	33,384
Total.....	2,133,316	2,162,116	28,800	.....

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railways	32,134	22,909	.....	9,225
Canals	89,495	153,481	63,986	.....
Total	121,629	176,390	54,761	.....
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Penitentiaries.....	311,267	320,777	9,510	.....
Administration of Justice....	657,115	678,815	21,700	.....
Police, Dominion.....	16,678	16,812	134	.....
Geological Survey and Observatories.....	113,213	117,524	4,311	.....
Arts, Agriculture & Statistics	44,522	54,454	9,932	.....
Experimental Farms	91,544	95,569	4,025	.....
Ocean and River Steam Service	205,031	211,462	6,431	.....
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	273,497	342,613	69,116	.....
Militia and Defence.....	1,193,693	1,273,179	79,486	.....
Mounted Police, North-West Territories	781,664	862,965	81,301	.....
Superannuation	202,286	212,744	10,458	.....
Pensions.....	102,109	120,334	18,225	.....
Marine Hospitals.....	52,252	49,445	.....	2,807
Manitoba Census.....	24,596	.....	.....	24,596
Census.....	.....	20,119	20,119	.....
Lighthouse and Coast Service	512,812	489,258	.....	23,554
Steamboat Inspection	22,826	21,431	.....	1,395
Fisheries	415,443	416,182	739	.....
Insurance Superintendence...	9,250	7,244	.....	2,006
Miscellaneous.....	317,530	464,449	146,919	.....
Indians (Legislative Grant)..	1,201,301	1,000,802	.....	200,499
Colonial & Indian Exhibitions	93,097	43,684	.....	49,413
Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India.....	.....	97,333	97,333	.....
Total	6,641,726	6,917,195	275,469	.....
IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.				
Immigration	341,236	244,789	.....	96,447
Quarantine	121,628	67,702	.....	53,926
Total	462,864	312,491	.....	150,373

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
CHARGES ON REVENUE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs	819,132	851,025	31,893	.....
Excise	329,572	360,491	30,919	.....
Wood Naphtha.....	15,119	12,857	.....	2,262
Weights and Measures.....	67,754	67,543	.....	211
Gas Inspection.....	17,738	21,075	3,337	.....
Liquor License Act.....	186,342	6,340	.....	180,002
Inspection of Staples.....	1,802	2,549	747	.....
Adulteration of Food.....	21,334	25,622	4,288	.....
Post Office	2,818,907	2,889,729	70,822	.....
Public Works.....	173,613	154,187	.....	19,426
Railways	3,152,649	3,621,077	468,428	.....
Canals.....	521,245	539,256	18,011	.....
Dominion Lands.....	195,726	184,548	.....	11,178
Culling Timber.....	51,121	49,596	.....	1,525
Minor Revenues.....	3,973	3,869	.....	104
Total.....	8,376,027	8,789,764	413,737	.....
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.....	35,657,680	36,718,494	1,060,814	.....

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics.

Increase
and de-
crease of
expendi-
ture under
various
heads.

120. There was an increase of \$140,384 in the amount of interest paid on the public debt, and of \$9,604 in the charges of management, and in the total charges for debt and subsidies of \$561,531. The amount of investments for sinking funds was larger by \$346,125 than in the preceding year ; this fund, it will of course be remembered, consists of money set aside for the redemption of the public debt, and is therefore, though entered as an expenditure, practically a reduction of liability. There was a decrease in the amount expended for legislation of \$169,878, principally under the heads of Election Expenses and the Franchise Act. There was an increase of \$46,767 in the amounts expended for civil government, the principal changes being an increase of \$13,965 in the Post Office, of \$7,643 in the Department of the Interior, and of \$5,906 in that of Marine and Fisheries.

The total increase of expenditure on public works was \$28,800, the largest item being \$128,043 on harbours and rivers. The total increase in other expenditure amounted to \$275,469. The expenditure for the Experimental Farm, including buildings, amounted to \$150,491. The exceptional expenditure, viz., for the Colonial Exhibition and the Imperial Institute, was \$141,017.

121. There was a total increase of \$413,737 in charges on revenue, the largest being under the heads of Railways and Post Office, and in the expense of collecting the Customs and Excise duties. There was a slight increase in the total cost of collection of revenue in 1888 as compared with the two preceding years, the proportion to the revenue collected being in 1886, 21.79 per cent., in 1887, 23.49 per cent., and in 1888, 23.93 per cent.

Charges
on and
collection
of
revenue.

122. There was a decrease of \$379,491 in the amount of subsidies authorized by Parliament, paid to railways, the total amount paid being \$1,027,042, as follows:—

Particu-
lars of
subsidies
to rail-
ways.

Albert Southern Railway.....	\$	18,429
Baie des Chaleurs		50,300
Buctouche and Moncton Railway.....		20,573
Caraquet		40,050
Drummond County		15,057
Dominion Line		11,840
International		8,960
Joggins		26,139
Leamington and St. Clair		32,000
Long Sault and Lake Temiscamingue Railway.....		3,000
Montreal and Lake Champlain Junction		16,400
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island		16,000
Northern and Western Railway.....		159,400
Pontiac and Pacific		24,158
Quebec and Lake St. John		232,013
St. Lawrence and Lower Laurentian Railway.....		28,383
Temiscouata Railway.....		249,684
Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.....		14,656
West Ontario and Pacific		60,000
		<hr/>
		\$1,027,042

Expendi-
ture on
subsidies
and
capital
account.

123. The total amount of subsidies voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways, on which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 1st November, 1888, \$10,918,665 ; of this amount the sum of \$4,558,533 had been already paid, leaving \$5,289,753 still due, \$1,070,379 not having been earned, owing to over-estimate of mileage or forfeiture by lapse of time. The above amount of \$10,918,665 had been voted among 85 companies, but as, on the 1st November, 1888, no contracts had been entered into by 26 companies, it is not at all probable that the full amount will ever become payable. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land have been made to 11 companies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, amounting to 19,787,744 acres, of which quantity 81,058 acres have been patented. The average grant was 6,400 acres per mile, and the estimated number of miles subsidised was 2,908. A loan was also authorized to one company, in 1886, of \$15,000, of which \$14,548 have been paid and \$452 are still due. Under the provisions of an Act passed during the Session of 1888, 11,316 tons of used rails were loaned to seven different companies under certain conditions. The total amount paid on Capital Account was \$4,680,793, or, less the contribution of the Imperial Government of \$243,333 for the Esquimalt Graving Dock, \$4,437,460, or \$2,479 less than in 1887. The amount was made up as follows :—

Canadian Pacific Railway.....	\$ 52,099
Cape Breton “	689,451
Carleton Branch “	504
Intercolonial “	742,203
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	280,932
Short Line Railway.....	397
Lachine Canal.....	19,414
Murray “	146,754
St. Lawrence Canal.....	194,557
Tay “	54,167
Welland “	429,721
Ottawa Works.....	65,481
Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....	8,145
Trent River Navigation.....	114,879
Cape Tormentine Harbour.....	4,744
Esquimalt Graving Dock.....	90,728

Government Buildings, Ottawa.....	121,719
Port Arthur Harbour.....	79,920
Levis Graving Dock.....	910,000
Dominion Lands.....	135,048
North-West Rebellion Losses.....	539,930

Less Contribution of Imperial Government for Esqui-	
malt Graving Dock	243,333

\$4,437,460

124. The sum of \$300,770 was laid out in investments, being a decrease of \$354,665 as compared with 1887. The investments were as follows :—

Albert Railway Company.....	\$ 3,112
Quebec Harbour Commission.....	22,711
Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Railway Company...	274,947

\$ 300,770

125. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above, amounted to \$5,765,272, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of \$736,635. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last Session of Parliament amounted to \$946,700, as compared with \$2,187,600 voted at the previous Session, being a decrease of \$1,240,900, and on 1st November, 1888, in one case only had contracts for construction been signed.

Total ex-
penditure
on capital
amount
and rail-
way sub-
sidies.

126. The revenue for 1888 was estimated at \$36,000,000, which was \$91,537 more than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure, including Supplementary Estimates, was put at \$37,072,707, which was \$354,212 more than was expended.

Estimated
revenue
and ex-
penditure,
1888.

127. Silver and copper were imported during the year at a profit of \$75,826, which was \$2,939 more than the total expenditure of the Finance Department, including contingencies.

Silver and
copper
imported.

128. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table :—

Heads of
revenue
and ex-
penditure,
1867-1888.

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1888.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.					
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Taxation	\$ 11,700,681	\$ 11,112,573	\$ 13,087,882	\$ 16,320,368	\$ 17,715,552	\$ 17,616,554
Railways.....	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788	703,458
Canals.....	403,918	440,343	421,652	472,676	470,365	488,030
Other Public Works.....	83,569	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576	125,148
Post Office.....	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375	833,657
Interest on Investments.....	126,420	314,021	383,956	554,383	488,041	396,404
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordinance).....	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54,043	80,548
Other Sources.....	391,336	1,453,084	410,061	606,721	553,073	569,670
Total	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813	20,813,469

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Continued.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Taxation	\$ 20,129,185	\$ 20,664,878	\$ 18,614,415	\$ 17,697,924	\$ 17,841,338	\$ 18,476,613
Railways.....	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110	1,514,846	1,419,955
Canals.....	499,314	432,476	380,994	396,980	363,358	348,280
Other Public Works.....	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,986	156,279	94,914
Post Office.....	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946	1,207,760	1,172,418
Interest on Investments.....	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684	605,774	592,500
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordinance).....	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490	63,644	64,678
Other Sources	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154	621,382	348,024
Total	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274	22,375,011	22,517,382

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Concluded.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.								
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529	25,226,456	28,687,002	28,177,413
Railways	1,742,537	2,203,064	2,253,734	2,541,206	2,521,170	2,624,243	2,629,336	2,839,745	3,167,564
Canals	338,314	361,083	325,459	365,537	369,945	325,958	329,712	323,363	310,366
Other Public Works	86,550	118,777	131,941	194,396	164,677	115,302	123,362	107,681	78,161
Post Office	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888	1,800,391	1,755,674	1,841,372	1,901,690	2,020,623	2,379,242
Interest on Investments	834,792	751,514	914,009	1,001,193	986,698	1,997,035	2,299,078	990,887	932,025
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	150,571	181,871	42,989	19,403	14,139	24,541	26,483	213,459	253,323
Other Sources	422,568	724,740	578,389	602,825	566,459	484,021	640,923	572,233	610,343
Total	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455	35,794,649	31,861,961	32,797,001	33,177,040	35,754,993	35,908,463
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND, 1868-1888.									
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	7,969,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362	8,717,077			
Legislation	595,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964	614,487			
Civil Government	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189	750,874			
Public Works and Buildings	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354	1,311,644			
Railways	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076	1,194,103			
Canals	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176	476,962			
Penitentiaries	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111	270,661			
Administration of Justice	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848	398,966			
Militia and Defence	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255	1,248,664			
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683	480,376			
Lighthouse and Coast Service	60,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967	287,369			
Immigration and Quarantine	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544	2,010,380			
Charges on Revenue	564,769	688,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939	1,413,084			
Other Expenditure	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468	19,174,647			
Total									

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUNDS, 1868-1888—*Concluded.*

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Legislation	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,327	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838
Civil Government	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376
Public Works and Buildings.....	883,686	909,266	841,996	812,193	823,370	861,171	898,605	915,959
Railways	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,943,942	1,262,823	998,595	1,013,593	1,050,193	1,108,815
Canals	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,220,421
Penitentiaries.....	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011	349,787	344,574	378,208	413,776
Administration of Justice.....	395,552	337,593	312,015	303,169	308,102	308,483	279,382	307,766
Militia and Defence	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,598	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452	618,137	777,689	690,019	687,000
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845
Immigration and Quarantine.....	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724
Charges on Revenue.....	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,551	180,691	212,224	183,204	250,813
Other Expenditure.....	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907
	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,566,858	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757
Total.....	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,850,634	25,502,554

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Legislation	12,757,572	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726	15,732,965	16,294,496
Civil Government	582,200	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779	977,302	807,424
Public Works and Buildings.....	946,032	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,371	1,211,851	1,258,618
Railways.....	1,342,000	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552	2,133,316	2,162,116
Canals.....	2,315,796	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183	3,184,783	3,643,988
Penitentiaries.....	525,166	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443	610,740	692,737
Administration of Justice	293,617	280,425	296,996	287,552	310,782	311,267	320,777
Militia and Defence	611,696	615,589	615,945	627,252	707,832	657,115	678,815
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....	772,812	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659	1,193,693	1,273,179
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	368,456	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369	781,664	862,965
Immigration and Quarantine.....	461,881	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515	512,812	489,258
Charges on Revenue.....	253,061	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576	462,864	312,491
Other Expenditure	3,256,548	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,469,080	4,702,133	4,629,431
	2,610,266	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245	3,185,175	3,292,199
Total.....	27,067,103	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612	35,657,680	36,718,494

129. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD
OF POPULATION—1887-88.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Population. Estimated.	Revenue per Head.	Expen- diture per Head.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.....	3,371,594	4 05	4 00
1869.....	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870.....	3,454,248	4 49	4 15
1871.....	3,518,411	5 50	4 44
1872.....	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873.....	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874.....	3,825,305	6 33	6 10
1875.....	3,886,534	6 34	6 10
1876.....	3,949,163	5 72	6 20
1877.....	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878.....	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879.....	4,146,196	5 43	5 90
1880.....	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881.....	4,345,809	6 82	5 87
1882.....	4,430,396	7 54	6 11
1883.....	4,517,176	7 92	6 36
1884.....	4,605,654	6 92	6 75
1885.....	4,695,864	6 98	7 46
1886.....	4,793,403	6 92	8 13
1887.....	4,875,035	7 33	7 31
1888.....	4,972,101	7 22	7 38

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.
 British Columbia, " " 1872.
 Prince Edward Island, " " 1874.
 The Territories " " 1881.

130. Though the revenue was the largest raised since Confederation, the amount per head was less than in the years 1887, 1883 and 1882 by 11 cents, 70 cents and 32 cents respectively, and the expenditure per head was 7 cents more than in 1887, and with the exception of 1886 and 1885, was in advance of any other year in the table.

Increase
and de-
crease per
head.

Provin-
cial reve-
nues and
expendi-
tures,
1887.

131. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several Provinces for the year 1887, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments are given in each case :—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES IN CANADA, 1887.

Provincés.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure.	Per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
*Ontario.....	5,450,345	2 55	5,208,998	2 44
†Quebec	4,716,854	3 21	4,635,102	3 16
*Nova Scotia.....	656,639	1 37	664,103	1 39
*New Brunswick.....	707,819	2 06	705,413	2 04
†Manitoba	611,409	4 96	728,125	5 91
†British Columbia.....	540,398	4 55	731,306	6 17
*Prince Edward Island.....	241,637	2 03	287,700	2 42
Total... ..	12,925,101	2 70	12,960,747	2 71

*31st December, 1887.

†30th June, 1887.

Excess of
Provin-
cial reve-
nue or ex-
penditure.

132. The expenditure exceeded the revenue in four out of the seven Provinces, the excess being largest in British Columbia. The revenue was highest in proportion to population in Manitoba, and lowest in Nova Scotia; the expenditure was also lowest in Nova Scotia, but highest in British Columbia. Revenue exceeded expenditure in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Revenues
in Austra-
lasian co-
lonies.

133. The following statement gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, principally in the year 1887, with the proportion of each per head of population :—

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom.....	1888	437,037,636	11 60	425,461,739	11 29
Gibraltar.....	1887	270,183	11 26	256,449	10 69
Malta	1887	1,066,700	6 64	1,137,948	7 08
Asia—					
India.....	1887	376,374,052	1 80	375,505,708	1 80
Ceylon	1887	5,178,785	1 82	5,124,352	1 80
Straits Settlement.....	1887	3,354,944	6 25	3,061,284	5 70
Labuan	1887	20,284	3 45	20,445	3 48
Hong Kong.....	1887	1,447,312	6 80	2,051,100	9 63
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1887	3,338,008	9 07	3,886,476	10 56
Natal	1887	3,867,900	8 11	3,741,702	7 84
Cape of Good Hope.....	1887	15,381,874	11 16	16,223,559	11 78
St. Helena.....	1887	39,147	7 70	55,329	10 88
Lagos	1887	249,889	2 50	382,569	3 83
Gold Coast.....	1887	595,442	0 42	678,622	0 48
Sierra Leone.....	1887	295,099	4 87	283,892	4 69
Gambia	1887	65,471	4 63	116,411	8 23
America—					
Canada	1888	35,908,463	7 22	36,718,494	7 38
Newfoundland.....	1887	1,207,747	6 12	1,762,342	8 93
Bermuda.....	1887	133,352	8 69	139,824	9 11
Honduras	1887	210,176	7 66	220,801	8 04
British Guiana.....	1887	2,257,506	8 15	2,380,846	8 59
West Indies—					
Bahamas	1887	235,644	4 91	226,825	4 73
Turks Island.....	1887	30,187	6 31	31,039	6 49
Jamaica.....	1887	2,949,190	4 88	3,029,632	5 02
Windward Islands.....	1887	1,408,467	4 26	1,363,504	4 13
Leeward Islands	1887	515,788	4 25	525,221	4 33
Trinidad	1887	2,220,012	12 09	2,066,357	11 26
Australasia—					
New South Wales.....	1887	41,799,805	40 08	44,211,939	42 39
Victoria.....	1887	32,771,287	31 62	31,931,417	30 82
South Australia.....	1887	9,801,962	30 87	10,439,657	32 89
Western Australia.....	1887	1,839,128	44 10	2,223,565	53 32
Queensland	1887	14,757,986	40 21	16,303,572	44 43
Tasmania	1887	2,895,550	20 32	3,254,627	22 84
New Zealand.....	1887	16,855,676	27 98	20,500,707	33 98
South Seas—					
Fiji	1887	315,925	2 53	355,997	2 86
Falkland Islands.....	1887	43,619	23 66	44,423	24 10
Total.....	.....	1,016,740,196	3 82	1,015,718,374	3 82

Revenues
in Australia-
lasian
Colonies.

134. The expenditure exceeded the revenue in 25 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, but the total revenue was \$1,021,822 in excess of expenditure. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian Colonies, are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown Lands, and from the working of the State railways." * "The practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown Lands as revenue obtains in all the Australian Colonies, and the money so raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income." ‡ Canada will undoubtedly in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion Lands, provided that the practice of treating such moneys as revenue will be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

Revenues
and ex-
pendi-
tures in
foreign
countries.

135. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, have been given in the following table :—

* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. ‡ Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, p. 383.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Austria Hungary	1887	336,439,883	8 49	341,709,456	8 62
Belgium	1886	64,079,485	10 84	62,830,000	10 63
Denmark.....	1887	15,421,150	7 32	16,136,420	7 65
Egypt.....	1886	45,016,470	6 60	47,613,705	6 98
France.....	1887	755,515,300	19 77	755,658,630	19 77
* German Empire.....	1886	184,360,490	3 93	156,562,940	3 34
Greece	1886	16,265,000	8 22	17,060,000	8 62
Italy.....	1887	327,685,420	10 94	332,845,730	11 12
Japan.....	1886	76,428,360	2 00	76,286,500	2 00
Mexico.....	1886	30,625,000	2 93	26,390,324	2 53
Netherlands.....	1887	48,641,140	11 08	49,362,820	11 24
Norway and Sweden.....	1887	34,567,977	5 18	34,289,136	5 14
Portugal	1885	35,758,640	7 59	42,426,350	9 01
Russia	1886	694,415,128	6 67	662,843,950	6 37
Spain	1886	168,334,456	9 77	174,644,593	10 14
Switzerland.....	1887	10,025,751	3 41	10,045,635	3 42
Turkey.....	1885	73,681,000	2 90	76,662,148	3 01
United States.....	1888	379,266,075	6 32	259,653,959	4 32

* Not including the revenues and expenditures of the several States.

France has both the largest revenue and the largest expenditure of any country in the world, considerably exceeding that of the United Kingdom. In 1887 it will be seen that the two amounts were almost indetical, the proportion per head of population being the same ; the same remark applies to Japan. Expenditure was in excess of revenue in eleven out of the eighteen countries about which particulars are given.

136. As stated above in paragraph 112, the sources from which the ordinary revenue is derived may be divided into two classes, viz., 1, Taxation ; 2, Other Sources. And the

Amount
derived
from taxa-
tion and
other
sources.

following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1888 :—

Revenue raised by taxation.....	\$28,177,413
“ “ from other sources	7,731,050
Total.....	<u>\$35,908,463</u>

Receipts
from taxa-
tion.

137. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in receipts from taxation of \$509,589 and an increase from other sources of \$663,059, and of the total revenue 78·47 per cent. was derived from taxation, as against 80·23 per cent. in 1887. The receipts from taxation being derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, it follows, in the absence of any extreme increase in the tariff, that the more prosperous the country, and the larger its trade, the greater will be the amount derived from taxation, and as the largest part of the revenue is obtained in this manner, in the years of the largest revenues the amount of taxation per head of population will also be found to be largest. It will be seen, however, that in 1882, when the amount derived from taxation was \$628,367 less than in the year under review, the amount paid per head was 55 cents more, and it will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation in these days of a protective tariff is not so large as it was in the years when a revenue tariff was in force.

Amounts
raised by
taxation,
1868-1888.

138. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :—

TAXATION—1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	TAXATION				Percentage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average per Head.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts	
1868.....	11,700,681	.....	.....	3 47	85·48
1869.....	11,112,573	.....	588,108	3 26	77 28
1870.....	13,087,882	1,975,309	.....	3 79	84·37
1871.....	16,320,368	3,232,486	.....	4 64	84·41
1872.....	17,715,552	1,395,184	.....	4 91	85·52
1873.....	17,616,554	.....	98,998	4 80	84 64
1874.....	20,129,185	2,512,631	.....	5 26	83 16
1875.....	20,664,878	535,693	.....	5 32	83·84
1876.....	18,614,415	.....	2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877.....	17,697,924	.....	916,491	4 41	80·23
1878.....	17,841,938	144,014	.....	4 37	79 74
1879.....	18,476,613	634,675	.....	4 46	82·05
1880.....	18,479,576	2,963	.....	4 38	79·29
1881.....	23,942,138	5,462,562	.....	5 51	80·79
1882.....	27,549,046	3,606,908	.....	6 22	82 52
1883.....	29,269,698	1,720,652	.....	6 48	81·77
1884.....	25,483,199	.....	3,786,499	5 53	79·98
1885.....	25,384,529	.....	98,670	5 40	77·39
1886.....	25,226,456	.....	158,073	5 26	76·03
1887.....	28,687,002	3,460,546	.....	5 88	80·23
1888.....	28,177,413	.....	509,589	5 67	78·47

139. The largest amount derived from taxation in any one year during the period was in 1883, when the amount was \$582,696 in excess of that of 1887, in which year, however, the next largest amount was raised; the smallest amount raised was in 1869, viz., \$11,112,573, or \$16,476,732 less than in 1888. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-one years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 140 per cent. the amount paid per head of population has only increased 63 per cent., while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 7·01 per cent. No change of any consequence was made in the tariff during the Session of 1888.

140. The following table gives the amounts raised from Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-one years, together with the proportion of each to population :—

Amounts
raised by
Customs
and excise
duties,
1868-1888.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION TO
POPULATION—1868-1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 89
1869.....	8,272,879	2 42	2,710,028	0 79
1870.....	9,334,212	2 70	3,619,622	1 05
1871.....	11,841,104	3 36	4,295,944	1 22
1872.....	12,787,982	3 54	4,735,651	1 31
1873.....	12,954,164	3 53	4,460,681	1 22
1874.....	14,325,192	3 74	5,594,903	1 46
1875.....	15,351,011	3 95	5,069,687	1 30
1876.....	12,823,837	3 25	5,563,487	1 41
1877.....	12,546,987	3 14	4,941,897	1 23
1878.....	12,782,824	3 13	4,858,671	1 19
1879.....	12,900,659	3 11	5,390,763	1 30
1880.....	14,071,343	3 34	4,232,427	1 00
1881.....	18,406,092	4 23	5,343,022	1 23
1882.....	21,581,570	4 87	5,884,859	1 33
1883.....	23,009,582	5 09	6,260,116	1 39
1884.....	20,023,890	4 43	5,459,309	1 18
1885.....	18,935,428	4 03	6,449,101	1 37
1886.....	19,373,551	4 04	5,852,904	1 23
1887.....	22,378,801	4 59	6,308,201	1 29
1888.....	22,105,926	4 44	6,071,487	1 22

Proportion
derived from
Customs.

141. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the proportion in 1887 and 1888 being 78 per cent., in 1886 it was 76 per cent., in 1885, 74 per cent., and in 1884 78 per cent. This is a larger proportion than in either the United Kingdom and most of the colonies, or in many European countries and United States.

Collection
of Customs
revenue.

142. The expenses of collection of Customs revenue were only 3.84 per cent. of the amount realized, a slightly higher proportion than that in 1887, but considerably lower than the average since Confederation, which has been 4.65 per cent. The fact, however, that the expenses of collection in 1868 were 5.99 per cent. of the sum received, shows that the proportion does not always increase with the amount,

and that it relatively costs more to collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the large number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United Kingdom in 1888 it was 4.76 per cent.

143. There being no system of direct taxation in this country, and the use of articles on which Excise duties are collected being to a very large extent optional, it follows that the Customs duties alone form that part of the general taxation of which everyone must pay a share, and it will therefore be satisfactory to notice from the foregoing table that the proportion of increase in receipts from Customs duties has been far larger than that of population, showing that the ability to purchase has increased in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in the receipts from Customs being 157 per cent. since 1868, and in the amount per head 75 per cent.

Indirect
taxation.

144 In the United Kingdom in 1888 the proportion per head was \$2.55, in the United States in the same year it was \$3.65, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in some of the Australian colonies it was very much higher; for instance, in New South Wales it was \$10.04, in New Zealand \$10.86, and in Queensland \$15.27 per head. These latter figures are for 1887.

Customs
duties per
head in
some fo-
reign
countries.

145. The following are statements for the last twenty-one years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs and Excise duties. As the tariff has undergone many changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time :—

Heads of
taxation,
1868-1888.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES—1868-1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Ciga- rettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Choco- late.	Grain and Products of.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869.....	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870.....	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871.....	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872.....	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873.....	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874.....	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875.....	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	.....
1876.....	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877.....	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878.....	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	.....
1879.....	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880.....	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881.....	1,106,653	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882.....	1,237,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883.....	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884.....	1,329,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885.....	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,134
1886.....	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887.....	1,375,595	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888.....	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,602,236	45,862	258,907

FINANCE.

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YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Flour (Wheat and Rye.)	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vege- tables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	39,775	.....	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,296,909
1870	4,955	.....	304	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	14,180	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	15,537	54,286	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	.....	83,092	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,735	20,152	13,017,730
1874	.....	88,072	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,382
1875	.....	81,184	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	.....	99,555	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	.....	93,229	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	.....	95,543	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	.....	83,670	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	10,198	90,734	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	50,965	87,720	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	98,839	111,921	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	86,329	139,284	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,034,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884	132,527	120,516	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	265,645	81,055	19,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886	270,102	93,969	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123
1887	100,713	72,293	65,770	502,258	53,682	16,008,832	31,397	22,469,705
1888	84,883	87,568	34,903	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,209,641
1888	31,338	34,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES—BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRUED IN
EACH YEAR—1868-1888.

YEAR.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Other Receipts.	Total Revenue Accrued.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	2,488,339	117,508	226,028	494,596	25,614	10,628	20,758	.....	*3,057,809
1869.....	2,390,848	20,856	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	.....	*2,709,869
1870.....	2,208,097	17,468	347,870	924,371	28,921	556,649	12,451	.....	*3,657,808
1871.....	2,663,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872.....	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	.....	233,996	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873.....	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	237,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874.....	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875.....	2,974,241	29,839	335,190	1,433,734	.....	268,489	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876.....	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	285,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877.....	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,629,946	.....	235,327	30,053	5,670	4,940,315
1878.....	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1879.....	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	.....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880.....	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881.....	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	.....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882.....	3,553,776	6,092	379,808	1,903,798	.....	23,744	33,603	14,451	5,915,272
1883.....	3,862,100	5,434	410,906	1,885,537	.....	25,216	36,665	15,282	6,232,140
1884.....	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,502,810
1885.....	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	318,357	27,520	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886.....	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	29,181	46,523	12,055	5,844,885
1887.....	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	524,182	31,989	50,005	12,229	6,414,211
1888.....	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592

*Less deductions.

146. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been \$82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, \$2,686,850. The receipts from sugar duties in 1888 were \$301,592 more than in 1887, and were larger than in any other year in the table. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue.

Duty on
bill
stamps
and
Receipts
from
sugar
duties.

147. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has been generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of the people, it having been found that the consumption of these two articles indicates more clearly than almost anything else their well-being, or otherwise; and judging the condition of the inhabitants of Canada by this test, it will be found that there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and is now no less than 41 lbs., an increase of 18 lbs. per head in the last ten years, and nearly double the quantity consumed in 1877. As far as information is available, it would appear that the *per capita* consumption of sugar in Canada is larger than that of almost any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, a fact that speaks well for the condition of the working classes in this country. In the United Kingdom the amount was 73 lbs. per head, having increased from 15 lbs. per head in 1840; in the United States it was about 45 lbs., not very much more than in this country. The consumption of tea in Canada has also very largely increased; in 1868 it was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per head, and is now about 4 lbs. per head. In England the consumption in 1887 was 4.95 lbs. per head.

Consump-
tion of tea
and sugar.

148. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in such other British possessions for which the figures for

Taxation
in British
Posses-
sions.

any recent period were available, are given, as nearly as could be ascertained, in the following table :—

TAXATION IN PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Per-centage of Total Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
United Kingdom	1887	370,426,000	9 93	83·85
India.....	1887	136,628,182	0 68	37·70
Cape of Good Hope ..	1881	8,175,074	7 79	56·00
Natal.....	1882	1,353,405	3 28	42·28
Canada	1887	28,687,002	5 88	80·23
New South Wales	1887	12,710,930	12 68	34·39
Victoria.....	1887	13,607,983	13 56	43·14
South Australia.....	1887	3,156,739	10 07	32·20
Queensland	1887	6,515,678	18 37	44·15
Western Australia.....	1887	919,367	22 03	50·00
Tasmania	1887	1,827,438	13 05	63·11
New Zealand.....	1887	9,128,771	15 31	54·16

A larger percentage of revenue is raised in Canada than elsewhere, with the exception of the United Kingdom ; but, India and Natal excluded, the amount raised per head by taxation is, in all the countries, very much larger than in the Dominion. In New Zealand it is three times, and in Western Australia and Queensland nearly four times as much.

Taxation
in foreign
countries.

149. The following table gives the amount of taxation in some of the principal foreign countries :—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
EUROPE.		\$	\$ cts.	
Austria (proper).....	1887	163,353,647	7 08	81·8
Belgium.....	1887	31,974,622	5 41	52·6
France.....	1887	446,857,294	11 69	72·4
German Empire.....	1887	126,780,487	2 70	56·5
Greece.....	1887	10,741,828	5 42	74·1
Italy.....	1887	246,209,645	8 22	81·2
Netherlands.....	1887	39,692,596	9 04	84·3
Portugal.....	1887	31,392,785	6 67	84·1
Russia.....	1887	252,788,575	2 43	65·5
Spain.....	1887	146,054,379	8 05	88·2
ASIA.				
Japan.....	1887	64,983,402	1 70	81·3
AMERICA.				
Mexico.....	1887	29,000,000	2 77	81·1
United States.....	1888	345,454,111	5 75	91·1

150. The actual figures for 1886 not being available, most of the above figures are taken from the estimated revenue for 1887. The United States, it will be seen, raised the largest proportion from taxation, over 91 per cent. having been derived from this source; Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal raising the next largest proportions. Belgium only raised half its revenue in this manner, and Russia two-thirds; all the other countries raise over 70 per cent. It will be observed that of the countries given in the two tables, the amount raised by taxation is largest in France, the United Kingdom and the United States in the order named, and that with the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the amount per head in France is larger than in any other country named. The percentage of taxation to revenue is

Proportion of taxation to revenue in foreign countries.

lower in South Australia, New South Wales and India, than in any other country named, either colonial or foreign.

Gross Public debt, 1888. 151. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1888, amounted to \$284,513,842; on the same date in 1887 it was \$273,187,626. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of \$11,326,216.

Net public debt, 1888. 152. The net public debt on the same date in 1888 was \$234,531,358, and in 1887 \$227,314,775, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of \$7,216,583. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:—

Particulars of increase.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.....	\$810,031.24
	Expenditure on Capital Account:—	
	Railways and Canals.....	\$2,798,704.45
	Public Works.....	963,778.02
	Dominion Lands.....	135,047.82
		<hr/> 3,897,530.29
	Paid on account of Railway Subsidies.....	1,027,041.92
	“ Rebellion Expenses.....	539,929.87
	Debentures of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, issued on account of the improvement of the St. Lawrence, cancelled.....	2,725,504.10
	Debentures of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners cancelled.....	\$378,670.05
	LESS—Sinking Fund, applicable to the payment of the Quebec Harbour Debt.....	223,929.23
		<hr/> 154,740.82
	Balance of Transfers to Consolidated Revenue Fund (Profit and Loss).....	882.25
		<hr/> \$9,155,660.49
	LESS—Amount invested in the Sinking Funds of the various Loans in London.....	1,939,077.79
		<hr/> <hr/> \$7,216,582.70

State-ment of assets and Liabilities, 1868-1888. 153. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the respective increase or decrease of each, for every year since Confederation. The number of years of revenue required to pay of a sum equivalent to the debt is also given :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH
THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1888.

FINANCE.

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YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt. \$	Increase or Decrease. \$	Assets. \$	Increase or Decrease. \$	Net Debt. \$	Increase or Decrease. \$	Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt.
1867.....	93,046,051	.....	17,317,410	.....	75,728,641	.....	.....
1868.....	96,896,666	3,850,614	21,139,531	+	75,757,135	+	5.53
1869.....	112,361,998	15,465,332	36,502,679	+	75,859,319	+	5.27
1870.....	115,993,706	3,631,708	37,783,964	+	78,209,742	+	5.04
1871.....	115,492,682	501,024	37,786,165	+	77,706,517	-	4.01
1872.....	122,400,179	6,907,496	40,213,107	+	82,187,072	+	3.96
1873.....	129,743,432	7,343,252	29,894,970	+	99,848,462	+	4.79
1874.....	141,163,551	11,420,119	32,838,586	+	108,324,965	+	4.47
1875.....	151,663,401	10,499,850	35,655,023	+	116,008,378	+	4.70
1876.....	161,204,687	9,541,286	36,653,173	+	124,551,514	+	5.51
1877.....	174,675,834	13,471,147	41,440,525	+	133,235,309	+	6.03
1878.....	174,957,268	281,433	34,595,199	-	140,362,069	+	6.27
1879.....	179,483,871	4,526,602	36,493,683	+	142,990,188	+	6.34
1880.....	194,634,440	15,150,569	42,182,852	+	152,451,588	+	6.54
1881.....	199,861,537	5,227,096	44,465,757	+	155,395,780	+	6.54
1882.....	205,365,251	5,503,714	51,703,601	+	153,661,650	+	5.24
1883.....	202,159,104	3,206,147	43,692,389	+	158,466,715	-	4.00
1884.....	242,482,416	40,323,311	60,320,565	+	182,161,850	+	4.42
1885.....	264,703,607	22,221,191	68,295,915	+	196,407,692	+	5.71
1886.....	273,164,341	8,460,734	50,005,234	+	223,159,107	+	5.98
1887.....	273,187,626	23,285	45,872,851	-	227,314,775	+	6.72
1888.....	284,513,842	11,326,216	49,982,483	+	234,531,358	+	6.35

Increase
in debt.

154. With the exception of the years 1871 and 1882 there has been an increase in the amount of debt in every year since Confederation, the total increase amounting to \$158,802,717, being an average annual increase of \$7,562,034. The assets, it will be seen, show an increase in 1888 of \$4,109,632.

Proportion of
revenue
to debt.

155. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue; in 1872 it would only have taken four year's revenue, and in 1888 it would have required six years and six months of revenue to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 209 per cent. and 162 per cent. respectively.

Objects of
the debt.

156. The principal objects upon which this large increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways, and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

Assump-
tion of
Provin-
cial debts.

157. The combined debt of the four Provinces, which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation was \$77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of \$1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional Provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of \$30,743,392, making a total assumption of Provincial debts of \$109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of \$125,101,210 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. For it must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the Provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt

has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the Provinces, and this assumption of Provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the Provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate

158. The following are particulars of the Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation :

Particulars of Provincial debts assumed.

Canada	\$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia.....	8,000,000
New Brunswick.....	7,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 77,500,000

Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:

Nova Scotia (1869).....	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873).....	10,506,089
Province of Ontario.....	2,848,289
“ Quebec.....	2,549,214
“ Nova Scotia.....	2,343,059
“ New Brunswick.....	1,807,720
“ Manitoba.....	3,775,606
“ British Columbia.....	2,029,392
“ Prince Edward Island.....	4,884,023

Total Provincial debts assumed.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 109,430,148
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159. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended \$61,812,884, on the Intercolonial Railway \$32,792,127, and on miscellaneous public works \$39,239,996, making a total of \$133,845,007. Not only therefore is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of \$8,744,661 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

Increase of debt accounted for.

Expenditure on capital account since Confederation.

160. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been \$173,961,906, made up as follows:—

Debts allowed to Provinces.....	\$ 30,743,392
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	61,812,884
Miscellaneous Public Works.....	39,239,996
Intercolonial Railway.....	32,792,127
North-West Territories.....	3,753,848
Dominion Lands	2,858,777
Eastern Extension Railway.....	1,286,552
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	218,088
Short Line Railway.....	209,357
Cape Breton Railway.....	765,952
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	280,932

\$173,961,905

Increase of Debt..... 158,802,716

Expenditure in excess of increase of Debt.. \$ 15,159,189

Expenditure on public works.

161. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation:—

Railways	\$103,142,392
Canals.....	32,847,148
Lighthouses and Navigation.....	8,284,580
Acquisition and Management of the North-West.....	5,356,035
Government Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Works.....	20,115,734

\$169,745,889

Prior to Confederation there was expended on Railways and Canals..... 52,944,175

On Public Works..... 10,690,917

Making a total expenditure on Public Works of... \$233,380,473

Government expenditure on public Works 1868-1888.

162. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of Railways, Canals, Public Buildings and other works:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC
WORKS OF CANADA SINCE 1st JULY, 1867.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869.....	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870.....	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871.....	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872.....	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873.....	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874.....	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875.....	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876.....	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877.....	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878.....	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879.....	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880.....	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881.....	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882.....	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883.....	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884.....	14,134,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,465,069
1885.....	11,241,975	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,054,154
1886.....	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887.....	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
1888.....	2,815,536	1,186,650	1,091,012	2,788,374	7,881,572
Total.....	103,142,392	32,847,148	12,539,261	15,861,053	164,389,854

163. In addition to the large amount shown to have been expended upon construction, there has also been spent for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs, the sum of \$51,608,190, which amount, has however, been to a large extent provided for out of corresponding revenue. Expendi-
ture for
working
expenses,
&c.

164. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the Continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1888, of \$4,278,461; and the sum of \$117,346 during 1886, of \$98,058 during 1887 and of \$118,673 during the past year, having been spent on the new Departmental Building in Wellington Street. The total expenditure on construction of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings to 30th June, 1888, has been \$4,612,538. Cost of the
Parlia-
ment
Buildings,
Ottawa.

Details of
assets.

165. In 1868 the assets amounted to \$17,317,410, and in 1888 to \$49,982,483, showing an increase of \$32,665,073. The assets only include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, or of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in construction, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1888 :—

Sinking Funds.....	\$20,993,654
Quebec Harbour Debentures.....	2,845,000
Montreal Harbour and Turnpike Bonds.....	452,200
Northern Railway Bonds	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company.....	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Bonds.....	29,000
North Shore Railway Bonds.....	970,000
Bank Deposits.....	5,030,000
Sundry Investments.....	734,801
Total Interest-bearing Investments.....	<u>\$31,561,555</u>
Province accounts.....	7,545,150
Miscellaneous accounts.....	1,405,216
Banking accounts.....	5,560,394
Specie reserve	3,897,636
Silver coinage accounts.....	12,532
Total assets.....	<u>\$49,982,483</u>

Interest
bearing
assets.

166. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of \$15,853,720, or about 91 per cent. of the whole amount; in 1888 they were \$31,706,604, or about 63 per cent. of the whole.

Rates of
interest
payable
on debt
and assets.

167. The reduction in high-interest bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :—

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1888.



(ERRATUM ON PAGE 121, ON THE BOTTOM LINE.)

average rate of Net Actual interest paid, 1888.

or 3.79 read 3.12.

Reduction
in rate of
interest.

168. It will be seen that the average rate of interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased from \$4.51 per cent. in 1867 to \$3.79 per cent. in 1888. The rate, it will be noticed, is 61 cents per cent. higher than in 1887, which will be easily accounted for, when the sudden fall in the rate of interest received on assets, viz., from \$4.59 per cent. in 1886 to \$1.86 per cent. in 1888, is considered. This fall is due to the re-payment of the loans to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and other high interest-bearing investments. While the rate of actual net interest paid has slightly increased, there has been a further reduction in the net rate of interest paid on the gross debt of 9 cents, caused by the redemption of some of the small loans bearing high rates of interest. The total reduction in the rate since Confederation has been \$1.19 per cent.

Proportions of
debt, as-
sets and
interest
per head.

169. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same paid and received in each year since Confederation :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868...	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869.....	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870.....	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871.....	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872.....	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873.....	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874.....	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875.....	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876.....	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877.....	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878.....	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879.....	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880.....	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881.....	45 19	10 23	35 76	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882.....	46 35	11 67	34 68	1 75	0 21	1 53
1883.....	44 75	9 67	35 08	1 70	0 22	1 48
1884.....	52 65	13 10	39 55	1 67	0 21	1 46
1885.....	56 37	14 54	41 83	2 01	0 42	1 59
1886.....	56 98	10 43	45 89	2 11	0 47	1 63
1887.....	56 03	9 41	46 62	1 98	0 20	1 78
1888.....	57 22	10 05	47 17	1 98	0 19	1 79

NOTE.—Estimated population will be found on page 99 ante.

170. There was an increase of \$1.19 per head in the gross debt and 64 cents per head in the assets, but owing to the reduction in the rate of interest the gross interest paid per head remained the same, and there was an increase in the net amount of interest per head of only 1 cent. While the amount per head of the net debt was more than double what it was at Confederation, the net interest paid per head has only increased 39 per cent.

Increase
in amount
per head of
debt and
assets.

171. The fixed charges, that is, the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to Provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent. of the revenue; in 1888 they had been reduced to 45 per cent.; in 1887 they were 44 per cent. A large item among the liabilities that does not bear interest is the amount of Dominion notes in circulation; in 1867 they amounted only to \$2,113,700; on 30th June, 1888, to \$16,249,318; and on the 31st December, 1888, to \$16,632,467.

Fixed
charges.

Dominion
notes.

172. From the foregoing pages it will be clearly seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to Provinces, which allowances were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purposes of public improvements, the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of public works of great utility and national importance; the principal portion having been spent on railways and canals, facility of transport being the essence of progress, not only in a new but in any country, and these are the reasons that place the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated solely by aggressive and defensive wars.

The debt
created
solely for
public
improve-
ments.

173. Notwithstanding the large debts that have been incurred by Canada and the Australasian Colonies, the credit of these countries is not only remarkably good, but is

New Can-
adian
Loan.

continually improving, and their stocks are eagerly sought after in European markets. In order to meet the subsidies to railways authorized by Parliament and to provide for the payments on capital account, a loan for £4,000,000 at 3 per cent. was placed on the English market in June, 1888, at a minimum of £95., which produced £3,802,096. the total amount of tenders reaching £12,000,000, and the average price realized being £95. 1s. This was the first 3 per cent. loan ever placed in the English market by any British colony, and Canada has therefore been the first colony to float both $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. loans. In January, 1889, the Victorian Government placed a loan of £3,000,000 on the market at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the minimum price being fixed at £100. Tenders amounting to £6,558,500 were received, at an average price of £103. 6s. This was the first time that Victoria had attempted to borrow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it will be seen that the loan was favourably received.

Particulars of Canadian Loans since Confederation.

174. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian Loans since Confederation, and it will be seen from it how the credit of the country has steadily improved.

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

LOAN.	Total Issue.	Rate	Duration.	Minimum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual rate of Interest Paid.
	£				£	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed }	1,500,000	4	.....	.....	.....	2,083,049	4·12
1869, " unguaranteed }	500,000	5	35	.....	105, 12, 11½	.....	.....
1873, " guaranteed.. }	1,500,000	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruperts Land " .. }	300,000	4	31	.....	104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3·91
Loan of 1874.....	4,000,000	4	30	90	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4·87
" 1875 guaranteed }	1,500,000	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1875 unguar't'd }	1,000,000	4	30	.....	99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4·16
" 1876.....	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4·75
" 1878..... }	1,500,000	4	35	96½	.....	.....	.....
" 1878..... }	1,500,000	4	30	.....	96, 11, 9	2,861,049	4·30
" 1879.....	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4·50
" 1884.....	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,436	4·23
" 1885.....	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4·08
Canada reduced.....	6,443,136	4	24½	.....	.....	6,355,583	4·10
Loan of 1888.....	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3·27

* Or 50 years calculated for 25 years only.

175. The following are the amounts of Public Debts in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

Public
debts in
British
posses-
sions.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue
EUROPE.		\$	\$ cts.	\$
United Kingdom.....	1888	3,433,798,688	91 16	7 86
Malta.....	1887	381,390	2 37	0 36
ASIA.				
India.....	1887	903,599,626	4 32	2 40
Ceylon.....	1887	10,950,554	3 84	2 11
Straits Settlement.....	1887	158,653	0 30	0 05
AFRICA.				
Mauritius.....	1887	3,604,253	9 79	1 08
Natal.....	1887	19,637,613	41 16	5 08
Cape of Good Hope.....	1887	109,587,610	79 57	7 12
Sierra Leone.....	1887	282,233	4 66	0 96
AMERICA.				
Canada.....	1888	234,531,358	47 17	6 53
Newfoundland.....	1887	3,046,777	15 44	2 52
Bermuda.....	1887	49,221	3 20	0 37
British Guiana.....	1887	3,078,142	11 11	1 36
WEST INDIES.				
Bahamas.....	1887	404,547	8 43	1 72
Jamaica.....	1887	7,630,208	12 64	2 59
Windward Islands.....	1887	896,902	2 71	0 63
Leeward Islands.....	1887	246,599	2 04	0 48
Trinidad.....	1887	2,737,208	14 92	1 23
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales.....	1887	199,510,703	191 30	4 77
Victoria.....	1887	161,219,926	155 60	4 92
South Australia.....	1887	93,286,700	293 87	9 52
Western Australia.....	1887	6,232,740	149 47	2 39
Queensland.....	1887	113,494,803	309 30	7 69
Tasmania.....	1887	19,998,934	140 36	6 91
New Zealand.....	1887	172,943,721	286 63	10 26
SOUTH SEAS.				
Fiji.....	1887	1,242,893	9 97	3 93
Total.....		5,502,552,002	20 93	5 42

Total
public
debt of the
British
Empire.

176. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to \$5,502,552,002, of which Great Britain owes 62 per cent., India 16 per cent., the Australasian Colonies 14 per cent., and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by \$149,424,000 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her colonies, and with the exception of New Zealand and South Australia, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1888 it would have taken six years and six months.

Expendi-
ture on
railways
in Austra-
lia and
Cape
Colony.

177. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian Colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue available for the payment of interest derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works directly productive, to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian Colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Proportion of
colonial
debts to
assets.

178. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as

much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry may be relatively a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and, therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position; but unfortunately the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty therefore doing away with the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures the present debts, large as they appear to be, would seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that the development of natural wealth in this or any other country is absolutely impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. Mr. Mulhall calculates that the debt of the United Kingdom is 8 per cent., of the Australasian Colonies 20 per cent., and of Canada $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the national wealth of each country respectively. If these figures are at all correct, Canada's position is a very favourable one.

Public
debts in
foreign
countries.

179. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below:—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		\$	\$ cts.	
Austria-Hungary.....	1887	1,647,726,000	41 60	4·89
Belgium.....	1886	420,464,275	71 14	6·56
Denmark.....	1887	54,369,325	25 79	3·52
France.....	1887	7,010,000,000	183 42	9·27
German Empire.....	1886	147,345,526	3 14	0·80
Greece.....	1886	125,360,225	63 33	7·70
Italy.....	1887	2,246,903,485	75 04	6·85
Netherlands.....	1887	452,000,000	103 00	9·30
Norway.....	1886	28,162,830	14 40	2·37
Portugal.....	1885	476,440,328	101 19	13·32
Roumania.....	1886	140,053,648	25 46	5·48
Russia.....	1886	3,669,944,394	41 61	5·28
Spain.....	1887	1,265,000,000	73 41	7·40
Sweden.....	1887	66,459,258	14 08	2·90
Switzerland.....	1887	6,540,210	2 22	0 65
Turkey.....	1885	744,839,018	33 88	10·11
ASIA.				
China.....	1886	24,333,333	0 06	0·61
Japan.....	1886	334,264,030	8 76	4·37
AFRICA				
Egypt.....	1886	518,625,840	76 07	11·30
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic.....	1887	155,790,036	45 35	3·21
Brazil.....	1886	455,839,389	35 27	4 54
Chili.....	1887	129,543,691	51 26	3·69
Mexico.....	1887	184,000,000	17 70	6·00
Peru.....	1884	243,000,000	90 00	31·35
United States.....	1888	1,717,781,794	28 62	4·53
Uruguay.....	1887	72,205,722	121 05	8·82

Debts of
foreign
countries.

180. The national debt of France is the largest in the world, and it is possible that it even exceeds the enormous total given above, as it is difficult to ascertain its exact amount. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal

debt alone, exclusive of the debts of the several States, which amount to \$1,813,623,148. Though the amount per head of debt is larger in France, the Netherlands and Portugal, yet the country of Peru is actually in a worse financial position than any other on the list; it would take more than 31 years of its revenue to pay off the debt, while it owes for unpaid interest the sum of \$87,054,155. Of European countries the least burdened with debt is Switzerland, as hardly 8 months of revenue would suffice to discharge its liabilities; it moreover possesses assets amounting to \$8,600,000. Persia is the only recognized country in the world which has no public debt. The debt of the United States increased \$17,010,846 during the fiscal year 1888, but if the cash in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1888, be deducted, the amount of debt is reduced to \$1,165,584,656, being a decrease in the net debt of \$113,844,080.

181. In 1887 the debts of the several States forming the United States, exclusive of public debt, and of all county, city and municipal debts, amounted to \$228,347,462, a sum larger than the whole net debt of Canada. In 1880 the combined net State, county and municipal debt of the several States and Territories amounted to \$1,056,584,146, and in addition to this the several cities of the United States have debts amounting in the aggregate to about \$550,000,000. If the national debt is added to the above figures a total liability is produced of \$3,552,716,402, being about \$59 per head of the present population, which amount, however, is, of course, not divided equally, but varies with the locality, some of the States having no debt at all. If the States debts alone are added to the national debt, the amount will be found to be about \$32 per head.

182. The total debt of the Province of Quebec, including temporary loans, on 30th June, 1887, was \$19,456,378, with assets amounting to \$10,220,119, leaving a net debt of \$9,236,259; the debt of Nova Scotia on 1st January, 1888, was

\$1,012,000, with assets \$403,689 ; the debt of New Brunswick on 31st December, 1887, was \$1,991,700, with assets \$596,449 ; and the debt of British Columbia on the 30th June, 1887, was \$1,157,001, with assets \$797,165. The total net provincial debts therefore amounted to \$11,599,657. If this amount is added to the public debt the amount per head of the total population will be \$49.50. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities, except those given on page 63 ante.

Superan-
nation.

183. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are ganted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise.

Calcula-
tion of al-
lowances.

184. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follow : for ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary ; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom
applica-
ble.

185. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assess-
ment of
salaries.

186. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent. per annum on all salaries over \$600, and of one and a-quarter per cent. on those under that amount.

187. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from. Liability to serve.

188. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service. Gratuities.

189. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1888 was \$212,743, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among the different departments and divisions:— Amount paid in 1888.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1888.

DEPARTMENT.	Number.	Amount paid during Fiscal Year.	
		Outside service.	Inside service.
		\$	\$
Department of Customs.....	160	54,650	3,659
“ Inland Revenue.....	28	11,524	596
“ Marine and Fisheries.....	50	12,170	1,120
“ Public Works.....	99	19,070	5,740
“ Post Office.....	63	24,060	4,773
“ Finance.....	24	6,774	17,797
“ Agriculture.....	12	1,299	1,320
“ Justice.....	15	7,412	2,644
“ Secretary of State.....	16	.....	1,996
“ Militia.....	2	.....	2,805
“ Railways.....	4	2,943	2,980
“ Interior.....	8	2,559	6,174
“ Indian Affairs.....	1	135	.....
Queen's Privy Council.....	3	.....	1,872
House of Commons.....	8	.....	9,266
Senate.....	2	.....	3,231
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	1	.....	1,564
Library.....	1	.....	1,260
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng.....	1	1,350	.....
	488	143,946	68,797

Pensions. 190. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges, and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1888 was \$120,334, being \$18,225 more than in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weights and measures. 191. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon and the Imperial bushel.

Measures by weight determined. 192. By Act of 42nd Vic., cap. 16, it was provided :—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Castor beans.....	40 lbs.
Indian corn.....	56 "	Potatoes.....	60 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips.....	60 "
Peas	60 "	Carrots	60 "
Barley	48 "	Parsnips	60 "
Malt	36 "	Beets.....	60 "
Oats	34 "	Onions.....	60 "
Beans.....	60 "	Bituminous coal.....	70 "
Flaxseed.....	50 "	Cloverseed	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy	48 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Buckwheat.....	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton, 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

Customs valuations. 193. Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to *ad valorem* duties are made at the fair market value thereof, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets

of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subjects to export duty are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

194. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, arranged in alphabetical form and with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the duty (if any) payable on any article, as well as the order in which it is placed in the table, can be immediately ascertained.

Classification of imports and exports.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Order 1. Books. | Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c. |
| " 2. Musical instruments. | " 9. Machines, tools and implements. |
| " 3. Prints, pictures, &c. | " 10. Carriages, harness, &c. |
| " 4. Carving, figures, &c. | " 11. Ships, boats, &c. |
| " 5. Tackle for sports and games. | " 12. Building materials. |
| " 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c. | " 13. Furniture. |
| " 7. Surgical instruments. | " 14. Chemicals. |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures. | Order 18. Dress. |
| " 16. Silk, manufactures of. | " 19. Fibrous materials, manufactures of. |
| " 17. Cotton and flax " | |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Order 20. Animal food. | Order 22. Drinks and stimulants. |
| " 21. Vegetable food. | |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Order 23. Animal substances. | Order 25. Oils. |
| " 24. Vegetable " | |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- | |
|---|
| Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass. |
| " 27. Gold, silver and precious stones. |
| " 28. Metals other than gold and silver. |

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Order 29. Animals and birds. | Order 30. Plants and trees. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Order 31. Miscellaneous. | Order 33. Special exemptions. |
| " 32. Indefinite articles. | |

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888.

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order I.—Books, &c.</i>				
Books, printed.....	839,415	108,914	853,034	112,033
“ “ &c.....	135,060	Free.	76,885	Free.
Cards, playing.....	16,867	7,855	10,721	5,443
Stationery, &c.....	1,063,968	285,984	995,825	330,096
<i>Order II.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
Organs.....	30,929	9,103	32,587	8,276
Pianofortes.....	335,440	95,299	329,049	103,189
Others undescribed.....	105,999	26,493	108,071	27,049
<i>Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
Paintings, drawings, engravings.....	81,177	16,711	26,259	4,934
“ in oil by Canadian artists..	140,273	Free.	44,024	Free.
Plates engraved.....	2,801	560	2,323	465
<i>Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &c.</i>				
Mouldings.....	30,617	9,064	35,919	10,700
Picture frames.....	33,017	11,503	28,079	9,781
Tobacco pipes.....	136,261	31,579	121,805	31,292
<i>Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
Fireworks.....	14,585	3,723	10,845	2,711
Fishing rods.....	5,842	1,751	6,474	1,942
Toys (magic lanterns).....	155,918	46,530	183,595	54,948
<i>Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
Chronometers and compasses for ships.....	3,150	Free.	3,035	Free.
Clocks.....	135,906	46,814	128,903	44,526
Electric lights and batteries.....	65,189	16,306	166,293	41,497
Optical instruments.....	75,275	19,259	81,961	22,017
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c.....	13,098	Free.	13,558	Free.
Telegraphic instruments.....	41,401	10,351	12,373	3,093
Telephones.....	5,599	1,403	3,148	807
Watches and watch actions.....	445,942	99,439	558,167	90,791

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888.

[illegible]

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Surgical instruments.....	10,205	2,043	26,212	5,148
Belts and trusses.....	21,775	5,444	21,860	5,384
<i>Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
Cartridges.....	70,307	20,900	49,232	14,753
Dynamite and other explosives.....	15,548	6,143	12,892	3,450
Gunpowder.....	63,221	19,948	30,947	13,001
Rifles and other firearms.....	125,735	24,180	128,325	25,336
Shot.....	6,135	2,148	3,686	1,502
<i>Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.</i>				
Agricultural implements.....	126,538	46,842	155,667	61,249
Cutlery.....	429,690	105,473	416,497	105,925
Diamond drills for prospecting.....	5,662	Free.	6,378	Free.
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries.....	322,430	“	425,484	“
Engines.....	132,377	35,783	84,821	24,649
Hardware.....	955,951	291,566	945,785	311,495
Machines and machinery.....	1,416,788	355,535	1,499,029	433,875
Sewing machines.....	161,289	50,115	118,024	41,522
Tools and utensils.....	401,034	124,197	508,428	141,550
<i>Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
Axles.....	28,386	7,178	27,371	14,655
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c.....	129,289	43,318	97,275	34,492
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c.....	148,748	41,941	144,860	43,567
Parts of carriages.....	91,816	28,009	54,874	17,742
Railway passenger cars.....	140,056	42,017	70,698	21,209
<i>Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.</i>				
Anchors ..	8,612	Free.	11,358	Free.
Chain cables.....	57,869	11,703		
Iron masts.....				
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery..	13,931	1,408	19,366	1,940
Ships and vessels, repairs on.....	9,958	2,490	14,558	3,660
Wire rigging.....	10,491	Free.	16,873	Free.

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
7 {						
8 {						
9 {	48,060	578	48,638	155,219	18	155,237
	77,602	40,963	118,565	110,451	27,033	137,484
	34,345	1,448	35,793	50,002	1,168	51,170
10 {	18,540	4,495	23,035	17,690	3,450	21,140
	6,827	474	7,301	3,581	1,025	4,606
11 {						
	143,772		143,772	289,969		289,969

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XII.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles.....	147,077	35,094	145,061	43,599
Brick, fire.....	9,133	Free.	69,270	Free.
Cement.....	156,166	43,417	191,955	53,370
Lime.....	8,524	1,705	7,537	1,507
Slate, mantel and roofing.....	10,834	2,573	20,292	4,687
<i>Order XIII.—Furniture.</i>				
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, etc.....	241,690	84,697	260,271	90,904
Lamps, globes, etc.....	188,142	55,914	203,035	60,741
<i>Order XIV.—Chemicals.</i>				
Acid, acetic.....	22,948	9,866	23,460	9,936
“ mixed.....	8,149	2,037	12,457	3,115
“ oxalic.....	1,860	Free.	3,384	Free.
“ sulphuric.....	8,469	3,393	35,414	12,473
“ all other.....	31,382	6,193	41,463	7,732
Alum and aluminous cake.....	27,299	Free.	20,979	Free.
Aniline dyes.....	90,201	“	92,528	“
Baking powder.....	98,374	20,628	90,411	19,554
Brimstone.....	38,750	Free.	25,318	Free.
Borax.....	15,905	“	22,392	“
Chloride of lime.....	59,283	“	59,943	“
Dyes.....	175	17	392	39
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude.....	144,594	Free.	145,162	Free.
Essences and essential oils.....	50,147	10,726	51,500	10,282
Glycerine.....	19,978	6,066	39,518	8,577
Indigo.....	62,886	Free.	39,410	Free.
Ink, writing and printing.....	71,812	15,909	81,723	18,188
Logwood, extract of.....	67,273	Free.	59,548	Free.
Medicines, patent.....	219,070	74,640	207,186	69,252
Paints and colors.....	565,417	71,420	564,664	72,084
“ “ dry.....	17,834	Free.	20,773	Free.
Quinine.....	28,869	“	23,978	“
Soda.....	266,823	“	283,560	“
Turpentine, spirits of.....	173,002	17,300	179,539	17,942
All other drugs and chemicals.....	718,815	148,200	715,099	150,659
All other kinds.....	288,526	Free.	318,908	Free.

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
12 {						
	41,342		41,342	*101,547	295	101,842
	1,300		1,300	525	268	793
13 {	243,894	10,552	254,446	187,398	3,104	190,502
14 {	136,077		136,007	158,403		158,403

* Cement included.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value. of Imports.	Duty.	Value. of Imports	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
Blankets.....	72,304	38,463	64,875	26,065
Carpets.....	1,272,238	322,681	1,031,966	262,405
Flannels.....	224,193	68,187	209,859	60,883
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c..	5,822,867	1,729,906	5,216,317	1,607,130
“ other manufactures of.....	4,379,475	976,360	3,236,344	815,758
“ rags.....	103,781	Free.	92,152	Free.
Yarn.....	202,402	60,324	148,036	43,721
“ spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat.....	1,815	Free.	8,102	Free.
<i>Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.</i>				
Ribbons.....	377,770	113,226	445,045	133,510
Silks and satins, dress.....	800,898	238,948	649,517	192,826
“ sewing.....	95,329	23,838	82,349	20,584
“ other manufactures of.....	221,642	66,425	228,587	68,188
“ partly manufactured.....	1,005,078	299,901	1,010,202	301,517
Velvets.....	163,489	48,224	178,439	53,418
<i>Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.</i>				
Cotton clothing.....	317,020	95,726	174,407	71,381
“ piece goods.....	2,672,523	741,011	1,970,372	612,416
“ thread.....	580,226	110,864	500,142	102,408
“ velvets and velveteens.....	217,020	44,132	135,369	27,546
“ winceys.....	113,864	26,272	34,218	9,200
“ rags, &c., for paper manufacture.....	193,025	Free.	154,620	Free.
“ waste.....	147,547	“	112,421	“
“ all other manufactures of.....	1,405,946	332,451	1,303,265	338,901
“ “ “.....	32,430	Free.	79,723	Free.
Linen clothing.....	5,031	1,509	5,074	1,758
“ piece goods.....	280,586	66,121	246,135	57,238
“ thread.....	163,517	32,680	145,594	29,214
“ all other manufactures of.....	797,753	173,047	717,316	159,901

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS II.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XVIII.—Dress.</i>				
Boots and shoes	241,040	60,747	214,053	52,553
Boot, shoe and stay laces	35,155	10,565	33,747	10,125
Braces and suspenders	99,045	29,959	77,114	26,824
Collars, cuffs, &c.	122,253	37,575	33,804	17,779
Feathers, ornamental	190,221	56,814	152,150	45,518
Flowers, artificial	92,115	23,103	83,881	20,996
Furs, manufactures of	147,843	36,359	123,573	31,597
Gloves and mitts	716,635	211,740	663,364	201,970
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,291,417	322,908	1,284,905	321,342
Lace, fringes, braids, &c.	846,791	251,329	637,804	193,386
Millinery and embroideries	337,391	86,780	325,852	87,936
Umbrellas and sunshades, silk	233,911	69,833	191,998	57,739
“ “ cotton	129,975	38,914	98,689	29,658
<i>Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
Canvas of flax and hemp	12,180	634	12,154	608
“	18,531	Free.	8,827	Free.
Cordage	75,624	15,928	75,756	15,774
Felt, roofing and other	12,305	2,580	12,180	2,678
“ sheathing for vessels	1,406	Free.	1,475	Free.
Jute and manufactures of	265,469	59,124	227,836	50,487
Mats and matting	49,253	12,379	56,364	14,012
Oil cloth	289,967	91,918	206,678	81,971
Palm leaf, grass, &c.	1,415	291	1,016	203
Sails, tents and awnings	8,273	2,068	6,303	1,576
Twine	78,201	19,333	74,574	18,057
All other manufactures of	6,607	1,577	5,036	1,402
“ “	145,502	Free.	187,538	Free.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.				
<i>Order XX.—Animal Food.</i>				
Bacon and hams	236,031	47,364	230,175	42,954
Beef	108,354	18,034	121,906	23,444
Butter	77,901	9,856	63,203	5,941
Cheese	468,899	2,903	666,002	2,038
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock*	*34,932	Free.	*78,754	Free.
Eggs	65,262	“	73,498	“
Fish, fresh, salted and smoked	191,136	19,804	176,958	20,888
“ other	116,451	26,193	114,808	24,039
“ all other kinds*	238,120	Free.	265,172	Free.

*Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
18	61,952	262	62,214	66,038	1,153	67,191

	26,128	23,536	49,664	491,996	33,609	525,599

19	169	1,189	1,358	233	1,224	1,457

20	26,410	5,109	31,519	45,552	3,756	49,308

	1,096	.....	1,096	*299	338	637

20	906,390	19,193	925,583	660,015	27,434	687,449
	22,146	3,858	26,004	24,095	10,265	34,360
	979,126	32,396	1,011,522	798,673	25,816	824,489
	7,108,978	443,030	7,552,008	8,928,242	654,605	9,582,847
	2,550,518	80,734	2,631,252	3,132,812	52,883	3,185,695
	1,825,559	1,584	1,827,143	2,122,283	.....	2,122,283
	1,881,709	9,102	1,890,811	2,106,869	15,172	2,122,041
	636,549	1,838	638,387	943,047	3	943,050

*Sails only.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports	Duty.
CLASS III.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XX.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Honey	2,556	717	2,312	553
Lard.....	238,009	67,777	455,169	125,439
Lobsters	4,962	1,015	8,781	939
* "	33	Free.	3,427	Free.
Mutton.....	4,202	626	3,730	482
Oysters	300,855	34,794	312,463	34,739
Pork.....	528,788	97,967	704,756	100,055
Poultry.....	15,404	3,075	13,367	2,674
Prepared meats.....	78,487	16,375	91,122	18,142
Other meats.	16,891	3,875	16,058	3,868
Turtles	676	Free.	637	Free.
Order XXI.— <i>Vegetable Food.</i>				
Arrowroot and tapioca.....	27,566	5,254	35,518	7,283
Bread and biscuit.....	27,333	5,467	29,602	5,950
Citrons, lemons and oranges for candyng	1,177	Free.	208	Free.
Confectionery (sugar).....	93,662	40,599	103,539	45,159
Flour, wheat and rye.....	657,697	84,883	254,877	31,338
Fruits, dried.....	155,846	37,606	200,429	53,251
“ green.....	797,581	148,005	780,296	115,818
“			158,425	Free.
“ currants.....	208,880	49,654	210,650	49,065
“ raisins.....	453,007	125,426	323,185	115,808
“ all other.....	33,267	17,983	27,666	12,261
Grain, barley.....	2,557	758	3,210	1,029
“ beans.....	8,492	967	32,201	2,650
“ Indian corn.....	2,478,607	152,180	1,927,722	173,385
“ oats	14,098	1,980	15,975	2,042
“ peas	7,772	572	10,576	766
“ rice	168,184	87,568	68,581	34,567
“ wheat	3,152,478	3,381	4,668,582	1,806
“ all other.....	181,700	32,417	248,208	43,605
Jellies and jams.....	24,512	14,426	25,087	15,179
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	7,400	1,621	5,370	1,574
Malt.....	19,793	3,472	27,825	5,299
Molasses (sugar).....	655,823	110,378	881,911	139,156
Meal, oatmeal.....	7,770	1,212	8,066	1,290
“ cornmeal.....	313,943	54,455	343,665	53,837
“ and flour, all kinds.....	19,931	4,368	19,612	3,664
Mill feed, bran, &c.....	35,885	7,177	26,980	5,400
Nuts, almonds.....	53,093	18,675	60,511	22,028
“ cocoa.....	23,156	5,616	24,512	7,303

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

EXPORTS—1887 and 1888—*Continued.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
20	9,750		9,750	354		354
	12,434	9,922	22,356	7,069	20,808	27,877
	1,460,025	9,100	1,469,125	1,329,547	8,888	1,338,435
	20,756		20,756	27,816		27,816
	1,504		1,504	1,628	5	1,633
	36,538	33,660	70,198	19,577	27,308	46,885
	42,996	5,583	48,579	126,931	1,703	128,634
	65,250	77	65,327	181,237		181,237
21	*13,174		13,174	10,266		10,266
	†2,322,144	44,328	2,366,472	1,580,019	23,693	1,603,712
	10,950	14,265	25,215	10,564	11,134	21,698
	871,188	26,647	897,835	857,995	20,350	878,345
	5,257,889		5,257,889	6,494,416		6,494,416
	207,402	223	207,625	124,795	464	125,259
	1,350	1,645,386	1,646,736	211	795,752	795,963
	653,837		653,837	185,010		185,010
	2,507,404		2,507,404	1,502,245		1,532,245
		14,785	14,785		2,484	2,484
	4,745,138	3,114,400	7,859,538	1,886,470	4,530,484	6,416,954
	96,480		96,480	12,669		12,669
	146,012		146,012	154,145		154,145
		24,337	24,337		27,506	27,506
	189,222		189,222	53,525	1,426	54,951
	733	1,455	2,188	1,305	942	2,247
	20,298	75	20,373	48,714	396	49,110
	†73,788		73,788	49,655		49,655

* Biscuit only.

† Bran only.

‡ Wheat flour only.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty..	Value of Imports.	Duty..
CLASS III.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXI.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Nuts, filberts and walnuts	41,203	22,404	56,620	30,799
“ all other.....	63,747	36,326	86,875	43,275
Potatoes.....	35,869	6,684	20,823	5,444
Sugar of all kinds	5,637,109	3,167,529	5,784,436	3,433,417
Tomatoes.....	23,728	4,378	17,518	4,663
“ and other vegetables in cans	45,448	14,410	33,755	9,443
Vegetables, fresh.....	88,737	18,437	106,203	26,525
“			21,553	Free.
“ preserved.....	10,472	2,269	9,427	2,307
Order XXII.— <i>Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
Aerated and mineral waters.....	34,404	6,337	35,268	7,304
Ale, beer and porter.....	180,226	47,774	188,457	46,809
“ ginger.....	5,201	979	5,016	868
Cider	3,876	850	3,938	703
Coffee and chicory.....	113,570	18,686	137,676	22,375
“ green.....	184,347	Free.	383,508	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate	61,596	20,334	72,832	23,487
Hops	225,265	65,770	96,765	34,903
Mineral water (natural).....	1,630	Free.	1,527	Free..
Mustard.....	70,334	17,045	63,721	15,715
Perfumery (not alcoholic).....	42,445	12,364	40,131	12,071
Pickles and sauces.....	149,110	40,690	119,791	49,482
Spices all kinds.....	202,008	27,002	223,016	31,334
Spirits, brandy.....	394,748	302,121	383,043	368,525
“ Geneva and Old Tom gin.....	139,827	683,065	172,014	785,641
“ rum.....	30,120	141,320	39,734	152,616
“ whiskey.....	169,830	208,475	181,146	231,820
“ cordials and bitters.....	22,316	11,248	25,692	41,254
“ in medicines, essences, &c.....	8,321	4,026	9,619	5,016
“ perfumed.....	44,621	22,983	43,187	22,961
“ all other.....	3,708	2,353	5,043	2,906
Tea, black.....	25,789	2,711	29,064	2,891
“ green and Japan.....	64,201	6,093	88,271	8,530
“ black.....	1,581,417	Free.	1,360,189	Free.
“ green and Japan.....	1,753,402	“	1,580,326	“
Tobacco, manufactured.....	72,264	69,079	61,967	53,450
“ cigars and cigarettes.....	328,098	233,596	181,009	176,700
“ snuff.....	2,461	2,876	2,277	3,684
“ unmanufactured.....	1,328,703	Free.	1,489,357	Free.
Vinegar.....	10,876	6,337	8,414	5,469
Wine, all kinds, except sparkling.....	459,509	251,910	403,607	260,763
“ champagne and sparkling.....	164,448	72,575	121,687	65,958

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	439,206		439,206	1,050,495		1,050,495
	16,264	3,000	19,264	19,458	706	20,164
	83,639	49	83,688	98,751	3	98,754
	961	1,200	2,161	591	1,235	1,826
	*80	34,238	34,318	104	7,952	8,056
	112	543	655	6,113	3,308	9,421
		14,602	14,602		6,481	6,481
		1,348	1,348	10	1,911	1,921
		8,770	8,770		7,799	7,799
	8,932	2,612	11,544	16,393	7,223	23,616
	76	303	379	105	814	919
		40,718	40,718		36,252	36,252
	7,643	2,196	9,839	13,386	13,309	26,695
	1,526	19,842	21,368	757	2,741	3,498
	4		4	7		7
	8,552	56,598	65,150	12,632	54,959	67,591
	4		4	30		30
	917	13,765	14,682	111	12,099	12,210

*Coffee.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XXIII—Animal Substances.</i>				
Bones and bone dust.....	964	Free.	739	Free.
Bristles	72,731	"	74,549	"
Candles	34,292	9,033	34,751	8,018
Combs	78,126	19,809	60,590	18,071
Feathers and quills.....			16,550	3,309
Furs, wholly or partially dressed.....	614,444	91,436	637,452	95,336
" not dressed.....	478,149	Free.	453,746	Free.
Glue.....	91,112	19,278	94,473	28,964
Grease.....	100,534	Free.	116,914	Free.
" axle and other.....	7,742	2,118	15,868	2,952
Hair.....	50,700	13,091	39,755	9,694
" not curled or manufactured.....	35,675	Free.	37,104	Free.
Hides, raw.....	1,961,134	"	1,619,822	"
Horns and hoofs	2,180	"	2,529	"
Ivory, manufactures of.....	671	142	801	164
" unmanufactured	2,750	Free.	1,483	Free.
Leather and manufactures of.....	1,159,031	219,151	1,085,301	211,999
" belting.....	42,294	10,768	25,110	6,344
• Musk.....	1,655	Free.	3,378	Free.
Pelts.....	12,139	"	12,732	"
Sausage casings.....	15,837	3,127	18,745	3,838
Silk, raw.....	144,735	Free.	165,810	Free.
Soap, common.....	16,560	5,627	11,161	3,697
" fancy.....	78,669	30,787	81,297	30,823
Sponges.....	33,432	6,411	38,557	7,457
Tallow and stearine (paraffine).....	19,789	4,132	24,722	5,005
Wax and manufactures of.....	18,302	3,591	14,894	2,983
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish.....	5,641	Free.	10,543	Free.
Wool.....	20,724	1,397	184	15
" unmanufactured.....	1,875,651	Free.	1,322,783	Free.
All other.....	65,043	"	74,305	"
<i>Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
Ashes.....	2,917	Free.	4,778	Free.
Barks.....	35,575	"	38,841	"
Bamboo, canes and rattan.....	19,975	"	20,145	"
Broom corn.....	133,392	"	125,609	"
Cane or rattan.....	9,089	2,272	8,234	2,054

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
23	48,164	.....	48,164	22,151	110	22,261
	117	.....	117	68	1,840	1,908

	1,704,166	9,952	1,714,118	1,987,525	6,218	1,993,743
	1,656	20	1,676	4,486	452	4,938

	* 593,624	3,120	596,744	552,383	5,142	557,525

	512,972	4,220	517,192	386,697	2,645	389,342

	24,071	.....	24,071	20,776	.....	20,776

	7,304	73	7,377	17,157	1,421	18,578

	1,463	.....	1,463	647	.....	647

	†318,525	550	319,075	238,039	500	238,539
	317,250	7,354	324,604	223,266	1,424	224,690

	53,583	2,762	56,345	50,733	3,551	54,284

	167,830	18	167,848	159,026	.....	159,026
	235,787	.....	235,787	246,568	.....	246,568

* Includes horns and hoofs. † Furs or skins, &c., the produce of fish or marine animals.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
CLASS IV.— <i>Continued.</i>				
Order XXIV.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Cocoa beans.....	37,462	Free.	29,524	Free.
Corks and corkwood	66,455	13,011	71,301	14,184
Corkwood	12,597	Free.	22,098	Free.
Cotton wool.....	2,933,877	"	3,110,522	"
Firewood				
Flax.....				
Fibre, grass, &c.....	81,112	Free.	72,538	Free.
Flowers, leaves and roots.....	17,130	"	18,194	"
Gums.....	134,674	"	133,571	"
"	312,344	70,149	335,499	89,449
Gutta percha and India rubber goods..	821,963	230,255	799,762	221,836
" " unmanufactured..	450,322	Free.	646,422	Free.
Hay	5,936	1,187	12,362	2,472
Hemp, undressed.....	535,759	Free.	1,044,925	Free.
Ivory nuts.....	33,595	"	21,658	"
Junk	50,382	"	57,811	"
Jute and jute butts.....	20,415	"	34,916	"
Lumber, sawn, not manufactured.....	495,695	"	550,848	"
Moss, seaweed, &c.....	38,309	"	34,168	"
Oil cake, &c.....	11,995	"	23,492	"
Paper bags, printed	6,480	1,952	1,116	404
" hangings	268,637	82,670	182,589	83,164
" printing	32,397	6,609	35,710	8,978
" all other.....	276,231	67,685	312,039	77,342
Pitch and tar	28,763	2,876	36,647	3,664
" " (pine).....	14,309	Free.	20,470	Free.
Resin	80,430	"	64,673	"
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek	2,785	"	3,951	"
Seeds of all kinds	423,324	60,129	396,471	54,069
"			70,042	Free.
Starch, corn starch, &c.....	39,092	14,230	39,662	14,609
Straw, manufactures of.....	3,682	729	4,004	806
Timber, lumber and shingles.....	297,009	20,824	222,605	18,559
" unmanufactured	341,242	Free.	284,777	Free.
Varnish.....	109,789	34,129	89,308	31,302
"	818	Free.	900	Free.
Veneers of wood and ivory..	60,564	"	12,934	"
Wicker and basket ware.....	28,970	7,234	23,787	5,950
Woodenware.....	34,071	8,271	42,167	10,296
Wood, manufactures of.....	680,591	156,616	735,259	176,300
Willow for basket makers.....	479	Free.	1,544	Free.
All other vegetable substances.....	27,714	"	31,822	"

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—Continued.

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	311,931		311,931	338,002		338,002
	78,422	4,325	82,747	80,207		80,207
	2,373	2,187	4,560	2,024	2,863	4,887
	743,396		743,396	903,329		903,329
	*29,391	1,809	31,200	34,436	2,807	37,243
	16,111,947	1,486,540	17,598,487	16,166,097	1,293,200	17,459,297
	86,973		86,973	75,374	5,194	80,568
	97,390	246	97,636	162,987	4,801	167,788
	26,750	15,050	41,800	15,664	6,176	21,840
	†21,378		21,378	14,481		14,481
	2,706,615	267,694	2,974,309	3,235,090	262,351	3,497,441
	593,716		593,716	674,075	15,486	689,561
	5,854	3,427	9,281	10,938	1,319	12,257
	455,947	29,538	485,485	697,620	34,263	731,883
	478,463	4,784	483,247	350,914	5,288	356,202

† Straw only.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXV.— <i>Oils.</i>				
Oils, animal.....	13,985	2,793	16,187	3,123
“ coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of.....	532,969	343,878	446,135	351,799
“ cocoa nut and palm.....	66,259	Free.	86,951	Free.
“ fish.....	21,958	4,292	10,106	2,014
“ “.....	63,383	Free.	34,908	Free.
“ lubricating.....	156,256	51,667	138,148	48,205
“ vegetable.....	441,169	107,282	471,587	130,029
“ all other.....	27,659	5,416	27,621	5,491
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
Order XXVI.— <i>Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.</i>				
(See also Order 12.)				
Asbestos.....				
Bent glass.....	2,117	Free.	2,438	Free.
Chalk.....	5,267	1,057	5,452	1,090
Coal, anthracite.....	3,543,078	474,895		
“ “ †.....	585,675	Free.	5,290,412	Free.
“ bituminous.....	3,267,794	689,874	3,644,110	738,743
“ all other.....	124	20	476	81
Coke and dust.....	85,654	14,176	135,966	19,594
Clays.....	39,688	Free.	53,269	Free.
China and porcelain.....	180,434	54,220	207,434	60,485
Earthenware.....	549,811	172,465	532,618	173,559
Glass bottles, &c.....	473,997	143,954	366,827	121,151
“ plate.....	143,328	31,553	199,504	45,102
“ window.....	375,330	110,846	340,506	103,132
Glass, all other, and manufactures of.....	98,666	19,812	97,294	22,450
Gravels and sand.....	27,893	Free.	31,705	Free.
Gypsum, crude.....	2,492	“	2,193	“
Iron sand or globules.....	476	95	159	32
Lithographic stones.....	4,852	970	7,595	1,432
Marble.....	82,701	12,446	71,705	14,821
“ manufactures of.....	20,000	6,069	23,073	8,044
Phosphates.....				
Plaster of Paris.....	4,415	906	7,220	1,520
Salt.....	39,146	12,655	32,254	15,042
“.....	285,455	Free.	220,975	Free.
School and writing slates.....	17,022	4,304	2,859	1,441
Stone, building.....	54,368	9,564	86,373	12,188

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland. † From 13th May, 1887, to 30th June, 1887.

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
25	459	36	495	1,052	31	1,083
	11,151	311	11,462	66,834	251	67,085
	26,980	540	27,520	41,241	471	41,712
	2,462	1,528	3,990	1,014	2,571	3,585
26				228,355		228,355
	1,522,272	207,526	1,729,798	1,730,466	197,342	1,927,808
	1,326	716	2,042	1,352	3,305	4,657
	23,207		23,207	33,236		33,236
	166,514		166,514	133,238		133,238
	*65,601	48	65,649	64,886		64,886
	*16,490		16,490	18,886	3,075	21,961
	396,449	19,000	415,449	397,493		397,493
	16,429		16,429	13,230	25	13,255
	9,463	19,137	28,600	10,044	28,363	38,407

* Including stone.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXVI.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Stone, grind and flag.....	25,781	4,632	39,367	8,727
“ manufactures of.....	44,075	8,366	47,541	9,498
Whiting.....	15,191	Free.	20,508	Free.
Other minerals, &c.....	62,992	“	67,332	“
Order XXVII.— <i>Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.</i>				
Coin and bullion.....	532,218	Free.	2,175,472	Free.
Communion plate and plated ware....	19,574	“	18,406	“
Diamonds and diamond dust.....	246,076	“	221,547	“
Electro-plated and gilt ware.....	212,733	62,939	152,999	46,538
Gold and manufactures of.....	68,940	16,123	65,996	16,260
Jet, manufactures of.....	1,497	313	403	81
Jewellery.....	551,259	110,259	485,400	97,107
Medals of gold, silver and copper.....	6,241	Free.	.....	Free.
Precious stones.....	1,282	“	3,205	“
“ “ unset.....	4,581	458	4,691	469
Silver and manufactures of.....	1,230	128	1,709	171
Order XXVIII.— <i>Metals other than Gold or Silver.</i>				
Bells for churches.....	33,303	Free.	19,831	Free.
“ of all kinds, except for churches	11,962	3,593	15,857	4,752
Brass and manufactures of.....	409,251	114,329	432,986	121,481
Copper, manufactures of.....	136,299	19,622	145,584	22,713
Iron bars.....	870,444	159,058	361,337	185,418
“ bolts and nuts.....	36,849	14,626	65,617	28,117
“ Canada plates.....	181,477	22,616	*	*
“ castings.....	293,854	74,836	273,532	82,656
“ hoops.....	133,613	21,179	91,915	33,331
Iron, sheet.....	386,001	50,914	662,331	82,450
“ pig.....	613,946	101,211	652,037	195,275
“ railway.....	174,761	29,961	88,862	36,931
“ tubing.....	453,338	110,477	415,153	133,992
“ wire.....	469,101	103,870	249,786	61,610
“ manufactures of, and all other....	1,508,764	278,998	1,655,191	481,834
“ and steel, old scrap.....	220,167	Free.	2,603	Free.
Lead.....	215,105	32,957	248,680	36,448
“ manufactures of.....	25,182	4,973	26,173	5,088
Metals and manufactures of.....	348,498	87,305	375,301	96,187

* Included in sheet iron.

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.— <i>Concluded</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XXVIII—Concluded.</i>				
Mineral earths.....	36,373	7,650	41,017	8,711
Nails of all kinds	97,103	28,766	44,288	16,711
Plumbago and manufactures of.....	6,850	1,025	26,174	6,039
Steel and manufactures of.....	735,191	126,087	520,215	147,985
“ rails	1,431,792	Free.	1,232,531	Free.
Stoves	20,307	5,141	16,483	4,938
Tin and manufactures of.....	145,639	36,522	94,497	23,646
“ block, pigs and bars	250,564	Free.	307,574	Free.
“ plates	767,836	“	737,821	“
Wire, brass	36,383	“	37,749	“
“ copper.....	47,363	“	59,939	“
“ iron	85,740	“	80,981	“
“ steel.....	29,386	“	15,592	“
Yellow metal.....	51,631	“	48,409	“
Zinc and manufactures of.....	6,561	1,628	7,414	1,847
“ block, pigs and sheets.....	98,557	Free.	65,827	Free.
Other metals, manufactured and otherwise.....	497,182	“	629,060	“
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
<i>Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c</i>				
Animals, horned cattle.....	94,171	12,099	20,996	4,199
“ horses	107,471	17,216	189,998	20,021
“ sheep	76,535	14,689	68,921	13,078
“ swine	36,986	7,397	53,504	10,701
“ poultry and other.....				
“ swine, to be slaughtered in bond for exportation	473,567		219,152	
“ all other.....	11,400	2,280	14,612	2,775
“ for improvement of stock.....	476,393	Free.	561,718	Free
“ for ranches	391,611	“		
“ settlers' effects.....	4,457	“	6,010	Free.
“ Zoological Gardens, Toronto.....	2,560	“	50	“
Bees	1,185	“	1,033	“
Leeches.....	132	“	203	“

[illegible]

IMPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS VI.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XXX.—Plants and Trees.</i>				
*Fruit trees, vines, etc.			45,113	Free.
“	42,204	10,825	11,743	3,573
Forest trees.....	371	Free.	337	Free.
Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs..	40,206	8,057	20,496	4,315
* “ “ “ “			29,132	Free.
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
Articles for the use of the Governor General	10,510	Free.	16,746	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General	2,778	“	3,244	“
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government	670,313	“	577,990	“
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....	66,925	“	62,822	“
Billiard and bagatelle tables.....	6,539	2,036	2,178	747
Brooms and brush ware.....	119,231	29,381	103,050	26,079
Buttons.....	417,866	104,510	314,048	79,505
Clothing for charitable purposes.....	6,988	Free.	11,288	Free.
Fancy goods.....	827,767	242,432	747,787	221,995
Ice	550	Free.	41	Free.
Models of invention.....	25,780	“	10,141	“
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	66,382	16,598	61,722	15,341
Settlers' effects.....	1,469,726	Free.	1,669,327	Free.
All other miscellaneous.....	113,155	“	92,688	“
“ “			32,647	10,213
<i>Order XXXII.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Curiosities	39,772	Free.	2,391	Free.
Goods, manufactured, undescribed.....	55,714	12,230	60,898	14,123
Personal effects.....	2,297	Free.	4,735	Free.
Unenumerated articles.....	612,850	123,149	601,787	117,205
“ “			60,464	Free.
<i>Order XXXIII.—Special Exemptions.</i>				
Articles for construction of C.P.R.....	669,016	Free.	283,223	Free.
Articles for construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.....	27,624	“	1,555	“
Animals from Newfoundland.....			50	“
Total.....	112,892,236	22,438,309	110,894,630	22,187,869
Export duty		31,397		21,772

* From 4th April, 1888.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

159

EXPORTS—1887 AND 1888—*Concluded.*

Order.	1887.			1888.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30						
31						
	633,331	128,930	762,261	763,209	65,804	829,013
32	501,757	96,649	598,406	610,943	129,018	739,961
	2,996,889		2,996,889	3,084,322		3,084,322
	80,960,909	8,554,902	89,515,811	81,382,072	8,820,928	90,203,000

Imports
and ex-
ports, 1887
and 1888.

195. The total value of imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1888, as compared with 1887, was as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Collected.
1887.....	\$112,892,236	\$89,515,811	\$22,469,705
1888.....	110,894,630	90,203,000	22,209,641

There was therefore a decrease in the value of imports of \$1,997,606, and an increase in the value of exports of \$687,189, making a decrease in the total trade of \$1,310,417, while the decrease in duty collected amounted to \$260,064.

Decrease
in values
and in-
crease in
quantities.

196. The value of the total trade is still considerably below the returns for 1882 and 1883, but the decline in values in many of the principal articles of merchandise has been so marked that there is good reason to suppose that at prices of a few years ago the trade of 1888 would have been in excess of the highest point yet reached. That the decline in values has exceeded the decrease in the volume of trade to a considerable extent will be apparent on examining the following comparative statement of the quantities and values of the principal articles of food exported during the years of 1882 and 1888 respectively, from which it will be seen that with scarcely an exception the percentage of increase or decrease in value was respectively considerably smaller or larger than the corresponding percentage in quantities.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD
EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1882 AND 1888 COMPARED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.		Percent- age of Increase or Decrease.	VALUES.		Percent- age of Increase or Decrease.
	1882.	1888.		1882.	1888.	
				\$	\$	
Wheat .....Bush.	6,433,533	7,299,694	+ 13·4	8,153,610	6,416,954	— 21·3
Flour .....Brls.	508,120	355,883	— 29·9	2,941,740	1,603,712	— 45·5
Corn.....Bush.	2,229,900	1,203,195	— 46·0	1,353,738	795,963	— 41·2
Cattle.....No.	62,337	100,748	+ 61·6	3,285,452	5,012,788	+ 52·6
Swine.....“	3,263	1,583	— 51·4	10,875	5,277	— 51·4
Sheep.....“	311,669	395,320	+ 26·8	1,228,957	1,283,537	+ 4·4
Beef.....Lbs.	1,192,042	791,552	— 33·5	75,009	34,360	— 54·2
Bacon.....“	10,286,190	7,002,280	— 31·9	1,124,405	656,188	— 41·6
Pork.....“	2,656,778	714,140	— 73·1	192,589	46,885	— 75·6
Butter.....“	15,338,488	4,541,150	— 70·3	2,975,170	824,489	— 72·3
Cheese“	55,325,167	90,698,876	+ 63·9	5,979,537	9,582,847	+ 60·3
Eggs.....Doz.	10,499,082	14,170,859	+ 34·9	1,643,709	2,122,283	+ 29·1

197. Some figures were quoted in the Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 197, which had been prepared by Mr. Giffen, comparing the values of the imports and exports of Great Britain in 1886 with what they would have been at the prices of 1873, and showing that instead of 350 millions the imports would have been over 500 millions, and the exports 350 millions instead of 212½ millions. The following table of the principal articles imported into Canada in 1887, showing their actual import value in that year, and the value they would have had at the import prices of 1873, corroborates the foregoing statement. It will be seen that the imports at the prices of 1873 would have been 57·20 per cent higher, and if a reduction in some articles is allowed for, and an average increase of 45 per cent. is taken, it will be found that the imports of 1887 would have amounted to \$163,693,742, a much larger sum than has yet been recorded, showing that the trade of the country has increased to a large extent, although at present values the progress is not apparent in figures.

Prices in
1887 and
1873 com-
pared.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AT THE PRICES OF 1873,
AND AT THE ACTUAL PRICES OF 1887, COMPARED.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.		Value of Imports, 1887.	Value of Imports of 1887, according to 1873 prices.
		\$	\$
Cheese	Lbs.	468,899	833,646
Lard	"	237,997	284,373
Cigars	"	328,098	152,403
Butter	"	77,901	127,854
Oil, coal and kerosene, &c.	Galls.	467,505	1,062,697
Soap, common	Lbs.	13,054	16,525
Hops	"	225,265	306,550
Rice	"	168,184	207,536
Meats, fresh, salted and smoked	"	883,842	1,088,436
Ale, beer and porter, in casks and bottles	Galls.	180,226	159,721
Wines, all kinds	"	459,509	376,021
Sugar, all kinds	Lbs.	5,637,109	12,396,995
" candy and confectionery	"	93,662	123,244
Tea, black green and Japan	"	3,424,809	6,649,797
Mace and nutmegs	"	31,359	53,900
Cocoa and chocolate	"	9,670	10,602
Gunpowder	"	24,023	19,049
Maccaroni and vermicelli	"	7,400	11,044
Mowing, reaping & threshing machines	No.	15,136	21,975
Locomotive engines and railroad cars	"	219,973	462,926
Mustard	Lbs.	68,999	72,600
Turpentine, spirits of	Galls.	173,002	207,286
Cream of tartar, in crystals	Lbs.	117,210	107,852
Spices, all kinds, unground	"	153,425	181,386
Indigo	"	62,886	73,608
Phosphorus, brimstone and sulphur	"	45,295	70,103
Whiting	Cwt.	15,191	38,047
Zinc, white, dry	Lbs.	18,527	52,639
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda	Brls.	2,917	5,423
Cotton wool	Lbs.	2,933,877	5,407,549
Oils, cocoanut, pine and palm	Galls.	66,259	165,480
Wheat	Bush,	3,152,478	4,217,337
Wool	Lbs.	1,875,651	2,931,422
Tobacco leaf, for Excise purposes	"	1,328,703	1,353,184
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing	Cwt.	51,631	71,203
Spelter and zinc, in blocks, sheets and pigs	"	123,564	134,612
Coal and coke	Tons	7,449,568	10,072,995
Coffee, green	Lbs.	274,668	312,849
" ground or roasted	"	15,755	13,401
Eggs	Doz.	65,262	58,732
Flour of wheat or rye	Brls.	657,697	1,158,600
Indian corn	Bush.	2,478,607	2,618,370
Grain, other than wheat or Indian corn	"	35,693	26,675
Resin	Brls.	80,360	86,028
Salt	Bush.	324,601	506,677
Tar and pitch	Brls.	14,309	19,215
		34,559,756	54,328,567

198. The following figures, showing the course of the Average average prices of certain articles, were given by Mr. Sauer- prices, 1873-1888. beck in the "Statist" of 26th January, 1889:—

1867-1877.....	100
1873.....	111
1879.....	83
1880.....	88
1881.....	85
1882.....	84
1883.....	82
1884.....	76
1885.....	72
1886.....	69
1887.....	68
1888.....	70

The increase in 1888 he attributes principally to the artificially high price of copper.

199. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation. The excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year:—

Average
value of
imports
and ex-
ports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value of Total Trade per Head.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868...	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	.....	131,027,532	38 86
1869...	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	.....	130,889,946	38 35
1870...	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	.....	148,387,829	42 95
1871...	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	.....	170,266,589	48 39
1872...	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	.....	194,070,190	53 74
1873...	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	.....	217,801,203	59 37
1874...	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	.....	217,565,510	56 88
1875...	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	.....	200,957,262	51 70
1876...	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	.....	174,176,781	44 10
1877...	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	.....	175,203,355	43 65
1878...	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	.....	172,405,454	42 26
1879...	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	.....	153,455,682	37 01
1880...	86,489,747	87,911,458	.....	1,421,711	174,401,205	41 37
1881...	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	.....	203,621,663	46 86
1882...	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	.....	221,556,703	50 00
1883...	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	.....	230,339,826	50 99
1884...	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	.....	207,803,539	45 11
1885...	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	.....	198,179,847	42 20
1876...	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	.....	189,675,875	39 57
1887...	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	.....	202,408,047	41 52
1888...	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	.....	201,097,630	40 45
Total.	2,170,136,379	1,745,155,289	426,402,801	1,421,711	3,915,291,668	* 45 49

* Average.

200. The value of imports has been exceeded eight times and the value of exports four times since Confederation, and in seven years during the same period the total trade was also larger than in 1888. The average value per head during the twenty-one years has been, of imports \$25.24, of exports \$20.25 and of the total trade \$45.49, so that in 1888 imports were \$2.93, exports \$2.11, and the total trade \$5.04 below the average. The amount of the total trade per head was considerably below that of several previous years, though the total aggregate trade was \$14,655,170 above the average.

Canadian
and Ame-
rican
trade
compared.

201. The amount of trade done by the United States is only exceeded by three countries in the world, and is therefore many times larger than the trade of Canada, but in proportion to population, the trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United States, as is shown by the following statement :—

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
PER CAPITA, 1888.

COUNTRY.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada	22 30	18 14	40 45
United States.....	12 05	11 58	23 65
Excess per head in favor of Canada.....	10 25	6 56	16 80

Excess of
imports.

202. During the last twenty-one years the exports have only once exceeded the imports, viz., in 1880, in very other year there having been an excess of imports. The average annual excess of imports has been \$20,304,895 ; therefore the excess in 1888 was \$386,735 above the average.

Whether a continual excess of imports is or is not prejudicial to the interests of a country is a complex and much debated question. The imports into the United Kingdom have for many years largely exceeded the exports, yet that country is steadily augmenting its wealth. India, on the other hand, has had a large excess of exports for

several years, and yet is by no means in a prosperous financial condition. The numerous financial transactions between England and her colonies also tend to increase the excess of imports, as Mr. Coghlan says;* “The loans raised in England do not come as coin but as merchandise, and form the greater part of the excess of imports over exports which is so marked a feature of these colonies.”

203. The next table gives the value of imports, exports and duty collected, per head of population, and the value of goods entered for consumption, in each year since Confederation :—

Goods entered for consumption, duty collected, &c.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA AND DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Value of Im- ports per Head.	Value of Ex- ports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consump- tion.	DUTIES COLLECTED			
				Imports.	Ex- ports.	Total.	Amount per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$		\$ cts.
1868	21 78	17 07	71,985,306	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869	20 63	17 72	67,402,170	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43
1870	21 66	21 29	71,237,603	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871	27 31	21 08	86,947,482	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872	30 86	22 88	107,709,116	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873	34 89	24 48	127,514,594	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874	33 52	23 36	127,404,169	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875	31 66	20 04	119,618,657	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876	23 60	20 50	94,733,218	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877	24 75	18 90	96,300,483	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878	22 82	19 44	91,199,577	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879	19 77	17 24	80,341,608	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880	20 52	20 85	71,782,349	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881	24 24	22 62	91,611,604	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882	26 95	23 05	112,648,927	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 90
1883	29 28	21 71	123,137,019	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 13
1884	25 27	19 84	108,180,644	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 38
1885	23 20	19 00	102,710,019	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 07
1886	21 78	17 78	99,602,694	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 05
1887	23 16	18 36	105,639,428	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 61
1888	22 30	18 14	102,847,100	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 46

Articles on which export duty is collected, viz. :—Pine, oak and spruce logs, and shingle and stave bolts.

* Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, page 412.

Duty collected.

204. With two exceptions, viz., in 1883 and 1887, the amount of duty was the largest ever collected, and was 151 per cent. larger than that collected in 1868, though the amount per head shows an increase only of 70 per cent. There was a considerable decrease in the duty collected on exports.

Comparative value of goods entered for consumption.

205. In goods entered for consumption there was a decrease of \$2,792,328, as compared with the preceding year, but an increase of \$3,244,406 as compared with 1886. The value per head of these imports in 1887 was \$21.67, and in 1888 \$20.68, a decrease of 99 cents per head. The value of similar goods in the United States in 1888 was \$11.86 per head, being \$8.82 per head less than in Canada.

Summary of imports 1886, 1887 and 1888.

206. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free:—

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO CANADA, DUTIABLE AND FREE, DURING THE YEARS 1886, 1887 AND 1888.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	180,293	180,226	188,457
Animals, living.....	866,258	800,130	567,183
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter.....	1,159,495	1,296,999	1,222,197
Brass, and manufactures of.....	338,288	409,251	432,986
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c.....	387,452	461,645	381,839
Grain of all kinds.....	4,566,106	5,666,778	6,706,013
Flour and meal of all kinds.....	1,156,054	982,990	610,833
Brooms and brushes.....	94,584	119,231	103,050
Candles.....	40,029	34,292	34,751
Carriages, all kinds, and parts of.....	395,672	353,424	211,708

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIBLE GOODS— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Carpets, N.E.S.	59,650	75,703	57,063
Clocks, parts of, and springs.....	125,871	135,906	128,903
Coal and coke.....	6,905,492	6,896,650	3,780,552
Coffee	114,799	107,393	131,693
Copper, and manufactures of.....	109,896	136,299	145,584
Cordage	92,551	75,624	75,756
Cotton, manufactures of.....	5,786,811	5,436,574	4,216,462
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.....	1,206,454	1,397,511	1,456,939
Earthenware and chinaware.....	596,620	730,245	740,052
Fancy goods.....	1,403,298	2,032,767	1,802,852
Fish	510,516	613,404	613,556
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of..	1,348,192	1,526,831	1,358,065
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	836,431	975,776	938,270
“ green.....	716,494	830,848	780,296
Furs, and manufactures of.....	712,862	762,287	761,025
Glass	1,140,674	1,279,463	1,207,166
Gold and silver “	258,755	282,903	220,704
Gunpowder and explosive substances.....	130,138	149,076	93,071
Gutta percha and India rubber, and manu- factures of	723,685	821,963	799,762
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	1,163,326	1,291,417	1,284,905
Iron, and manufactures of, and steel, and manufactures of.....	8,039,955	9,676,869	8,806,267
Jewellery	466,354	551,259	485,400
Lead, and manufactures of.....	175,517	246,422	278,539
Leather	1,716,311	1,684,171	1,535,054
Marble	113,908	102,701	94,778
Metal, composition and other, N.E.S.....	314,613	348,498	375,301
Musical instruments of all kinds.....	416,047	472,368	469,707
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of.....	481,785	533,634	446,135
Oils, all other.....	704,344	707,238	713,423
Oil cloth.....	261,373	289,967	206,678
Packages.....	373,708	384,314	371,603
Paints and colors.....	539,083	565,417	564,664
Paper, and manufactures of.....	1,073,379	1,206,996	1,168,887
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds.....	124,721	149,110	119,791
Plants and trees of all kinds.....	84,973	82,410	32,239
Provisions, viz. :—			
Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds.....	2,226,726	1,772,966	2,365,488
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries), and all fine salt.....	40,019	39,146	32,254
Seeds and roots.....	401,211	422,810	395,986
Silk and manufactures of.....	2,353,350	2,898,117	2,786,137
Soap of all kinds.....	144,063	95,229	92,458

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
DUTIABLE GOODS—<i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Spices.....	203,120	202,008	223,016
Spirits and wines.....	1,258,741	1,437,448	1,384,772
Starch.....	38,105	39,092	39,662
Stone, and manufactures of.....	103,048	124,224	173,281
Sugar of all kinds.....	3,899,757	5,637,109	5,784,436
Molasses.....	518,366	655,823	881,911
Confectionery and sugar candy.....	94,428	93,662	103,539
Tea.....	347,932	89,990	117,335
Tobacco and cigars.....	383,604	402,823	245,253
Turpentine, spirits of.....	145,242	173,002	179,539
Varnish.....	100,951	109,789	89,308
Vegetables.....	172,573	204,254	187,726
Vinegar.....	10,178	10,876	8,414
Watches, and parts of.....	385,045	445,942	558,167
Wood, and manufactures of.....	1,496,258	1,425,527	1,420,994
Woollen manufactures.....	9,324,828	11,897,776	9,850,334
All other dutiable articles.....	3,876,396	4,436,807	4,143,868
Total dutiable goods.....	75,536,758	85,479,400	77,784,037
FREE GOODS.			
Mine—			
Coal, anthracite.....		585,675	5,290,412
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	255,359	285,455	220,975
Other articles, the produce of the mine..	324,803	396,817	401,286
Fisheries—			
Fish of all kinds*.....	288,443	273,085	347,353
“ oil “ *.....	77,691	63,383	34,908
Other articles, the produce of the fish- eries.....	10,953	10,391	13,034
Forest—			
Logs and round unmanufactured timber..	493,236	336,886	280,672
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured.....	311,442	491,890	546,176
Other articles, the produce of the forest..	93,799	89,928	91,374
Animals—			
Animals for the improvement of stock, for ranches, and imported as settlers, effects, &c.....	539,183	875,021	567,778
Eggs.....	44,638	65,262	73,498
Fur skins of all kinds, *not dressed in any manner.....	382,855	478,149	453,746

*Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
FREE GOODS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Animals— <i>Concluded.</i>			
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled, skins undressed, dried, salted or pickled, and tails undressed	1,735,206	1,961,134	1,619,822
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way.....	151,065	143,521	164,708
Wool, unmanufactured.....	1,785,828	1,875,651	1,322,783
Other articles, the produce of animals...	343,732	282,349	302,850
Agricultural products, viz :—			
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise purposes.....	1,708,812	1,328,703	1,489,357
Other agricultural products.....	715,039	752,072	2,020,356
Manufactured and partially manufactured articles.....			
Cotton wool and waste.....	3,008,659	3,081,424	3,222,943
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines ...	1,233,304	1,238,759	1,239,193
Metals, iron and steel, viz :—			
Steel railway bars or rails.....	905,125	1,431,792	1,232,531
Other manufactures of iron and steel...	372,687	586,721	491,210
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets	964,609	1,018,400	1,045,395
Yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing	64,612	51,631	48,409
All other manufactured articles.....	2,118,263	2,506,097	2,842,954
Miscellaneous articles—			
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c... ..	464,562	670,313	577,990
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Militia, &c.....	147,979	66,925	62,822
Coffee, green	289,097	184,347	383,508
Tea of all kinds.	3,881,734	3,334,819	2,940,515
Coin and bullion	3,610,557	532,218	2,175,472
Other miscellaneous articles.....	1,559,043	1,717,378	3,771,735
Special exemptions—			
Animals, from Newfoundland			50
Articles for original construction of Canadian Pacific Railway.....	812,729	669,016	283,223
Articles for original construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.....	192,699	27,624	1,555
Total, free goods	28,887,803	27,412,836	33,110,593
“ dutiable goods.....	75,536,758	85,479,400	77,784,037
Grand total.....	104,424,561	112,892,236	110,894,630

Decrease
in duti-
able and
increase
in free
goods.

207. There was a decrease in the value of dutiable goods of \$7,695,363 as compared with 1887, caused in a large measure by the duty having been taken off anthracite coal, and also by reduced importations of cotton and woollen manufactures. In free goods there was an increase of \$5,697,757, principally in consequence of the addition of anthracite coal to the free list, and also by an increase of \$1,643,254 in imports of coin and bullion. Among dutiable articles the principal increases were in imports of grain of all kinds, provisions, sugar of all kinds, manufactures of copper, watches, coffee, and spices, and the principal decreases were in manufactures of cotton (these imports are steadily decreasing every year) and wool, of flax, hemp, and jute, and of iron and steel, also in manufactures of leather, living animals, carriages and parts of the same.

Among free goods the largest increase was of course in anthracite coal; there were increases also in fish from Newfoundland, lumber and timber, cotton wool and waste, raw silk, unmanufactured tobacco and green coffee, while the principal decreases were in logs and round timber, animals for improvement of stock, raw hides, unmanufactured wool and tea.

Consump-
tion by
Pro-
vinces.

208. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each Province in 1888, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1887.

PROVINCES.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	28,289,778	13,382,654	41,672,432	7,611,188
Quebec.....	27,713,522	13,735,813	41,449,335	9,521,055
Nova Scotia.....	5,270,317	2,586,447	7,856,764	2,126,460
New Brunswick.....	3,783,823	2,274,261	6,058,084	1,431,175
Manitoba.....	1,473,511	276,537	1,750,048	457,354
British Columbia.....	2,674,941	729,266	3,404,207	861,465
Prince Edward Island.....	399,930	200,136	600,066	167,175
The Territories.....	40,002	16,162	56,164	11,997

209. The dutiable goods entered for consumption were Percent-
ages of
duty. \$8,474,855 less than in the preceding year, while free goods similarly entered were more by \$5,682,527. The percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption was 21·57, being higher than in any year since Confederation, the next highest having been in 1887, viz., 21·24. The percentage of duty on the total value of imports was 20·03, being also the highest during the last 21 years. Of the total amount of duty collected \$8,972,740, or 40 per cent. were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$7,109,234, or 32 per cent. on goods from the United States. The next largest amounts were on goods from the British West Indies and Germany, the sums being \$1,581,322 and \$1,214,748 respectively.

210. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each Province. Quebec, containing the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States, it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other Provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks apply more or less equally well to exports, the Province of Prince Edward Island being now the only Province whose returns can be considered as applying almost exclusively to that Province.

The fig-
ures by
Provinces
do not
represent
the con-
sumption
by Pro-
vinces.

Value of
exports
since Con-
federation.

211. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1888.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricul- tural Products
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	1,446,857	3,357,510	18,262,170	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869.....	2,093,502	3,242,710	19,838,963	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870.....	2,487,038	3,608,549	20,940,434	12,138,161	13,676,619
1871.....	3,221,461	3,994,275	22,352,286	12,608,506	9,853,924
1872.....	5,326,218	4,386,214	23,899,759	12,706,967	13,378,891
1873.....	6,471,162	4,779,277	28,586,816	14,243,017	14,995,340
1874.....	3,977,216	5,292,368	26,817,715	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875.....	3,878,050	5,380,527	24,781,780	12,700,507	17,258,358
1876.....	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,128,064	13,517,654	21,139,665
1877.....	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,220,617	14,689,376
1878.....	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,754
1879.....	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,464
1880.....	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881.....	2,767,829	6,867,715	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882.....	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,454,759	21,035,712
1883.....	2,970,886	8,809,118	25,370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519
1884.....	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,843
1885.....	3,639,537	7,960,001	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886.....	3,951,147	6,843,388	21,034,611	22,065,433	17,652,779
1887.....	3,805,959	6,875,810	20,484,746	24,246,937	18,826,235
1888.....	4,110,937	7,793,183	21,302,814	24,719,297	15,436,360

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1888—*Con.*

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.		Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports.	Foreign.	Total.
	Manufac- tures.	Mis- cellaneous. Articles.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	1,572,546	1,139,872	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
1869.....	1,765,461	1,430,559	7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
1870.....	2,133,659	1,096,732	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
1871.....	2,201,814	949,090	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
1872.....	2,397,731	848,247	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
1873.....	2,921,802	1,248,192	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
1874.....	2,353,663	1,216,475	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
1875.....	2,293,040	1,198,631	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
1876.....	5,353,367	490,283	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
1877.....	4,105,422	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
1878.....	4,127,755	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
1879.....	2,700,281	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
1880.....	3,242,617	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
1881.....	3,075,095	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
1882.....	3,329,598	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
1883.....	3,503,220	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
1884.....	3,577,535	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
1885.....	3,181,501	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
1886.....	2,824,137	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
1887.....	3,079,972	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
1888.....	4,161,282	773,877	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000

212. Without reference to the intervening fluctuations in amount, the percentages of increase in the various classes of domestic exports in 1888, as compared with 1868, were as follow :—

Produce of the mine.....	184·1 per cent.
“ fisheries.....	132·1 “
“ forest	16·6 “
Animals and their products.....	258·6 “
Agricultural products	19·9 “
Manufactures	164·6 “

Percent-
tages of
increase
in domes-
tic ex-
ports.

213. The increase in the value of domestic exports in 1888 was as follows :—Produce of the fisheries, \$917,373 ; animals and their products, \$472,360 ; produce of the mine, \$304,978 ; produce of the forest, \$818,068 ; manufactures, \$1,081,310 ; miscellaneous articles, \$129,516 ; and in foreign exports, \$254,061. There was a decrease in exports of agricultural products of \$3,389,875.

Increase
in domes-
tic ex-
ports,
1888.

Exports of
Canadian
produce,
1867-1888.

214. The value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty-one years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each years, will be found in the following table :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	\$	\$ cts.	
1868.....	45,543,177	13 50	79.11
1869.....	49,323,304	14 45	81.56
1870.....	56,081,192	16 23	76.22
1871.....	55,151,047	15 67	74.35
1872.....	61,000,436	16 89	73.81
1873.....	73,245,606	19 96	81.57
1874.....	73,926,748	19 32	82.73
1875.....	67,490,893	17 36	86.65
1876.....	69,861,849	17 69	86.28
1877.....	65,864,880	16 41	86.80
1878.....	65,740,134	16 11	82.87
1879.....	60,089,578	14 49	84.05
1880.....	70,096,191	16 62	79.73
1881.....	80,921,379	18 62	82.33
1882.....	90,042,711	20 32	88.15
1883.....	84,285,707	18 66	85.93
1884.....	77,132,079	16 74	84.38
1885.....	76,183,518	16 22	85.37
1886.....	74,975,506	15 64	87.94
1887.....	77,964,020	16 00	87.10
1888.....	78,297,750	15 75	86.80

In three years, only since Confederation has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1888 been exceeded, viz., in 1881, 1882 and 1883, and the percentage of total exports, though a trifle lower than in 1887, had only been exceeded in three years, viz., 1882, 1886 and 1887. The value per head, however, was much lower than the value in many previous years.

Value of
principal
exports,
1886, 1887,
1888.

215. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years.

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1886, 1887 AND 1888.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos			228,355
Coal.....	1,416,160	1,522,272	1,730,466
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....	1,210,864	1,017,401	810,352
Gypsum, crude.....	114,736	166,514	133,238
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene	30,957	11,151	66,834
Ores	423,501	350,698	375,626
Phosphates.....	431,951	396,449	397,493
Salt.....	26,749	9,463	10,044
Sand and gravel.....	23,195	23,207	33,236
Other articles of the mine.....	273,034	308,804	325,293
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock	2,741,629	2,550,518	3,132,812
Mackerel.....	540,274	732,948	630,027
Herring	306,859	440,547	615,304
Lobsters.....	1,744,753	1,460,025	1,329,547
Salmon.....	682,776	793,233	1,154,602
Fish oil	63,747	26,980	41,241
Furs or skins, the product of fish or marine animals.....	231,910	307,732	224,330
All other produce of the fisheries.....	531,440	563,827	665,320
Ashes, all kinds.....	162,247	167,830	159,026
Bark for tanning.....	221,815	235,787	246,568
Firewood.....	313,480	311,931	338,002
Logs.....	313,965	346,638	390,859
Lumber	15,715,900	16,096,904	16,176,097
Shingles	142,347	151,128	311,193
Sleepers and railroad ties.....	367,457	355,946	519,918
Stave bolts.....	116,900	121,263	118,701
Shooks, box and other.....	86,106	132,483	243,256
Timber, square.....	3,272,620	2,192,385	2,384,037
All other products of the forest.....	321,774	372,451	415,157
Horses	2,147,584	2,268,833	2,458,231
Cattle.....	5,825,188	6,486,718	5,012,713
Swine.....	7,588	5,815	5,277
Sheep.....	1,182,241	1,592,167	1,276,046
Poultry and other animals.....	126,162	107,909	127,043
Butter.....	832,355	979,126	798,673
Cheese.....	6,754,626	7,108,978	8,928,242
Eggs.....	1,728,082	1,825,559	2,122,283
Furs, undressed.....	1,643,433	1,704,166	1,987,525
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	469,087	593,624	552,383
Meats, all kinds.....	823,078	1,094,076	1,039,671
Wool	316,937	317,250	223,266
Other animal products.....	209,072	162,716	187,944
Bran.....	64,513	73,788	49,655
Flax.....	49,301	78,422	80,207
Fruits, green.....	499,598	871,188	857,995

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$
Barley	5,724,693	5,257,889	6,494,416
Beans.....	156,114	207,402	124,795
Oats	1,453,996	653,837	185,010
Pease	2,207,093	2,507,404	1,532,245
Wheat	3,025,864	4,745,138	1,886,470
Other grains.....	139,680	97,830	12,880
Flour (wheat).....	1,744,969	2,322,144	1,580,019
Oatmeal.....	309,631	189,222	53,525
Hay.....	1,001,336	743,396	903,329
Malt.....	222,187	146,012	154,145
Potatoes	492,702	439,206	1,050,495
Other agricultural products.....	561,102	493,357	471,174
Agricultural implements.....	16,658	48,060	155,219
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	86,677	118,884	71,786
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.....	22,369	18,540	17,690
Extract hemlock bark	167,017	136,077	158,403
Furs.....	11,224	14,992	411,314
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	276,098	347,425	423,488
Sole and upper leather.....	257,153	440,616	299,558
Manufactures of leather.....	101,437	141,135	156,758
Musical instruments.....	162,754	207,339	271,424
Oil cake.....	50,347	86,973	75,374
Ships sold to other countries.....	266,363	143,772	289,969
Household furniture.....	225,023	243,894	187,398
Other manufactures of wood.....	412,568	329,318	465,302
Other manufactured articles.....	768,449	802,947	1,177,599
Dried fruits.....	196	10,950	10,564
Other miscellaneous articles.....	603,815	633,411	763,313
Estimated amount short returned at In-land ports.....	2,781,198	2,996,889	3,084,322
Total.....	77,756,704	80,960,909	81,382,072

Increase
and
decrease
in various
articles.

216. Out of the 72 articles enumerated in the foregoing table there was an increase in 42, the principal increase being in exports of coal, salmon, shingles, sleepers and rail-road ties, cheese, eggs, barley, hay, potatoes, agricultural implements (which show an increase of \$107,159 over 1887 and of \$138,561 over 1886) furs (an increase of \$396,322) manufactures of iron and steel, ships sold to other countries (an increase of \$146,197), and manufactures of wood.

There were decreases, on the other hand, principally in gold, some kinds of fish, cattle, sheep and swine, butter, wool, beans, oats, peas and wheat, flour, oatmeal and leather.

The total increase in exports of Canadian produce, less coin and bullion, and estimated amount short at inland ports, was \$333,730.

217. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture. Agricultural produce.

218. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last five years, showing the countries to which exported, and distinguishing between British possessions and foreign countries:— Value of exports, the produce of Canada, and countries to which exported, 1884-1888.

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1884 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, AND DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

MINE.					
COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888
British Possessions—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	519,672	485,408	589,832	477,722	478,260
Newfoundland.....	133,332	155,251	146,128	135,073	146,222
British West Indies.....	7,604	16,077	10,752	4,379	1,897
“ East “.....			2,556		
“ Guiana.....	612	1,244	2,465	1,017	2,184
“ Africa.....			296		
Labrador.....	93				
Australia.....		120			
Gibraltar.....					460
Total.....	661,313	658,100	752,029	618,191	629,023
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	2,505,501	2,898,518	3,115,696	3,085,431	3,341,308
Spanish West Indies.....	27,957	7,277	15,926	4,932	1,960
Danish “.....			1,936		
Sandwich Islands.....	24,343	19,440	11,428	27,664	7,839
Saint Pierre.....	12,802	17,357	15,315	15,040	16,312
Belgium.....	3,506	830		3,384	1,432
Mexico.....	7,548		1,500	875	10,570

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries— <i>Concl.</i>					
Spain.....	1,980				340
Germany.....	1,200	32,870	22,294	43,452	46,053
France.....	942	311	3,610	1,246	2,970
Denmark.....		930			
Sweden and Norway.....		*224	322	494	
Central American States.....		868			
Argentine Republic.....		432			
Egypt.....		2,400			
China.....					12,950
Portugal.....			860		
U. S. of Colombia.....			3,277		
Morocco.....			2,754		
Russia in Asia.....			4,200		
Japan.....				5,250	40,180
Total	2,585,779	2,981,437	3,199,118	3,187,768	3,481,914
Grand Total.....	3,247,092	3,639,537	3,951,147	3,805,959	4,110,937

* Sweden only.

FISHERIES.

British Possessions—					
Great Britain.....	1,621,816	1,543,014	1,586,771	1,704,190	1,544,901
Newfoundland.....	2,078	14,946	2,405	15,529	27,705
British West Indies.....	1,267,721	1,152,868	919,330	820,849	1,130,130
“ Africa.....					500
“ Possessions in China.....					125
Mauritius.....					200
British Guiana.....	155,324	97,438	100,806	125,165	118,979
“ Possessions South Atlantic.....			20		
Australia.....	30,475	81,193	38,978	59,646	130,637
Gibraltar.....		11,740			
Total.....	3,077,414	2,901,199	2,648,310	2,725,379	2,953,177
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	3,598,216	3,560,731	2,587,548	2,717,509	3,123,853
Spanish West Indies.....	873,328	718,956	627,563	641,024	919,953
French “.....	276,300	130,235	80,010	49,295	47,073
Danish “.....	37,100	38,263	18,242	16,199	18,988
Saint Pierre.....	1,770	1,014	1,926	547	10,934
Greece.....					7,804
Brazil.....	306,739	293,022	340,315	414,086	330,455
Uruguay.....	140	595			1,200
France.....	14,905	32,350	232,007	80,866	173,082
U. S. of Colombia.....					4,462
Spain.....	8,735	7,910			7,864

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Foreign Countries— <i>Concl.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Portugal	119,795	125,416	195,665	102,663	126,492
Italy	247,151	132,507	101,130	105,881	52,168
Belgium	2,500				676
Madeira	12,729	10,203	2,485	1,340	450
Canary Islands	1,720				
China	8,283		1,250		554
Sandwich Islands	4,829	700	1,769		2,634
Germany		1,948	2,895	11,808	7,113
Hayti		2,907			
Central American States		15			
Argentine Republic		2,030	648		
Chili			335		1,100
Portuguese Possessions in Africa			1,290	8,733	3,151
Denmark				480	
Total	5,514,240	5,058,802	4,195,078	4,150,431	4,840,006
Grand Total	8,591,654	7,960,001	6,843,388	6,875,810	7,793,183

FOREST.

British Possessions—					
Great Britain	13,742,663	9,577,581	10,899,727	9,445,491	8,932,177
Newfoundland	135,938	100,879	61,997	45,988	36,076
British West Indies	234,272	206,494	150,840	157,889	197,405
“ East Indies	10,468				
“ Possessions in South Atlantic			5,650		
British Africa	36,467	28,049	27,110	12,646	
“ Guiana	94,818	61,677	33,609	40,670	35,491
Gibraltar	3,589	17,380	12,268	8,129	
Australia	316,976	187,011	148,592	126,049	180,885
Labrador	306				83
Total	14,575,497	10,179,071	11,339,793	9,836,862	9,382,117
Foreign Countries—					
United States	9,883,749	9,355,736	8,545,406	9,353,506	10,622,338
Spanish West Indies	102,437	51,797	56,176	62,537	72,223
French “	14,628	5,150	5,315	1,540	1,798
Danish “	3,779	142	1,356	331	4,309
Dutch “				6,309	
“ Guiana	1,558	5,496		1,606	
Hayti	692	4,008		2,122	
Saint Pierre	24,305	30,115	30,578	21,606	32,804
U. S. of Colombia	2,939	8,338			
Santo Domingo	1,419				
Brazil	25,387	16,318	4,980	12,833	1,060
Peru	75,310	20,991	6,064	38,073	16,994

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries— <i>Concl.</i>					
Chili.....	75,044	13,098	26,388	33,828	108,592
Uruguay.....	80,375	144,627	36,430	150,965	69,516
Argentine Republic.....	282,401	660,686	549,037	466,186	623,800
France.....	357,123	252,199	214,251	250,248	134,249
Germany.....	120	748	714	665	1,633
Spain.....	130,498	123,841	52,534	70,420	42,990
Portugal.....	48,254	32,917	44,971	42,247	29,329
Belgium.....	6,801	18,242	.....	1,729	6,083
Norway.....	5,679	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	3,565	.....	20,230	3,688	.....
Madeira.....	20,093	10,178	14,948	11,908	16,141
Venezuela.....	4,911	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	51,218	5,621	49,434	36,280	56,775
French Possessions in Africa.....	33,375	5,419	13,576	12,215	4,846
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,009
Spanish Possessions in Africa.....	.....	.....	3,832	2,148	11,774
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	.....	.....	1,701	3,586	4,366
Holland.....	.....	16,790	7,587	13,566	.....
French Possessions, all other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,081
Italy.....	.....	8,065	7,471	19,690	2,398
Japan.....	.....	18,253	.....	22,728	5,589
French Guiana.....	.....	490	975	.....	.....
Central American States.....	.....	1,372	.....	.....	.....
Russia in Asia.....	.....	.....	864	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	5,324	.....
Total.....	11,235,660	10,810,637	9,694,818	10,647,884	11,920,697
Grand Total.....	25,811,157	20,989,708	21,034,611	20,484,746	21,302,814

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

British Possessions—					
Great Britain.....	16,054,004	17,979,895	14,814,672	16,315,474	16,571,072
Newfoundland.....	378,337	399,320	368,040	415,212	372,295
British West Indies.....	8,324	15,097	14,914	7,804	12,977
“ Guiana.....	3,423	1,422	335	655	753
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Labrador.....	992	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16,445,080	18,395,734	15,197,961	16,739,145	16,957,317

COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	6,367,702	6,789,562	6,742,789	7,291,369	7,595,743
Danish West Indies.....	1,146	3,082	1,309	3,791	5,386
Spanish “.....		57		156	
Saint Pierre.....	47,472	55,198	55,806	62,855	55,540
Mexico.....	3,500	2,710			
U. S. of Colombia.....					107
Brazil.....	210				62
Germany.....	56,868	78,333	66,078	74,582	50,649
Belgium.....	5,000	11,600		74,875	450
Japan.....					248
Denmark.....	19,130				
France.....		320	640	15	52,920
Italy.....		178			
China.....		220	850	149	875
Central American States.....		110			
Total.....	6,501,028	6,941,370	6,867,472	7,507,792	7,761,980
Grand Total.....	22,946,108	25,337,104	22,065,433	24,246,937	24,719,297

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

British Possessions—					
Great Britain.....	3,990,127	5,502,763	7,729,264	9,438,408	4,292,640
Newfoundland.....	343,158	317,486	746,441	821,652	596,693
British West Indies.....	118,643	94,873	107,808	132,814	76,800
“ East Indies.....			150		
“ Guiana.....	71,668	36,666	38,076	38,380	46,220
“ Africa.....	153				
Labrador.....	334				350
Total.....	4,524,083	5,951,788	8,621,739	10,431,254	5,012,703
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	7,503,111	8,392,341	8,752,994	7,966,248	10,306,278
Spanish West Indies.....	33,885	19,999	30,817	36,028	18,917
French “.....	16,441	6,378	582	322	
Danish “.....	2,670	1,375	2,096	525	1,221
Saint Pierre.....	9,555	12,166	32,374	23,088	29,825
Brazil.....	25		25	363	
France.....	2,748	16,016	74,785	10	9,783
Germany.....	75,019	107,965	134,969	259,000	49,825
Belgium.....	213,356	1,521		109,215	7,057
Holland.....	15,000	7,304			
China.....					104
Japan.....					425
U. S. of Colombia.....					222
Denmark.....	720				
Canary Islands.....	1,230				
Portugal.....		188	61		
Hayti.....		31			
French Guiana.....		990	1,797		

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries— <i>Concl.</i>					
Central American States		231			
Portugese Possessions in					
Africa.....			540		
Argentine Republic.....				57	
Sandwich Islands.....				125	
Total	7,873,760	8,566,505	9,031,040	8,394,981	10,423,657
Grand Total.....	12,397,843	14,518,293	17,652,779	18,826,235	15,436,360

MANUFACTURES.

British Possessions—					
Great Britain.....	1,443,630	1,335,706	1,026,861	1,270,162	1,762,894
Newfoundland.....	267,654	204,887	182,919	169,272	242,140
British West Indies.....	53,407	35,430	40,137	36,279	45,827
East Indies.....	16,695		2,890	6,398	1,196
Guiana.....	5,147	4,415	2,443	4,368	2,848
Africa.....	5,074	6,949	14,912	20,934	25,907
India.....		3,498			
Australia.....	152,786	146,393	72,068	82,426	132,948
New Zealand.....	9,865	19,000	3,720	585	2,186
Labrador.....	2,199				7
Gibraltar.....		342	42		244
Total.....	1,956,457	1,756,620	1,345,992	1,590,424	2,216,197
Foreign Countries—					
United States.....	1,265,652	1,135,741	1,207,356	1,289,052	1,632,025
Spanish West Indies.....	6,802	4,048	10,281	14,752	5,350
Danish	1,525	277	2,425	426	771
French		8		29	
Saint Pierre.....	40,418	35,056	106,040	33,987	64,366
Mexico.....	523	1,395	218	226	3,021
U. S. of Colombia.....	29,449	15,000	36		89
Brazil.....	6,461	1,572	6,731	2,100	1,688
Peru.....	400	207	251		
Chili.....	14,717	21,409	2,318	4,341	31,647
Uruguay.....	6,550	6,292	4,658	90	217
Argentine Republic.....	18,844	38,951	24,443	19,741	42,146
France.....	12,444	2,113	2,178	4,066	9,576
Germany.....	50,119	32,384	20,555	28,443	37,280
Portugal.....	2,500	1,924	1,862	307	
Belgium.....	51,619	33,335	6,358	30,783	699
Sweden and Norway.....	* 111,550	* 83,372	71,425	44,353	82,613
Russia.....	59		496		10,164
Austria.....	412		3,039	90	4,398
Madeira	38				
Canary Islands.....	102				
Japan.....	99	3,527	514	1,913	9,137
Madagascar.....	49				

VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries— <i>Concl.</i>					
Sandwich Islands.....	46	350	.....	.....	6,022
Turkey	700	34	48	.....	526
Spain .....	.....	911	.....	736	901
Italy.....	.....	6,800	.....	10	524
China.....	.....	131	6,000	1,476	808
Central American States.....	.....	44	.....	197	52
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	913	.....	750
Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	452	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
Ecuador.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955	4
Total.....	1,621,078	1,424,881	1,478,145	1,489,548	1,945,085
Grand Total.....	3,577,535	3,181,501	2,824,137	3,079,972	4,161,282

* Norway only.

219. While the preceding table gives the several quantities exported to individual countries, the next table gives the proportions in each class exported to British possessions and foreign countries during the same period.

Proportions of exports to British Possessions and foreign countries.

PROPORTIONS OF ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, RESPECTIVELY, DURING THE YEARS 1884-1888.

MINE.

COUNTRIES.	1884	1885.	1885.	1887.	1888.
British possessions	20·37	18·08	19·03	16 24	15·30
Foreign countries.....	79·63	81·92	80·97	83·76	84·70

FISHERIES

British possessions	35 82	36·45	38·40	39 64	37·89
Foreign countries.....	64 18	63·55	61·60	60·36	62·11

FOREST.

British possessions.....	56·47	48·50	53·91	48 02	44·04
Foreign countries.....	43·53	51·50	46·09	51·98	55·96

PRODUCTION OF ARTICLES THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

COUNTRIES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
British possessions.....	71·67	72·60	68·88	69·04	68 60
Foreign countries.....	28·33	27·40	31·12	30·96	31·40

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

British possessions.....	36·49	41·00	48·84	55 41	32·47
Foreign countries	63·51	59·00	51·16	44·59	67·53

MANUFACTURES.

British possessions.....	54·69	55·21	47 66	51·64	53 26
Foreign countries.....	45·31	44·79	52·34	48·36	46 74

It will be seen from the above that of the total exports of the produce of the mine during the five years contained in the table, the average proportion that went to foreign countries each year was 82·20 per cent., and to British possessions 17·80 per cent. Of the produce of the fisheries, the average proportion was to foreign countries 62 36 per cent., and to British possessions 37·64 per cent. Of the produce of the forest, the average proportion is almost identical, viz., to British possessions 50·19 per cent., and to foreign countries 49·81 per cent. By far the largest portion of exports of animals and their produce goes to British possessions, the average proportion being 70·16 per cent., and to foreign countries only 29·84 per cent. In agricultural products the average was, to British possessions 42·84 per cent., and to foreign countries 57·16 per cent., while in manufactures the proportion was slightly in favor of British possessions, being 52·49 per cent., and to foreign countries 47·51 per cent.

Trade
with Unit-
ed King-
dom and
United
States
1887 and
1888.

220. In view of the great interest now being taken in the trade relations of Canada and the United States, the following tables, showing the relative values of the several articles imported from and exported to Great Britain and the United States during the years 1887 and 1888, will, it is believed, prove both of interest and value.

RELATIVE VALUES OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1887,	Value, 1888.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks	138,392	137,453	41,665	46,924
Ale, ginger	4,261	4,552	940	464
Horned cattle	33,674	.....	60,497	20,996
Horses	6,856	3,425	100,615	186,573
Sheep	3,088	3,530	73,447	65,391
Swine .....	.....	.....	36,986	53,504
“ slaughtered in bond for exportation. ....	.....	.....	473,567	219,152
Animals, all other, N.E.S.	361	686	10,987	13,863
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls.	22	8	28	68
Bags, containing fine salt	7,851	6,526	299	444
Baking powder	5	129	98,369	90,282
Belts and trusses, all kinds.	6,632	7,814	15,120	13,779
Bells of any description, except for churches.	1,155	1,338	10,745	14,258
Billiard tables	1,474	1,558	5,015	544
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink.	4,281	1,989	42,062	33,749
Blacklead	16,827	5,336	8,874	3,783
Blueing, laundry, all kinds.	27,152	21,275	4,185	7,059
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	425,782	382,275	799,037	740,495
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, &c.	26,351	23,072	14,171	30,116
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	24,085	21,725	9,149	9,314
Braces or suspenders	69,200	52,817	26,545	21,671
Brass, and manufactures of	82,803	90,814	306,406	317,816
Breadstuffs, &c., viz :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca	22,417	32,328	4,653	2,596
Bread and biscuit	2,137	2,783	25,081	26,796
Macaroni, vermicelli, &c.	1,664	570	2,635	2,840
Rice, rice and sago flour	36,003	38,626	8,292	4,424
Grain of all kinds	1,559	1,221	5,664,584	6,702,114
Flour and meal of all kinds	10,019	11,843	1,008,593	625,900
All other breadstuffs, N.E.S.	8,070	10,443	21,123	24,267
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transitu. ....	.....	.....	15,013	13,258
Bricks and tiles	53,305	33,112	93,257	111,488
British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing	34	2,282	489	5,823
Brooms, all kinds	70	31	2,029	1,074
Brushes	34,622	27,497	39,866	34,333
Buttons	188,300	145,434	119,288	81,832
Candles	17,592	21,420	14,420	11,230
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	279	70	8,729	8,134
Carriages, all kinds	26,388	19,509	242,957	148,438

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.
DUTIABLE GOODS—<i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carriages, parts of.....	4,568	2,968	79,511	40,767
Carpets, N.E.S.....	72,657	55,088	2,659	1,800
Cases, jewel, and watch-cases, &c.....	15,067	1,794	12,750	1,931
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives, forks, &c.....	28	230	109	940
Cement.....	141,896	169,143	11,877	15,889
Chalk.....	1,055	1,223	3,872	3,526
Chicory.....	2,614	3,258	603	871
Cider.....	53	47	3,823	3,833
Clocks and clock springs.....	13,505	12,773	112,586	104,363
Coal and coke.....	149,263	204,105	6,746,337	3,576,447
Coal tar and coal pitch.....	2,364	3,648	26,399	32,999
Cocoa matting.....	5,145	3,608	819	612
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c.....	31,031	40,704	52,367	54,860
Coffee.....	938	1,219	106,455	130,472
Collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts, linen or cotton.....	36,773	14,867	84,199	18,776
Combs.....	43,433	34,260	24,008	18,359
Copper, and manufactures of.....	71,993	37,746	61,657	76,963
Cordage of all kinds.....	12,908	8,068	62,716	67,135
Cotton and manufactures of.....	4,413,524	3,326,324	914,349	761,623
Crapes of all kinds.....	138,911	104,029	454	5
Crucibles.....	297	437	7,237	4,379
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	326,303	344,250	591,358	617,565
Earthenware and chinaware.....	573,705	558,412	58,382	58,606
Electric and galvanic batteries.....	622	178	15,120	20,314
“ light, apparatus for.....	463	2,580	48,630	142,631
Embroideries.....	103,551	139,477	5,366	8,791
Emery wheels.....	66	70	4,532	3,922
Essences.....	817	504	2,251	1,222
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use.....	.....	192	1,764	1,392
Fancy goods.....	1,539,510	1,247,415	248,554	240,351
Felt.....	2,791	2,864	9,513	9,312
Fertilizers.....	259	431	6,729	12,025
Fireworks.....	62	67	13,218	9,297
Fish, fish oil, &c.....	55,819	46,828	471,223	493,685
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufac- tures of.....	1,444,962	1,304,280	54,660	31,189
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	218,543	222,831	183,432	226,385
“ green.....	147,204	150,602	539,499	510,495
“ in cans or packages.....	644	525	32,406	26,508
Furs, and manufactures of.....	393,600	408,722	173,456	150,601
Glass.....	277,852	292,022	493,351	431,800
Gloves and mitts, except leather.....	321,992	274,297	6,939	12,515
Gold and silver, manufactures of.....	72,399	67,303	162,064	122,910
Grease, axle, &c.....	46	101	7,696	15,767
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	51,427	23,420	97,060	69,617

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.
<i>DUTIABLE GOODS—Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gutta percha and Indian rubber, manufactures of.....	226,008	224,159	575,744	553,853
Hair, and manufactures of.....	20,378	9,560	24,847	23,812
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	695,283	709,345	572,167	556,996
Hay.....			5,936	12,314
Honey.....	111	84	2,436	2,224
Hops.....	94,462	32,406	87,587	33,388
Ink, writing.....	17,254	19,187	12,975	14,428
“ printing.....	2,781	2,675	36,300	42,213
Iron and steel, and manufactures of...	5,256,563	4,339,237	4,006,047	4,107,504
Ivory, manufactures of.....	145	347	499	156
Jellies, jams, and marmalade.....	20,896	21,265	3,052	3,395
Jet, manufactures of.....	1,026	367	40	36
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of.....	168,603	124,482	368,703	339,986
Lead, and manufactures of.....	216,882	248,180	22,959	16,928
Leather, and manufactures of.....	477,256	400,539	883,284	924,210
Lime.....			8,524	7,537
Lithographic stones, not engraved....	363	6	2,893	5,112
Machine card clothing.....	2,520	11,388	4,077	13,160
Magic lanterns.....	417	1,837	1,044	972
Malt.....	497	560	19,296	27,265
Extract of malt for medicinal pur- poses.....	6	157	3,124	3,295
Marble, and manufactures of.....	1,696	923	89,128	88,340
Mats and rugs, all kinds.....	30,012	38,004	18,306	15,511
Metal, and manufactures of.....	92,512	117,706	240,779	244,382
Musical instruments, and parts of.....	27,798	23,634	381,004	366,151
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of.....		153	533,634	445,982
Oils, all other.....	387,464	437,583	252,960	228,325
Oil cloth.....	182,724	158,220	106,574	48,321
Packages.....	104,230	106,513	139,177	97,993
Paints and colours.....	364,850	344,052	132,431	140,846
Paper, and manufactures of.....	437,452	436,119	708,299	663,645
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds.....	112,477	106,797	27,126	11,541
Provisions, viz. :—				
Butter.....		797	77,901	62,383
Cheese.....	4,675	2,259	463,238	662,073
Lard.....	189	3,912	237,799	451,257
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides.....	625	2,105	235,273	227,962
Beef.....	634	1,409	107,720	120,450
Pork.....		2,169	522,032	700,482
Meat, all other.....	4,901	8,374	113,313	115,304
Salt.....	31,845	20,679	7,298	11,575
Seeds and roots.....	25,238	33,877	372,005	329,400

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES, IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.
DUTIABLE GOODS—<i>Concluded.</i>				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Silk, and manufactures of.....	2,575,987	2,448,075	124,292	124,818
Soap, all kinds.....	19,275	23,106	70,097	63,866
Spices.....	142,305	182,597	52,686	39,153
Spirits and wine.....	342,813	312,222	82,070	69,035
Starch.....	16,945	18,756	21,263	19,891
Stone, and manufactures of.....	24,127	29,084	99,272	140,125
Sugar.....	20,120	71,696	392,071	750,249
Molasses.....	91	159	36,476	125,326
Confectionary and sugar candy.....	35,525	47,093	35,984	41,443
Tea.....			89,990	117,335
Tinware, and all manufactures of tin.....	16,206	8,054	119,645	83,596
Tobacco and cigars.....	15,926	5,863	142,616	84,073
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c.....	1,967	2,463	78,582	27,387
Turpentine, spirits of.....	12	42	172,990	179,497
Varnish.....	22,581	26,823	86,898	61,731
Vegetables.....	8,654	14,881	177,779	152,721
Watches, and parts of.....	37,398	14,481	293,998	417,932
Wood, and manufactures of.....	112,083	78,133	1,216,667	1,223,772
Woollen manufactures.....	11,229,422	9,140,940	150,252	142,370
All other dutiable goods.....	368,618	346,210	820,371	921,842
FREE GOODS.				
Coal, anthracite.....		4,292	585,675	5,287,583
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort.....	30,683	45,561	57,456	81,922
Salt.....	192,811	172,502	5,023	2,760
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, N.E.S.....		800	335,179	279,872
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured.....	880	636	490,946	545,540
Horses (improvement of stock).....	248,372	224,535	162,476	241,253
Cattle " ".....	22,941	20,565	35,155	53,830
Other animals " ".....	2,619	8,263	956	6,504
Horses and mules (for ranches).....			20,235	
Cattle " ".....			356,066	
Sheep " ".....			15,310	
Horses and mules, (settlers' effects).....			3,415	5,710
Cattle, (settlers' effects).....			1,042	300
Bristles.....	22,361	19,975	46,719	48,030
Eggs.....	181	42	64,191	72,042
Furs, skins of all kind, undressed.....	114,808	114,639	273,152	246,380
Grease, for use of soap stock.....	12	205	100,002	116,387
Hides.....	146,714	35,618	1,772,184	1,565,206
Silk, raw.....	249		143,272	164,708
Wool, unmanufactured.....	790,793	369,962	660,303	543,004

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.
FREE GOODS— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Broom corn			133,392	125,609
Fruits, green, (from 4th April, 1888) ..				158,175
Hemp, undressed	298,370	772,790	237,348	272,135
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c., (from 4th April, 1888)		645		73,358
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise ..	59	104	1,239,910	1,441,705
Seeds, (from 4th April, 1888)		1,167		68,224
Bells, for churches	17,544	2,598	15,474	17,233
Cotton waste	29,445	26,791	118,102	85,630
“ wool	799	2,091	2,933,078	3,108,431
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medi- cines, &c.	473,491	498,748	657,161	627,420
Nets and seines	73,487	193,033	60,970	219,480
Lines and twines	77,420		100,752	
Gutta percha, crude, Indian rubber, unmanufactured	2,825	19,553	395,672	567,401
Junk and oakum	30,270	42,798	17,398	13,548
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only	125,850	164,782	1,211	13,138
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manu- factures of	2,790,898	2,507,358	578,707	596,874
Newspapers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound	32,675	18,783	58,888	54,716
Oils, cocoanut and palm	6,830	13,370	59,425	72,973
Rags, for the manufacture of paper ...	23,584	22,877	152,378	110,012
Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only ..	2,576	9,879	57,925	15,402
Woollen rags	72,905	54,940	29,868	20,242
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c.	503,085	350,754	156,198	224,969
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	63,030	57,259	3,836	5,278
Coffee, green, N.E.S.	58,040	230,630		
Paintings, oil or water colour	89,410	24,153	40,990	14,835
Settlers' effects	353,819	409,997	1,099,346	1,248,062
Tea, black, green and Japan	1,305,440	1,218,498		
Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin	220,883	131,077	311,158	2,041,552
Special exemptions, articles of	666,934	283,223	29,706	1,555
All other free goods	299,748	369,979	765,335	819,695
Total	45,167,040	39,433,617	51,006,323	55,513,790

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Relative values of exports.				
Asbestos.....		17,829		203,231
Coal.....	74,245	77,584	1,252,867	1,411,749
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.....			1,017,401	810,352
Gypsum, crude.....			165,497	131,054
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene.....			10,795	66,609
Ore, antimony.....	10,910	10,080	1,200	697
“ copper.....	535	13,550	181,010	132,935
“ iron.....	10	350	71,934	39,595
Manganese.....	12,896	8,352	47,266	16,373
Silver.....	8,450	5	16,487	299,415
Phosphates.....	360,313	345,602	6,223	13,011
Stone and marble, unwrought.....		50	65,300	64,687
Oysters.....	716	610	92	143
Lobsters, fresh.....			80,782	109,024
“ canned.....	943,347	558,061	338,988	482,623
Fish, all kinds.....	685,986	848,016	2,026,913	2,393,463
Fish oil.....	6,626	17,676	11,160	22,061
Furs and skins of marine animals.....	152,587	115,579	155,145	108,017
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	118,698	101,966	7,667	6,782
Bark, tanning.....			235,787	246,568
Firewood.....		18	311,715	337,806
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles.....		750	92,303	146,750
Logs.....	5,350	6,594	341,083	383,526
Lumber.....	7,101,121	6,430,199	7,373,103	8,091,800
Masts and spars.....	13,315	1,986	6,416	9,204
Shingles and shingle-bolts.....		25	136,905	289,743
Sleepers and railway ties.....	20,672	5,129	335,274	514,789
Stave-bolts.....			121,263	118,701
Shooks, box, and other.....	16,476	15,499	102,571	214,800
Timber, square.....	2,157,988	2,369,281	10,677	5,537
Horses.....	38,230	36,750	2,214,338	2,402,371
Horned cattle.....	5,344,375	4,123,873	887,756	648,178
Swine.....			3,227	3,842
Sheep.....	568,433	211,881	974,482	1,027,410
Poultry and other animals.....	5,057	1,962	98,919	122,222
Bones.....			47,857	20,614
Butter.....	757,261	614,214	17,207	13,468
Cheese.....	7,065,983	8,834,997	30,667	83,153
Eggs.....		262	1,821,364	2,119,582
Furs, dressed.....	2,128	75,992	5,242	4,684
“ undressed.....	1,341,561	1,699,608	336,197	281,900
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	178,449	25,634	413,148	515,220
Honey.....	8,705	8	1,045	336
Lard.....	12,222	6,479	12	459
Bacon.....	870,430	628,332	17	9
Hams.....	33,522	29,063	111	85
Beef.....	1,071	1,975	2,262	2,670
Mutton.....	172	320	17,745	25,642
Pork.....	9,876	188	427	417
Meats, canned.....	35,745	124,575	4,776	2,303

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c — *Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Meats, all other, N.E.S.....	7,458	97,721	49,149	36,324
Sheep pelts.....			24,067	20,776
Wool.....	28,912		288,251	223,125
Bran.....	33,826	31,163	37,930	16,548
Flax.....			78,422	80,207
Apples.....	649,282	520,754	197,613	284,252
Fruits, all other, green.....	2,725	5,282	14,724	39,387
Barley.....	5,827	700	5,245,968	6,488,317
Beans.....	4		206,617	124,214
Oats.....	509,875	49,835	12,210	9,019
Peas.....	2,026,670	1,131,041	331,349	351,365
Rye.....			12,350	14
Wheat.....	4,278,417	1,244,757	265,940	633,438
Grain, all other.....	5,506	1,743	23,133	10,944
Flour, wheat.....	1,582,147	1,068,139	17,572	20,172
Oatmeal.....	176,518	45,465	3,805	1,810
Hay.....	61,436	64,781	670,749	800,622
Malt.....			146,012	154,145
Potatoes.....	640	973	328,602	957,570
Straw.....			21,336	14,414
Vegetables, other.....	773	259	75,517	93,102
Agricultural implements.....	24,910	59,099	6,950	8,018
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	45,928	9,003	19,103	23,936
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.....	976	2,747	14,477	10,528
Clothing and wearing apparel.....	4,825	5,167	13,048	41,566
Cordage, rope and twine.....	967	2,563	14,826	20,416
Cottons.....	670	10,586	6,742	57,459
Extract of hemlock bark.....	102,177	130,957	58	317
Furs.....	10,227	407,580	4,665	2,899
Grindstones.....	250	750	23,358	31,192
Gypsum or plaster, ground.....			15,779	13,218
Sewing machines.....	19,466	28,046	6,198	8,300
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	99,986	152,089	162,414	171,554
Junk and oakum.....	500	3,118	28,864	31,307
Leather, sole and upper.....	388,678	255,181	28,636	92
“ manufactures of.....	72,360	83,003	15,923	10,366
Lime.....		25	41,285	101,207
Musical instruments.....	172,029	194,787	14,205	20,676
Oil cake.....	6,692	3,120	80,218	70,427
Ships sold to other countries.....	35,134	105,393	400	7,000
Starch.....	23,329	12,532	3,415	3,067
Stone, wrought, and marble.....	50	275	16,142	18,126
Household furniture.....	36,200	12,258	203,512	173,215
Doors, sashes and blinds.....	33,506	54,201	1,664	1,193
Pails, tubs, churns, &c.....	3,729	6,633	2,081	3,888
Other manufactures of wood.....	86,396	133,160	179,594	214,439
Woollens.....	7,903	4,274	3,027	18,814
Fruits, dried.....	68	23	10,835	10,344
All other articles of Export.....	298,823	348,197	1,808,842	1,944,222
Total.....	38,809,256	33,648,284	32,178,200	37,323,161

Imports
and ex-
ports of
Canada
by coun-
tries, 1888.

221. The next table gives the imports from and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries during the year 1888, with the percentage of the total amount in each case :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1888.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	\$		\$	
United States.....	55,513,790	50·06	42,572,065	47·20
Great Britain.....	39,433,617	35·56	40,084,984	44·44
Germany.....	3,143,113	2·83	198,543	0·22
France.....	2,268,149	2·05	397,773	0·44
British West Indies.....	887,484	0·80	1,491,824	1·66
†Other “.....	3,042,722	2·74	1,109,662	1·23
‡ “ British possessions....	541,566	0·49	240,343	0·27
Japan.....	1,225,451	1·10	56,437	0·06
South America.....	719,559	0·65	1,262,326	1·40
China.....	870,986	0·79	76,011	0·08
Belgium.....	487,308	0·44	17,057	0·02
Newfoundland and Labrador	426,774	0·38	1,524,527	1·69
Spain.....	383,807	0·35	52,317	0·06
Holland.....	356,298	0·32	378	.....
Switzerland.....	194,224	0·17	1,100	.....
Turkey.....	128,428	0·12	526	.....
Italy.....	169,447	0·15	55,090	0·06
Greece.....	150,701	0·14	7,804	0·01
Austria.....	140,334	0·13	4,971	.....
Portugal.....	85,566	0·08	155,821	0·17
Norway and Sweden.....	9,241	0·01	82,613	0·09
Australasia.....	44,144	0·04	448,205	0·50
Russia.....	13,246	0·01	10,164	0·01
Denmark.....	60,753	0·05	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	597,922	0·54	352,459	0·39
Total.....	110,894,630	100·00	90,203,000	100·00

†Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. †Not elsewhere specified.

Trade
with
Great
Britain
and
United
States.

222. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports therefrom by \$651,367, and the imports from the United States were in excess of the exports by \$12,941,725. The trade with the United States showed the large increase of

\$9,419,333 and formed 48·77 of the total trade; while the trade with the United Kingdom, decreased \$10,220,285, and only formed 39·54 per cent. of the whole trade, the two forming 88 per cent. of the total imports and exports, which was the same proportion as in 1887.

223. According to Canadian figures our trade with the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, formed 6·91 per cent. of their total trade, and according to American official figures 5·95 per cent. of their total imports were exports from British North America (including Newfoundland), and 5·04 per cent. of their exports were imports into the same. There is, however, and probably there always will be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to the carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

Proportion of Canadian trade to total trade of United States.

224. Almost all the exports went to the United Kingdom and United States, the proportion of the whole being 91·63 per cent., slightly lower than in 1887, and 5·79 per cent. went to Newfoundland, South America and the West Indies. The exports to exceeded the imports from seven countries only, viz., United Kingdom, British West Indies and South America, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden and Australasia. The imports from British possessions were \$41,333,585 and the exports to the same \$43,789,883, being an excess of exports of \$2,456,298, and forming altogether 42·33 per cent. of the total trade, as compared with 46·97 per cent. in 1887.

Destinations of exports.

Excess of exports.

225. The next table is a comparative statement of the imports from foreign countries in 1887 and 1888. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.

Value of imports by countries, 1887 and 1888.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1887 AND 1888.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887.	1888		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	51,006,323	55,513,790	4,507,467	.....
Great Britain.....	45,167,040	39,433,617	.....	5,733,423
Germany.....	3,569,325	3,143,113	.....	426,212
Spanish West Indies.....	1,417,457	3,026,829	1,609,372	.....
France.....	2,197,440	2,268,149	70,709	.....
Japan.....	1,554,225	1,225,451	.....	328,774
British West Indies.....	754,399	887,484	133,085	.....
China.....	1,126,954	870,986	.....	255,968
Brazil.....	1,214,683	700,845	.....	513,838
Belgium.....	678,129	487,308	.....	190,821
Spanish Possessions in Pacific Ocean.....	960,657	468,678	.....	491,979
Newfoundland.....	354,210	426,774	72,564	.....
Spain.....	455,132	383,807	.....	71,325
Holland.....	320,059	356,298	36,239	.....
British Guiana.....	194,196	243,268	49,072	.....
Switzerland.....	222,537	194,224	.....	28,313
Italy.....	202,971	169,447	.....	33,524
Greece.....	142,304	150,701	8,397	.....
Austria.....	106,442	140,334	33,892	.....
British Africa.....	260,437	133,894	.....	126,543
British East Indies.....	108,791	132,303	23,512	.....
Turkey.....	136,822	128,428	.....	8,394
Portugal.....	69,211	85,566	16,355	.....
St. Pierre.....	108,850	67,781	.....	41,069
Denmark.....	3,277	60,753	57,476	.....
Australia.....	112,541	43,444	.....	69,097
Dutch East Indies.....	201,005	34,896	.....	166,109
Mauritius.....	101,023	32,101	.....	68,922
Siam.....	55,172	25,044	.....	30,128
Russia.....	7,315	13,246	5,931	.....
French West Indies.....	46,739	11,683	.....	35,056
Venezuela.....	.....	10,087	10,087	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	20,019	9,241	.....	10,778
Chili.....	.....	8,232	8,232	.....
Danish West Indies.....	2,915	3,779	864	.....
Sandwich Islands.....	323	1,299	976	.....
New Zealand.....	75	700	625	.....
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	431	431	.....
Central American States.....	3,010	395	.....	2,615
Mexico.....	8,415	194	.....	8,221
United States of Colombia.....	1,341	.....	.....	1,341
Other countries.....	472	30	.....	442
Total.....	112,892,236	110,894,630	.....	1,997,606

Increases
and
decreases.

226. Out of the 41 countries in the table there was an increase in the value of imports from 19, the largest increase

being from the United States, viz.. \$4,507,467, and the largest decrease was from Great Britain, viz., \$5,733,423. The imports from France continue steadily to increase, and the trade with the Spanish West Indies also shows a large increase. The principal decreases were from Germany, Japan, China, Brazil and Dutch East Indies.

227. A similar comparative statement of exports will be found below :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF CANADA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1887 AND 1888.

Exports to
foreign
countries
1887 and
1888.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887.	1888		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	37,660,199	42,572,065	4,911,866	.....
Great Britain.....	44,571,846	40,084,984	.....	4,486,862
Germany.....	437,536	198,543	.....	238,993
France.....	341,531	397,773	56,242	.....
British West Indies.....	1,182,911	1,491,824	308,913	.....
*Other West Indies.....	890,378	1,109,662	219,284	.....
Other British Possessions.....	275,085	240,343	.....	34,742
Japan.....	29,991	56,437	26,446	.....
South America.....	1,200,581	1,262,326	61,745	.....
China.....	39,205	76,011	36,806	.....
Belgium.....	223,729	17,057	.....	206,672
Newfoundland and Labrador...	1,718,758	1,524,527	.....	194,231
Spain.....	72,020	52,317	.....	19,703
Holland.....	14,859	378	.....	14,481
Switzerland.....	.....	1,100	1,100	.....
Turkey.....	.....	526	526	.....
Italy.....	125,681	55,090	.....	70,591
Greece.....	.....	7,804	7,804	.....
Austria.....	90	4,971	4,881	.....
Portugal.....	146,528	155,821	9,293	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	44,847	82,613	37,766	.....
Australasia.....	270,056	448,205	178,149	.....
Russia.....	.....	10,164	10,164	.....
Denmark.....	10,480	.....	.....	10,480
Other countries.....	259,500	352,459	92,959	.....
Total.....	89,515,811	90,203,000	687,189	.....

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

228. There was a decrease in value of exports to nine countries, the largest being to Great Britain. Exclusive of the United States and Great Britain, the principal increases

Increases
and de-
creases in
exports.

were in exports to the West Indies and Australasia, and the chief decreases in exports to Germany, Belgium and Newfoundland. The total increase was only 0·77 per cent., as compared with 5·00 per cent. in 1887.

Imports
and ex-
ports of
British
Posses-
sions 1887.

229. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1887, together with the amount per head in each case. The figures have all been taken from official sources and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1887.

COUNTRY.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
United Kingdom	1,762,840,811	46 80	1,366,380,717	36 27
India	354,442,593	1 69	438,927,747	2 09
Straits Settlement.....	123,854,346	230 64	105,802,793	197 03
Ceylon.....	19,384,147	6 80	15,418,379	5 41
Mauritius.....	11,509,565	31 26	13,572,851	36 87
Natal.....	11,017,743	23 09	5,143,867	10 78
Cape of Good Hope.....	28,088,175	20 40	38,558,391	28 00
St. Helena.....	163,948	32 24	3,334	0 66
Lagos	2,021,335	20 21	2,391,816	23 91
Gold Coast	1,721,413	1 22	1,812,571	1 29
Sierra Leone.....	1,499,123	24 76	1,623,116	26 81
Gambia	393,226	27 79	423,073	29 90
Canada	112,892,236	23 16	89,515,811	18 36
Newfoundland	5,474,903	27 74	5,900,528	29 90
Bermudas	1,289,280	84 00	432,749	28 20
Honduras.....	823,596	30 00	1,012,656	36 89
British Guiana	7,802,118	28 16	10,660,881	38 48
Bahamas	922,018	19 21	610,591	12 72
Turk's Island.....	130,067	27 22	126,606	26 71
Jamaica	6,435,368	10 66	7,343,849	12 17
Windward Islands.....	6,544,785	19 81	7,385,493	22 36
Leeward “	1,966,557	16 23	2,232,223	18 43
Trinidad.....	9,337,528	50 90	9,103,645	49 61
New South Wales.....	91,523,681	87 74	90,018,329	86 31
Victoria.....	92,574,469	89 35	55,242,239	53 32
South Australia.....	24,801,959	78 13	25,943,129	81 72
Western “	3,242,879	77 77	2,942,659	70 62
Queensland	28,331,839	77 21	31,409,199	85 60
Tasmania.....	7,771,176	54 54	7,053,606	49 51
New Zealand.....	30,394,840	50 37	33,415,356	55 38
Fiji.....	915,279	7 34	1,367,923	10 97
Falkland Islands.....	325,021	176 35	525,576	285 17
Total	2,750,436,024	10 37	2,372,301,703	8 95

230. With the exception of the United Kingdom and India, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than any other British Colony; but in proportion to population the trade of the Australasian Colonies is far in advance of that of any other British possession. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope, which will account for the apparently large increase. Their value in previous years is shown in the following statement, which gives the value of diamonds passed through the Kimberley post office since 1876, by which some idea can be obtained of the richness of the fields:—

Value of
diamonds
exported
from the
Cape of
Good
Hope.

1876.....	\$ 8,796,656	1882.....	\$19,430,177
1877.....	10,280,478	1883.....	13,346,347
1878.....	13,007,354	1884.....	13,662,139
1879.....	13,853,604	1885.....	12,116,340
1880.....	16,390,432	1886.....	17,056,479
1881.....	20,324,183	1887.....	20,646,687
		Total.....	<u>\$178,910,876</u>

231. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions was \$5,122,737,727, as compared with \$4,864,405,038 in 1886, being an increase of \$258,332,689; in 1886 there was a decrease of \$165,035,705 as compared with 1885. The total imports exceeded the total exports by \$378,134,321, the excess of imports into the United Kingdom having amounted to \$396,460,094, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of exports of \$18,325,773.

Value of
total trade
of British
Posses-
sions.

232. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1886:—

Excess of
imports
and ex-
ports re-
spectively
in British
Posses-
sions.

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom.	Bahamas.
Straits Settlements.	New South Wales.
Ceylon.	Victoria.
Natal.	Western Australia.
St. Helena.	Tasmania.
Canada.	Turk's Island.
Bermudas.	Trinidad.

Exports exceeded Imports in

India.	British Guiana.
Mauritius.	Jamaica.
Lagos.	Windward Islands.
Gold Coast.	Leeward Islands.
Cape of Good Hope.	South Australia.
Sierra Leone.	Queensland.
Gambia.	New Zealand.
Newfoundland.	Fiji.
Honduras.	Falkland Islands.

Imports
and ex-
ports of
foreign
countries.

233. The total value and the value per head of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest available years are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Year	*Imports	Amount per Head.	* Exports.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$	\$ cts	\$	\$ cst.
Europe—					
Russian Empire.....	1886	304,496,528	2 92	394,194,110	3 78
Norway.....	1885	37,642,920	19 21	26,941,364	13 75
Sweden.....	1887	94,452,760	20 02	68,408,645	14 50
Denmark	1887	58,781,508	27 88	46,318,504	21 97
German Empire.....	1886	942,744,112	20 12	701,029,410	14 96
Netherlands.....	1887	453,627,340	103 31	361,982,615	82 44
Belgium	1886	283,650,000	47 99	267,841,340	45 32
France	1887	846,872,600	22 15	660,046,000	17 27
Portugal.....	1885	37,749,380	8 01	24,026,390	5 10
Spain.....	1885	111,737,910	6 48	126,177,140	7 32
Italy	1887	515,368,950	17 21	267,680,450	8 93
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1887	277,438,950	6 99	332,268,845	8 38
Roumania.....	1886	59,640,000	10 84	36,948,000	6 71
Greece.....	1886	21,150,345	10 68	23,692,160	11 96
Turkey.....	1885	87,272,845	3 42	58,272,475	2 28
Servia.....	1887	10,218,885	5 27	8,125,815	4 19
Switzerland	1887	197,630,185	67 20	156,494,845	53 21
Asia—					
China	1884	142,153,500	0 37	125,462,940	0 32
Japan	1886	32,660,390	0 85	40,729,910	1 06
Africa—					
Egypt.....	1886	40,250,000	5 90	51,946,750	7 62
America—					
Chili	1887	52,888,846	20 92	68,061,093	26 93
Uruguay	1886	25,275,349	42 37	25,253,600	42 34
Argentine Republic.....	1886	117,123,120	34 09	77,418,641	22 53
Mexico.....	1886	40,285,360	3 85	51,982,290	4 97
United States.....	1888	783,295,100	13 05	742,368,690	12 36
Brazil.....	1885	103,691,240	8 02	115,143,260	8 91
Peru.....	1884	10,563,448	3 91	7,458,328	2 76

* Including Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.

234. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany and France taking second and third places; and the following is the order in which the principal countries doing the largest trade stand, with the amount of that trade in each case:—

United Kingdom.....	\$3,129,221,528
Germany.....	1,643,773,512
France.....	1,549,199,922
United States.....	1,525,663,790
Netherlands.....	815,609,955
Italy.....	783,049,400
India.....	759,799,631

Aggre-
gate trade
of prin-
cipal coun-
tries.

235. In proportion to population the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Belgium and Uruguay; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the *per capita* value of the trade in the Australasian Colonies is higher than elsewhere. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Greece, Japan, Egypt, Chili, Mexico and Brazil.

Value of
trade per
head in
various
countries.

236. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States: in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent. and in 1888 52·38 per cent.; in the latter year 8·60 per cent. went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 60·98 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 24·58 per cent. from the United Kingdom in 1888 as compared with 39·17 per cent. in 1860, and 11·08 per cent. from other British possessions as compared with 10·84 per cent. in 1860, so that while the imports from other British possessions have slightly increased, the imports from the United Kingdom show a decrease of 14·59 per cent. since 1860.

Exports of
the United
States.

237. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British possessions during the years 1886 and

Imports
into Brit-
ish Pos-
sessions.

1887, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries, respectively :—

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1886 AND 1887.

COLONY.	1886.			
	IMPORTS FROM			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
India.....	243,024,227	1 20	103,159,828	0 51
Straits Settlement.....	15,379,746	30 39	82,692,166	163 42
Ceylon.....	4,674,336	1 58	13,703,434	4 68
Mauritius.....	2,901,516	7 88	9,124,080	24 78
Natal.....	5,274,697	11 91	1,230,396	2 78
Cape of Good Hope.....	15,761,853	12 58	3,562,760	2 84
St. Helena.....	140,885	27 85	158,327	31 29
Lagos.....	1,084,697	13 24	656,746	8 02
Gold Coast.....	1,274,429	1 96	558,017	0 86
Sierra Leone.....	908,850	15 01	380,165	6 28
Gambia.....	147,144	10 40	189,839	13 42
Canada.....	40,589,500	8 47	63,835,061	13 31
Newfoundland.....	1,937,542	9 82	4,166,105	21 11
Bermudas.....	384,646	25 34	974,077	64 18
Honduras.....	457,608	15 87	690,745	23 96
British Guiana.....	3,830,336	13 96	3,159,659	11 52
Bahamas.....	150,550	3 29	771,245	16 87
Turk's Island.....	14,508	3 06	132,295	27 91
Jamaica.....	3,296,077	5 46	3,133,301	5 19
Windward Islands.....	2,374,091	7 17	3,596,321	10 86
Leeward Islands.....	805,185	6 68	1,028,608	8 53
Trinidad.....	3,243,628	18 19	8,940,140	50 15
New South Wales.....	50,837,103	50 74	51,234,164	51 13
Victoria.....	43,078,765	43 94	47,103,367	46 96
South Australia.....	9,605,082	30 71	14,011,634	44 80
Western Australia.....	1,693,186	42 77	1,995,810	50 42
Queensland.....	13,102,507	40 58	16,599,864	51 41
Tasmania.....	3,122,297	22 76	5,426,328	39 55
New Zealand.....	21,808,025	37 00	11,085,837	18 81
Falkland Islands.....	324,587	168 70	33,609	17 47
Total.....	491,227,603	1 92	454,393,928	1 77

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1886 AND 1887.

COLONY.	1887.			
	IMPORTS FROM			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
India	256,334,813	1 22	98,107,780	0 47
Straits Settlement.....	19,274,755	35 89	104,579,591	194 75
Ceylon.....	4,933,062	1 73	14,451,085	5 07
Mauritius.....	3,052,831	8 29	8,456,734	22 97
Natal.....	9,022,664	18 91	1,995,079	4 18
Cape of Good Hope.....	24,393,670	17 72	3,694,505	2 68
St. Helena.....	105,042	20 66	58,906	11 58
Lagos.....	1,286,138	12 86	735,197	7 35
Gold Coast.....	1,300,257	0 92	421,156	0 30
Sierra Leone.....	1,205,785	19 92	293,338	4 84
Gambia.....	152,005	10 74	241,221	17 05
Canada.....	45,167,040	9 27	67,725,196	13 89
Newfoundland.....	1,613,008	8 17	3,861,895	19 57
Bermudas.....	349,834	22 79	939,446	61 21
Honduras.....	358,338	13 05	465,258	16 95
British Guiana.....	4,459,891	16 10	3,342,227	12 06
Bahamas.....	144,389	3 01	777,629	16 20
Turk's Island.....	16,693	3 49	113,374	23 73
Jamaica.....	3,648,652	6 04	2,786,716	4 62
Windward Islands.....	2,657,214	8 04	3,887,571	11 77
Leeward Islands.....	904,076	7 46	1,062,481	8 77
Trinidad.....	3,657,349	19 94	5,680,179	30 96
New South Wales.....	38,926,364	37 32	52,597,317	50 42
Victoria.....	40,344,891	38 94	52,229,578	50 41
South Australia.....	9,531,055	30 02	15,270,904	48 11
Western Australia.....	1,309,284	31 40	1,933,595	46 37
Queensland.....	11,177,774	30 46	17,154,065	46 75
Tasmania.....	2,119,711	14 87	5,651,465	39 67
New Zealand.....	20,311,019	33 66	10,083,821	16 71
Falkland Islands.....	284,248	154 23	40,773	22 12
Total	508,041,852	2 23	478,638,082	2 10

238. The total amount imported from Great Britain was \$16,814,249 more than in 1886, but the proportion to the total imports was slightly less, being 51·49 per cent., as compared with 52·00 per cent. in the preceding year. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz.: in 1884, \$72,371,510; in 1885, \$74,073,065, in 1886, \$36,833,675; and in 1887, \$29,403,770, showing a very considerable falling off in

Imports into British Possessions from Great Britain and foreign countries compared.

the last two years. The imports from Great Britain exceeded those from other countries in eleven colonies and the largest importers were India, Canada, Victoria, New South Wales and Cape of Good Hope, in the order named. The Straits Settlements only imported \$19,274,755 from Great Britain and \$104,579,591 from other countries.

239. The portion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same for a number of years, as shown by the following figures, though later years show a slight tendency to increase :—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	22·03 per cent.
1875	22·57 “
1880	22·50 “
1884	24·56 “
1885	22·75 “
1886	23·40 “
1887	23·13 “

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total Colonial exports has steadily decreased during the same period, with the exception of a very small increase in 1887.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	50·45 per cent.
1875	49·47 “
1880	46·46 “
1884	43·33 “
1885	42·84 “
1886	41·54 “
1887	41·80 “

240. In 1887 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were \$967,132,186 and to British possessions \$399,240,199, being a lower proportion than in preceding years, as the following figures show :—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	19·59 per cent.
1875	27·22 “
1880	28·46 “
1884	29·83 “
1885	31·47 “
1886	30·55 “
1887	29·22 “

241. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871; but, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing :—

Similar
proportion of
total
trade.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE
TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	51.41 per cent.
1875	52.33 "
1880	49.36 "
1884	46.72 "
1885	48.44 "
1886	45.31 "
1887	44.14 "

242. The following table, taken from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the Colonies has increased in a very much greater degree than that with foreign countries :—

Distribu-
tion of the
trade of
the United
Kingdom
1840-1885.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1885.

TRADE WITH	MILLIONS £.				PERCENTAGE.			
	1840.	1860.	1875	1885.	1840	1860.	1875.	1885.
Colonies	34	89	161	170	30	24	24	27
United States.....	23	68	95	118	20	18	15	18
France	6	31	74	59	6	8	11	9
Germany.....	5	34	56	50	5	9	8	8
Various.....	45	153	270	245	39	41	42	38
Total.....	113	375	656	642	100	100	100	100

243. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1888 :—

Imports
and
exports at
each port
in the
Dominion,
1887.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1888.

PORTS.	1888.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
ONTARIO.	\$	\$	\$
Amherstburg	205,229	105,035	10,688
Belleville	825,672	306,452	56,045
Berlin	59,398	394,943	45,417
Brantford	199,909	687,487	108,359
Brighton	41,914	20,823	1,323
Brockville	696,241	563,100	81,456
Chatham	426,619	152,140	25,742
Clifton	1,258,268	923,449	163,765
Cobourg	342,957	185,715	19,334
Colborne	20,492	15,740	2,287
Collingwood	231,614	159,307	25,203
Cornwall	78,101	822,768	23,482
Cramahe	85,347	5,992	1,041
Darlington	186,768	82,637	10,083
Deseronto	404,848	64,550	10,645
Dover	212,722	97,101	19,662
Dundas	36,458	216,171	20,405
Dunnville	47,491	28,900	6,244
Fort Erie	2,716,285	858,118	170,543
Galt	80,601	295,532	34,287
Gananoque	57,554	164,210	35,710
Goderich	135,873	60,136	8,370
Guelph	559,673	487,106	66,242
Hamilton	538,846	4,152,582	734,413
Hope	956,064	136,257	15,765
Kincardine	659,839	54,985	6,829
Kingston	675,390	1,169,448	172,736
Kingsville	33,041	7,438	1,402
Lindsay	180,007	48,468	10,811
London	460,707	2,312,321	527,078
Morrisburg	269,921	55,731	7,299
Napanee	229,866	72,618	5,227
Newcastle			
Niagara	89	18,462	1,781
Oakville	144,228	74,525	2,224
Oshawa	148,016	133,970	17,948
Ottawa	3,242,067	1,993,096	349,389
Owen Sound	56,387	57,613	8,319
Paris	83,992	111,779	16,382
Penetanguishene	120,209	169,262	20,692
Peterboro'	364,293	260,215	37,174
Pictou	422,207	55,722	10,554
Prescott	890,851	421,904	85,435
Port Arthur	735,160	393,571	61,448
St. Catharines	175,260	883,627	90,092
St. Thomas	155,659	404,868	73,804
Sarnia	776,480	522,447	76,849

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1888—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1888.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Saugeen.....	25,465	111,189	527
Sault Ste. Marie.....	488,332	126,248	29,597
Stratford.....	639,836	358,977	62,096
Toronto.....	3,562,090	19,950,533	3,961,201
Trenton.....	675,158	58,940	11,411
Wallaceburg.....	400,604	16,406	2,761
Whitby.....	176,353	70,660	6,424
Windsor.....	866,753	1,060,672	194,058
Woodstock.....	867,053	351,513	63,895
Total.....	27,930,257	42,313,459	7,611,956
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	2,736,060	.....	.....
Total.....	30,666,317	42,313,459	7,611,956
QUEBEC.			
Clarenceville.....	39,855	2,311	599
Coaticooke.....	862,156	197,091	30,768
Dundee.....	114,090	7,000	672
Freighsburg.....	9,451	4,368	493
Gaspé.....	242,198	19,744	2,423
Hemmingford.....	77,475	18,298	1,762
Lacolle.....	30,044	14,788	1,070
Magdalen Islands.....	12,807	10	4
Montreal.....	27,262,174	42,245,469	8,548,740
New Carlisle.....	304,582	37,368	6,835
Percé.....	76,666	10,724	1,545
Patton.....	64,457	12,636	7,686
Quebec.....	4,944,933	3,307,427	733,147
Rimouski.....	105,497	10,242	2,490
Russeltown.....	35,974	8,913	756
St. Armand.....	168,455	32,484	4,520
St. Hyacinthe.....	60,065	214,412	25,434
St. John's.....	682,533	778,797	32,932
Sherbrooke.....	458,055	828,434	73,450
Sorel.....	80,294	30,544	5,273
Stanstead.....	240,456	78,231	20,523
Sutton.....	644,029	369,824	24,861
Three Rivers.....	424,180	87,772	15,970
Total.....	36,940,456	48,316,887	9,541,954
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	348,262	.....	.....
Total.....	37,288,718	48,316,887	9,541,954

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1888—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1888.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
NOVA SCOTIA.	\$	\$	\$
Amherst.....	222,423	117,512	32,832
Annapolis.....	214,500	63,795	13,319
Antigonish.....	96,858	58,111	13,641
Arichat.....	32,577	13,129	1,910
Baddeck.....	52,332	9,960	1,246
Barrington.....	57,075	15,491	2,870
Bridgetown.....	9,968	16,834	6,421
Cornwallis.....	177,283	61,834	18,530
Digby.....	111,550	38,530	5,893
Guysborough.....	74,370	9,853	1,687
Halifax.....	4,546,793	6,445,571	1,687,755
Liverpool.....	86,319	43,709	7,395
Lockeport.....	273,688	51,491	4,460
Londonderry.....	23,509	51,130	11,797
Lunenburg.....	887,876	108,242	14,258
Margaretsville.....	10,641	4,316	871
North Sydney.....	108,512	70,288	29,698
Parrsboro'.....	349,843	12,846	3,159
Pictou.....	118,030	342,882	71,162
Port Hawkesbury.....	162,443	28,063	4,672
Port Hood.....	840	325	402
Port Medway.....	69,356	1,151	178
Shelburne.....	34,805	16,260	3,016
Sydney.....	148,277	23,375	5,670
Truro.....	4,023	280,404	77,331
Weymouth.....	143,448	55,112	10,432
Windsor.....	127,043	158,059	14,992
Yarmouth.....	668,624	518,826	80,863
Total.....	8,813,006	8,617,099	2,126,460
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Bathurst.....	266,449	17,809	5,351
Campo Bello (Welchpool).....			
Caraquette.....	22,085	2,477	235
Chatham.....	565,066	87,016	10,425
Dalhousie.....	221,773	15,789	4,497
Dorchester.....	21,670	7,433	1,903
Fredericton.....	144,057	350,500	47,331
Hillsborough.....	72,942	12,320	1,287
Moncton.....	243,203	524,190	404,519
Newcastle.....	423,133	38,757	8,426
Richibucto.....	183,508	9,258	3,231
Sackville.....	75,781	26,078	5,621
Shippegan.....	27,147	4,263	623

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1888—*Concluded.*

PORTS.	1888.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
St. Andrew's.....	262,033	65,251	28,521
St. George.....			
St. John.....	3,950,741	3,895,715	830,742
St. Stephen.....	344,433	630,934	54,790
Woodstock.....	105,542	71,092	23,776
Total.....	6,929,563	5,758,882	1,431,278
MANITOBA.			
Emerson.....	65,251	71,554	12,558
Winnipeg.....	1,239,639	1,657,629	444,795
Total.....	1,304,890	1,729,183	457,353
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Nanaimo.....	1,240,393	188,678	41,584
New Westminster.....	11,206	117,974	20,749
Vancouver.....	553,539	280,900	50,518
Victoria.....	2,122,939	2,922,399	748,614
Total.....	3,928,077	3,509,951	861,465
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Charlottetown.....	946,035	502,703	147,421
Summerside.....	326,394	90,302	19,754
Total.....	1,272,429	593,005	167,175
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Fort McLeod.....		56,164	9,089
Fort Walsh.....			2,908
Wood Mountain.....			
Total.....		56,164	11,997

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer
of Post
Office to
Colonial
Govern-
ments.

244. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic., chap. 66, the management of the Postal systems in the Colonies of British North America was transferred to the various Provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each Province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

Post Office
Act 1868.

245. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic., chap 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

Postal
agree-
ment with
United
States.

246. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to International correspondence.

Forma-
tion of
Postal
Union.

247. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates. At a meeting, held in Paris, in May, 1878, the regulations were revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.

248. At this meeting Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

Admission of Canada into Postal Union.

249. The third Congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British Post Office. No material change was made in the Convention of 1879.

Third Meeting of Postal Union.

250. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and possessions, except the Australasian Colonies and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

Countries that have joined it.

251. A new agreement between the United States and Canada was signed at Washington on 12th January, 1888, to come into effect on the following 1st March and to supersede the agreement of February, 1875. The principal change in the agreement was the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of Customs with respect to articles liable for duty. All the principal provisions of the agreement of 1875 were retained.

New Postal agreement with the United States.

252. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number and number per head of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1888 :—

Number of letters, &c. 1868-1888.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER
AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST
CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868.....	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5·37
1869.....	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
1870.....	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1871.....	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7·69
1872.....	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8·47
1873.....	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9·43
1874.....	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10·28
1875.....	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10·81
1876.....	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877.....	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878.....	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879.....	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880.....	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881.....	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·08
1882.....	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·68
1883.....	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	13·90
1884.....	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·35
1885.....	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	14·57
1886.....	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	14·81
1887.....	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	15·24
1888.....	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	16·13

*Including post cards.

Increase
in number
of letters,
&c.

253. During the past year 137 new offices were opened, and the total number of post offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,033. The increase in the number of letters sent, as compared with 1887, was, in registered letters, 20,000; and in total letters of all kinds, 5,900,000; being a total increase of letters posted of 2,600,000, more than the increase of 1887 over 1886, which was 3,300,000. The total number of letters sent in 1888 was 62,100,000 more than was sent in the first year of Confederation, being over three times as many. The number of letters sent per head of estimated population was, according to the above

figures, a little over 16. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871 have now reached the large total of 16,586,000, the increase over 1887, being 230,000 as compared with an increase of 1,247,000 in 1887 over 1846. There was a increase of 340,000 in the number of free letters sent.

254. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

Number of newspapers, &c., 1868-1888.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c.,
1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Pub- lication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Pub- lication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868.....	18,860,000	.....	.....	24,800	18,884,800	5.60
1869.....	18,700,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5.49
1870.....	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,844	20,201,844	5.85
1871.....	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6.34
1872.....	24,400,000	.....	.....	95,200	24,495,200	6.78
1873.....	25,480,000	.....	.....	112,300	25,592,300	6.98
1874.....	29,000,000	.....	.....	102,800	29,102,800	7.61
1875.....	31,300,000	.....	.....	131,352	31,431,352	8.08
1876.....	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10.09
1877.....	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10.09
1878.....	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11.02
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11.49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11.99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12.66
1882.....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13.19
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	13.80
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14.48
1885.....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	14.84
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16.03
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	17.45
1888.....	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	17.17

255. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877 inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or

Postal rates on newspapers.

otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried the figures given for the years 1883 to 1888, inclusive, can only be considered as approximate. There was a considerable decrease in the number of books, circulars, &c., carried in 1888, as compared with the previous year, amounting to 2,190,000.

Proportion
of letters,
&c., by
Provinces
1884-1888.

256. In proportion to area the post offices are distributed as follows :—

Prince Edward Island	1 post office to	7 sq. miles.
Nova Scotia	1 “	15 “
New Brunswick.....	1 “	25 “
Ontario	1 “	62 “
Quebec	1 “	136 “
Manitoba	1 “	178 “
British Columbia.....	1 “	2,645 “
The Territories.....	1 “	5,662 “

Number
of letters,
&c., by
Provinces
1884-1888.

257. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several Provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, are given below :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1884 TO 1888.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.					No. of Letters per Head
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters. Posted.	Post Cards.		
Ontario.....	1884	2,713	1,800,000	2,000,000	36,600,000	9,000,000	18.02	
	1885	2,762	1,820,000	2,100,000	37,500,000	9,000,000	18.18	
	1886	2,835	2,000,000	2,400,000	39,000,000	10,089,000	18.61	
	1887	2,891	2,100,000	2,300,000	41,000,000	11,000,000	19.25	
	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	20.11	
Quebec.....	1884	1,252	650,000	400,000	15,600,000	2,600,000	11.01	
	1885	1,289	660,000	420,000	16,000,000	2,700,000	11.17	
	1886	1,320	780,000	400,000	16,700,000	2,900,000	11.52	
	1887	1,372	810,000	360,000	17,000,000	3,100,000	11.59	
	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12.33	
Nova Scotia.....	1884	1,203	150,000	135,000	5,100,000	850,000	11.09	
	1885	1,255	155,000	140,000	5,300,000	850,000	11.37	
	1886	1,300	160,000	150,000	5,400,000	900,000	11.44	
	1887	1,345	164,000	140,000	5,600,000	950,000	11.70	
	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	12.78	
New Brunswick	1884	932	110,000	95,000	4,400,000	640,000	13.20	
	1885	997	115,000	100,000	4,000,000	700,000	11.89	
	1886	1,019	120,000	120,000	4,000,000	700,000	11.78	
	1887	1,048	123,000	110,000	4,150,000	740,000	12.10	
	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	13.72	
P. E. Island.....	1884	271	30,000	24,000	800,000	95,000	7.01	
	1885	280	30,000	20,000	800,000	90,000	6.92	
	1886	292	30,000	20,000	800,000	100,000	6.82	
	1887	298	31,000	20,000	850,000	106,000	7.14	
	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	8.70	
B. Columbia.....	1884	83	40,000	60,000	900,000	45,000	11.55	
	1885	97	50,000	70,000	1,000,000	60,000	12.33	
	1886	105	60,000	80,000	1,300,000	70,000	12.60	
	1887	117	68,000	80,000	1,500,000	80,000	12.65	
	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	13.94	
Manitoba, Keewatin & N.-W. Territories.....	1884	383	220,000	110,000	3,600,000	350,000	20.80	
	1885	404	230,000	110,000	3,700,000	400,000	19.21	
	1886	424	250,000	140,000	3,800,000	350,000	21.42	
	1887	463	264,000	150,000	4,200,000	380,000	19.05	
	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	18.93	

258. The number of letters per head increased in each Province, with the exception of Manitoba and the Territories. Estimated increase and decrease.

tories, in which there was a small decrease, the total number of letters sent having only increased by 300,000. The largest number of letters, both numerically and in proportion to population, were sent in Ontario, and, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, fewer letters per head were sent in Quebec than anywhere else. The above figures, however, are, as will readily be seen, only estimated on averages, and must be taken, therefore, as only giving a very approximate idea of the distribution of correspondence in this country.

Postal
revenue
and ex-
penditure,
1868-1888.

259. The following table gives the postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM
1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.....	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869.....	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870.....	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871.....	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872.....	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873.....	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874.....	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875.....	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876.....	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877.....	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878.....	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879.....	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880.....	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881.....	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882.....	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883.....	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 50	0 59
1884.....	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 51	0 64
1885.....	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 51	0 66
1886.....	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 51	0 70
1887.....	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 53	0 71
1888.....	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 55	0 71

Reasons
for excess
of expen-
diture.

260. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-one years, but the excess of ex-

penditure appears to be on the decrease, having been \$72,587 less than in 1887, and \$128,792 less than in 1886. The revenue, moreover, showed a satisfactory increase of \$147,884. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-West Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required and will for some years require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it is from time to time necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the revenue derived therefrom. The Postal Service, however, is managed on sound economical principles, and the importance of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized that exception is seldom or ever taken to these deficits, it being well understood that as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier Provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

261. As confirmatory evidence of the foregoing, it will be found that the higher rate of increase of revenue referred to in the Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 251, has been maintained, the revenue of 1888 having increased 5·68 per cent. and the expenditure only 2·17 per cent. The number of stamps issued to Postmasters during the year was 125,411,050, as compared with 118,349,660 in 1887, an increase of 7,061,390 and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1888 having been \$2,728,026.

Larger
proportionate
increase
of revenue
than of ex-
penditure.

Postal
opera-
tions
1868-1888.

262. The following comparative statement shows, not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense :—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1888.

YEAR.	Number of Offices.	Num- ber of Money Order Offices	Miles of Post Route	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for con- veyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of News- papers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					\$			\$ cts.
1868.....	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1888.....	7,671	944	56,264	24,749,188	1,691,310	96,786,000	85,372,491	0 71

Cost of
transmis-
sion 1868-
1888.

263. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece ; in 1888 the conveyance of mails over 24,749,188 miles cost $6\frac{8}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 182,158,491 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent ; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., between \$50,000 and \$60,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Free
delivery.

264. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1888 was : letters, 30,245,748 ; and newspapers, 11,068,460. The number of carriers employed was 289.

Postal
revenue
and ex-
penditure
by Prov-
inces 1884-
1888.

265. The next table gives the postal revenue and expenditure in each Province since 1884 :—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, BY
PROVINCES, 1884 TO 1888.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Expendi- ture in Excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
					Rev- enue.	Ex- pendi- ture.
		\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	1884	1,300,149	1,404,949	100,800	0 64	0 69
	1885	1,345,007	1,483,092	138,085	0 65	0 71
	1886	1,393,600	1,590,453	196,853	0 66	0 76
	1887	1,470,045	1,632,283	162,238	0 69	0 77
	1888	1,563,673	1,665,511	101,838	0 72	0 77
Quebec.....	1884	492,374	676,777	184,403	0 35	0 48
	1885	512,513	698,072	185,559	0 36	0 48
	1886	534,046	750,496	216,450	0 37	0 52
	1887	555,824	753,067	197,243	0 37	0 51
	1888	597,279	767,068	169,789	0 40	0 52
Nova Scotia.....	1884	178,189	277,289	99,100	0 39	0 60
	1885	188,751	292,668	103,917	0 40	0 62
	1886	190,383	306,704	116,321	0 40	0 65
	1887	197,450	306,861	109,411	0 41	0 64
	1888	216,979	317,828	100,849	0 45	0 65
New Brunswick.....	1884	162,170	244,877	82,707	0 49	0 73
	1885	143,837	258,814	114,977	0 43	0 76
	1886	137,260	275,384	138,124	0 40	0 81
	1887	142,343	280,110	137,767	0 41	0 81
	1888	152,262	275,263	123,001	0 44	0 79
Prince Edward Island.....	1884	29,154	59,809	30,655	0 25	0 52
	1885	29,648	54,926	25,278	0 26	0 47
	1886	29,000	77,537	48,536	0 25	0 66
	1887	31,391	50,682	19,291	0 26	0 42
	1888	34,215	48,876	14,661	0 28	0 40
British Columbia.....	1884	34,569	75,170	40,601	0 44	0 96
	1885	42,248	85,964	43,716	0 47	0 96
	1886	46,174	108,530	62,356	4 44	1 05
	1887	54,545	148,542	93,997	0 46	1 25
	1888	68,802	164,544	95,742	0 50	1 21
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories.	1884	134,132	192,514	58,382	0 78	1 11
	1885	138,055	224,343	86,288	0 72	1 16
	1886	138,913	271,321	132,408	0 78	1 48
	1887	151,658	286,555	134,897	0 69	1 30
	1888	170,209	294,306	124,097	0 71	1 23

266. It appears that 57 per cent. of the total revenue was derived from the Province of Ontario, and 47 per cent. of the expenditure was paid out in that Province, the proportions

Excess of
expendi-
ture in
various
Provinces.

being almost identical with those of 1887. The excess of expenditure has during the last three years steadily decreased in all the Provinces, with the exception of British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories, and as would naturally be expected, the expenditure in the last-named places was in proportion to revenue and population much heavier than elsewhere. At the present rate of progress it is probable that the revenue in Ontario will soon exceed the expenditure, and the postal system in that Province become self-sustaining.

267. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879 :—

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1888.

YEAR.	Estimated Number of Registered Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value.
1868...	704,700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869...	805,000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870...	1,000,000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871...	1,100,000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872...	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873...	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874...	1,562,000	0·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875...	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876...	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877...	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878...	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879...	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
1880...	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
1881...	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
1882...	2,450,000	0·55	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
1883...	2,650,000	0·59	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
1884...	3,000,000	0·65	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
1885...	3,060,000	0·65	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
1886...	3,400,000	0·71	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
1887...	3,560,000	0·73	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
1888...	3,580,000	0·72	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821

268. Out of 3,580,000 registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1888, only 197 containing money failed altogether to reach their destination. The contents of 74 were made good by the officials held responsible for the loss, 6 were accidentally destroyed in transit, 31 were stolen, in 39 the contents were said to be missing, and 25 were contained in mails which were said never to have arrived. The increase in the total number sent was 20,000, a smaller increase than for many years, and the number that miscarried increased by 31. One letter in every 18,172 letters registered miscarried, a much larger proportion than in 1887, when it was one in 21,446 letters.

Register'd
letters
that mis-
carried.

269. The numbers of letters and other articles sent to the Dead Letter Office in each year, since Confederation, are given below :—

Number
of letters
sent to the
Dead Let-
ter Office
1868-1888.

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c.,
RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA
DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1888.

YEAR.	Total Number.	HOW DISPOSED OF.						
		Return- ed to other Coun- tries.	Deliver- ed or For- warded to Ad- dress.	Return- ed to Writers.	Remain- ing in Office or with Post- master.	Failed of delivery, con- tained no Value, des- troyed.	Return- ed to printed Address	Return- ed to Govern- ment Depart- ment.
1868.....	312,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	307,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	324,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	335,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	380,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	426,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	508,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	572,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	587,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	563,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	630,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....
1880.....	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881.....	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882.....	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883.....	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884.....	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885.....	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886.....	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887.....	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	11,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888.....	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879

Dead
letters
that failed
of
delivery.

270. There was an increase of 83,187 in the number of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office, but, as the total number of letters increases, this result is only to be expected. The number of letters containing money or other valuables received at the office was 23,899, and the value of the contents was estimated at \$590,074. Of the number of letters received, 122,397 were letters originating in Canada, and returned as undelivered from the United States and other countries.

Opera-
tions of
the money
order
system
1868-1888.

271. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1888. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase :—

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA,
1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			\$	\$	\$
1868.....	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869.....	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870.....	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871.....	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
1872.....	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873.....	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874.....	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
1875.....	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876.....	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877.....	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
1878.....	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879.....	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
1880.....	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881.....	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
1882.....	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
1883.....	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884.....	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
1885.....	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
1886.....	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
1887.....	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
1888.....	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113

272. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 56,069, being 10,628 more than the increase in 1887, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of \$587,634, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was \$37.18; in 1885, \$20.79; in 1886, \$19.32; in 1887, \$17.96; and in 1888, \$17.30. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses and banking facilities increase for the business and wealthier classes, the money order system is used almost entirely by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts, and the large increase in the volume of business done is a significant sign of the improved condition of the people.

Increase
in number
of orders
and de-
crease in
average
amount.

273. The number of money order offices in operation increased by 11. They are distributed among the Provinces in the following order:—

Money
order
offices by
Provin-
ces.

Ontario.....	505	British Columbia.....	24
Quebec.....	148	Manitoba.....	19
Nova Scotia.....	132	The Territories.....	14
New Brunswick..	92	Prince Edward Island.....	10

274. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to \$81,077, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., in connection with the system, to \$83,309, being an excess of expenditure of \$2,232.

Excess of
expendi-
ture.

275. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, \$8,520,776 were payable in Canada and \$2,395,842 were payable in other countries, being an increase in each case of \$426,889 and \$160,745, respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries, \$2,395,842, were sent out of the country and \$1,726,011 came in.

Orders
payable
in Canada
and else-
where.

276. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.

Money
order bu-
siness
with other
countries
1868-1888.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND
OTHER COUNTRIES, 1867 TO 1888.

YEAR.	† UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.		NEWFOUNDLAND.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	389,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
1869.....	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870.....	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871.....	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
1872.....	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
1873.....	665,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1874.....	661,501	171,487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
1875.....	572,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876.....	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
1877.....	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
1878.....	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1879.....	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
1880.....	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881.....	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
1882.....	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
1883.....	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884.....	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885.....	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
1886.....	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
1887.....	837,146	304,115	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,051
1888.....	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761

† Including all those British Possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.

From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by \$5,077,449; during the same period, however, the amount sent to the States has only exceeded the amount received by \$129,555, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the Island by \$260,439.

277. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received, and this may be taken as showing that immigrants settling in Canada soon improve their circumstances, and are able to send money to their friends at home, instead of having to apply to them for help.

Excess of
money
sent from
Canada
over
amount
received.

278. The sum of \$126,533 was paid as a subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan Line) for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1888, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. This mail service has been performed by this company continuously since May, 1856, until the close of 1885, since which time the "Vancouver" and "Oregon," of the Dominion Steamship Company, have assisted in the service, about one passage in three being made by one of these vessels. In the first year of service, viz., 1856, the average passage westward was 12 days 20½ hours, and eastward 11 days 2 hours.

Ocean
mail
service.

279. The Imperial Government having decided to grant a subsidy of \$300,000 (£60,000) per annum towards a line of steamships between British Columbia and China and Japan, and the present contract with the Allan Line for the conveyance of mails between this country and Great Britain being about to expire, the Government propose to provide an additional subsidy for the improvement of the Atlantic Mail Service, and will also subsidize the line from British Columbia, so that a fast line of travel may be established in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway between Great Britain, the East and the Australasian Colonies.

Subsidy to
steamship
line be-
tween
British
Columbia
and China
and Japan

280. The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 and in 1887-88 will be interesting for comparison :—

Compari-
sons of
passages
1867 and
1888

WINTER SEASON.

YEAR.	Average Passage to Liverpool.			Number of Pas-sengers.	Barrel Bulk.	Average Passage to Portland.			Number of Pas-sengers.	Tons of Freight.
	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.		
1867-68	10	12	44	1,026	169,375	12	12	0	4,399	16,095
1887-88	8	22	47	1,533	..... * .....	To Halifax. 9 1 12			6,986	57,366

SUMMER SEASON.

	d.	h.	m.			To Quebec.				
1868	9	20	34	5,044	241,877	10	15	57	14,073	28,398
1888	8	10	0	5,006	649,978	8	16	5	14,687	57,387

* The bulk of cargo was loaded at Portland and Baltimore.

Fastest passages.

281. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool in 1868 was made in 8 days 14 hours 15 minutes and in 1888 in 7 days 19 hours 47 minutes. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7 days 13 hours 5 minutes, but the average of the eastward voyages was the highest during the season.

Number of letters sent in principal countries.

282. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken partly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, and the calculations have been made in this office. Attention is again called to the extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian Colonies. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in proportion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be accordingly large, but it does not seem likely that it should be so much larger than, and out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or it may be by a more perfect

system than in use elsewhere. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the foreign correspondence coming into this country, which is exceedingly large

LETTERS AND POST CARDS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Number Sent.	Number per Head.
New Zealand.....	1886	38,084,592	64.62
Western Australia.....	1886	1,847,694	46.97
Great Britain.....	1888	1,701,000,000	45.36
New South Wales.....	1886	42,849,900	42.76
South Australia.....	1886	13,119,921	41.95
Victoria.....	1886	38,392,414	38.27
United States.....	1888	2,141,000,000	35.68
Switzerland.....	1886	95,822,545	32.28
Queensland.....	1886	10,503,345	30.65
Tasmania.....	1886	3,806,738	28.46
German Empire.....	1886	1,119,644,210	23.89
Belgium.....	1886	131,436,941	22.24
Sweden.....	1885	96,280,592	20.41
Netherlands.....	1886	88,678,562	20.19
France.....	1885	679,145,983	17.76
Canada.....	1887	74,300,000	15.24
Chili.....	1886	35,308,210	13.97
Austria-Hungary.....	1886	526,428,000	13.27
Norway.....	1886	20,776,622	10.60
Spain.....	1884	118,394,708	6.87
Italy.....	1886	203,635,675	6.80
Argentine Republic.....	1885	20,050,000	5.83
Uruguay.....	1886	3,226,297	5.40
Cape of Good Hope.....	1886	6,529,874	5.21
Portugal.....	1885	22,342,931	4.74
Greece.....	1885	6,394,892	3.20
Denmark.....	1885	6,724,663	3.19
Roumania.....	1886	17,039,538	3.09
Japan.....	1885	97,540,155	2.56
Servia.....	1886	4,757,533	2.45
Brazil.....	1885	24,724,142	1.91
Egypt.....	1886	12,695,000	1.86
Russia.....	1885	140,746,156	1.35
India.....	1886	216,145,796	1.07
Persia.....	1885	1,370,885	0.18
Turkey.....	1883	2,578,030	0.07

Mail mat-
ter in
United
States,
1888.

283. The number of newspapers delivered during 1888 in the United States was 1,063,100,000, of registered letters 13,677,169, of dead letters 6,217,876, and of pieces of other matter of 3,578,000,000, making a total number of pieces of 6,801,995,045.

PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

Govern-
ment
telegraph
lines.

284. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests required that there should be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-West Territories.

Situation
of lines.

285. There were 1,590 miles of land lines and 174 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coasts, 869 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 294 miles of land lines and 41 miles of cable in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coasts are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory.

Purchase
of British
Columbia
lines
by the
Canadian
Pacific
Railway.

286. In consequence of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway through British Columbia, and the establishment of its accompanying telegraph system, which would necessarily be in competition with the lines operated by the Government over the same territory for the benefit of the

public, it was decided to accept an offer made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the purchase of the existing Government lines along the railway route, and the lines were accordingly sold to the company for the sum of \$15,780.

27. The following table gives the length of the various lines controlled by Government on 30th June 1888 :—

Length
and situa-
tion of
Govern-
ment
lines.

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA. OWNED, OPER-
ATED OR SUBSIDIZED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL
PROVINCES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCES IN MILES.				Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		Progressive.		
	Land.	Cable.	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidized line)— Port aux Basques to Cape Ray ...	14	14	14
Nova Scotia— Sydney to Meat Cove.....	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	412
Dartmouth to Torbay(subsidized)	208	.....	335 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Low Point to Lingan.....	5	.....	340 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Barrington to Cape Sable Island	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	356 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Mabou to Cheticamp.....	53	.....	409 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
New Brunswick— Bay of Fundy Lines.....	29	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	29	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	80 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chatham to Escuminac.....	42	.....	71	.....
Quebec— South Shore (subsidized from Grand Métis to Gaspé Basin)... Great North-Western Tele- graph Company's Offices.....	206	1,183 $\frac{1}{2}$
Magdalen Islands.....	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	289 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....
Anticosti Island.....	242	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	531 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	
North Shore of St. Lawrence.....	356 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	887 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chicoutimi.....	92	.....	979 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quarantine, Grosse Ile.....	46	6	1,025 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ontario— Bath—Amherst Island.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
North-West Territory.....	914	914
British Columbia.....	294	$\frac{1}{2}$	294 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	2,735 $\frac{1}{8}$	176	2,911 $\frac{1}{8}$

Revenue
and ex-
penditure
of Govern-
ment
lines.

288. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1888 :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND
WORKING EXPENSES, 1888.

LINES.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Excess of Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island.....	471	1,740	1,269
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	1,481	4,485	3,004
Cheticamp—Mabou.....	201	687	486
Cape Sable—Barrington.....	83	289	206
Chatham—Escuminac.....	109	417	308
Gross Isle Quarantine.....	213	552	339
Bay of Fundy.....	716	1,098	382
North Shore, St. Lawrence.....	2,355	6,120	3,765
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies.....		7,149	7,149
Ontario, Bath—Amherst Island.....	81	76	.....
North-West system.....	6,688	23,265	16,577
	12,398	45,878	33,485
Excess of Revenue.....			5
Total excess of Expenditure.....			33,480

No new lines were built during 1888, but a considerable amount of repairs and re-poling were done.

Tele-
graphs in
principal
countries.

289. The following table gives particulars of telegraphs in all the principal countries in the world :—

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Persons to each Office.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary.....	35,657	105,570	12,711,495	4,697	8,440
Belgium.....	3,800	17,900	6,798,108	925	6,389
Denmark.....	2,433	6,800	1,300,187	341	6,182
France.....	60,920	208,893	26,949,000	8,089	4,725
German Empire.....	53,874	191,272	20,510,294	14,418	3,250
Great Britain.....	29,895	173,539	50,243,639	6,621	5,635
Greece.....	4,128	4,800	726,547	156	12,689
Italy.....	19,108	.....	7,586,978	2,032	14,736
Netherlands.....	3,002	*10,577	3,622,810	617	7,116
Portugal.....	3,210	7,468	1,730,107	275	17,121
Russia.....	82,846	200,000	10,484,259	3,572	29,135
Roumania.....	3,324	6,000	1,231,372	274	20,073
Servia.....	1,624	.....	917,637	114	16,993
Spain.....	11,512	28,870	3,549,860	952	18,095
Sweden and Norway....	10,928	23,504	2,102,859	505	13,220
Switzerland.....	4,400	10,664	3,184,470	1,335	2,203
Turkey.....	14,617	26,060	1,259,133	464	54,851
Asia—					
China.....	3,089	5,482	.....	.....	.....
India.....	27,500	81,480	2,289,938	634	318,612
Japan.....	6,855	15,900	2,558,575	219	174,206
Persia.....	3,824	6,124	†83,000	82	93,337
Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope....	4,329	.....	770,500	215	5,825
Egypt.....	3,172	5,423	.....	168	40,579
America—					
Argentine Republic....	13,645	44,410	658,461	651	5,277
Canada.....	29,460	61,219	†4,064,381	2,381	2,088
Brazil.....	6,440	11,185	367,789	170	76,014
Chili.....	9,000	.....	533,596	180	14,039
Mexico.....	12,700	.....	745,000	460	22,713
Peru.....	1,382	.....	110,669	34	79,410
United States.....	177,840	612,413	60,000,000	17,000	3,529
Uruguay.....	1,162	.....	114,095	32	18,639
Australasia—					
New South Wales.....	6,452	20,797	2,661,126	425	2,358
Victoria.....	4,094	10,111	1,594,296	420	2,388
Queensland.....	8,255	14,443	2,079,896	282	1,215
South Australia.....	5,459	10,310	.....	.....	.....
Western Australia.....	2,405	.....	.....	38	1,042
Tasmania.....	1,772	2,353	214,738	144	953
New Zealand.....	4,546	11,178	1,836,266	357	1,651

State lines only. † Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines only.

‡ Not including shipping and weather reports.

Total tele-
graph
mileage in
the world.

290. According to the American Almanac for 1888 the total length of telegraph lines in the world is 719,415, of which the United States owns the largest portion, or just about one-fourth, but though that country possesses 147,954 miles of line more than the United Kingdom, the difference in the number of messages sent is small, and the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, which possesses 156,814 miles of line and 524,641 miles of wire, sent 2,849,109 messages less than were sent in Great Britain. There are, it will be seen, only six countries that possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and with the exception of one or two of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities in proportion to population.

Canadian
Telegraph
compan-
ies.

291. The telegraph business of Canada is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, in the Maritime Provinces, the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning them in 1888 :—

COMPANY.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-Western Tel. Co.....	17,783	32,963	3,007,856	1,493
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	5,800	17,800	630,000	590
Western Union.....	2,966	7,545	389,725	184
Total.....	26,549	58,308	4,027,581	2,267

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available.

Tele-
phones.

292. The telephone system of Canada is almost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal,

which has 299 offices, 15,692 sets of instruments in use, 4,343 miles of poles, and 15,448 miles of wire. No exact record is kept of the messages sent, but the average daily number is about 86,130. The above figures do not include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of which are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are not at hand. The longest distance in which audible speaking has been accomplished by the telephone is between New York and Chicago, over one thousand miles, and the next longest distance, between Paris and Marseilles, 562½ miles.

CHAPTER VI.

CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

293. The collection of revenue derivable from the various canal systems is under the control of the Department of Inland Revenue, while their construction, repairs and maintenance are attended to by the Department of Railways and Canals. Super-
vision of
Canals.

294. The total revenue from all sources from the several systems amounted, in 1888, to \$351,193, as compared with \$353,110 in 1887, showing a decrease of \$1,917. Canal
revenue.

295. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior; of this distance 71 miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,189 miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for St. Law-
rence
system.

the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance will be at once understood.

Direct
voyage
between
Liverpool
and
Chicago.

296. The arrival at Chicago on the 29th June, 1888, of the steamer "Rosedale," with clearance papers from London, naturally excited considerable interest, as it not only proved to Americans the possibility of sending grain direct from Chicago elevators to Liverpool without transshipment, but also proved to Canadians a like possibility of sending the products of the North-West direct from the elevators of Port Arthur. The passage occupied 35 days, and the steamer was the first one that ever traversed the direct route from London to Chicago.

Sault Ste.
Marie
Canal.

297. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are proceeding to build a canal on the Canadian side, and through Canadian territory. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, have a mean width of 150 feet, and a depth of 18 feet below the lowest water line. There will be one lock, 600 feet long and 85 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. The contracts for the work are let, and require the whole undertaking to be ready for use in May, 1892.

298. The present canal was open for navigation for 210 days during the year 1888, and the amount of freight that passed through during that time was 6,411,423 tons, valued at \$92,293,000, being an increase, as compared with 1887, of 916,774 tons in freight and of \$13,261,242 in value. The registered tonnage that passed through during the season was 5,130,659 tons, being an increase over 1887 of 233,061 tons. If the canal was kept open for the whole year the tonnage passing through would exceed that passing through the Suez Canal, which will accommodate the largest vessels, and is open to the commerce of the whole world, as is shown by the following figures: In 1887 the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal was 8,430,043, while if the same rate of traffic had been maintained for the whole year through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal as was reported for the season of navigation, the total tonnage would have amounted to 8,917,574 tons.

Traffic
through
Sault Ste.
Marie
Canal.

299. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, $26\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of $326\frac{3}{4}$ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the Lachine Canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Canals on
St. Law-
rence
system.

300. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533 feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet,

Height of
Lake
Superior
above the
sea, and
navigable
depth of
canals.

and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but all improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the systems.

Ottawa
and
Rideau
Canals.

301. The other canal systems of the country are as follows:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826 and finished in 1834, at a cost of \$3,860,000.

Chambly
Canal.

302. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

Burlington
Bay
Canal.

303. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

St. Peter's
Canal.

304. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

305. The Trent River system is only efficient for local use. The scheme of making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario has been in contemplation for many years, but up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

306. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and has no locks, and is expected to be open for traffic during the season of 1889.

307. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \$4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, \$16,028,840. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of \$32,226,002, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of \$52,428,764, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.

308. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several Canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1883 to 1887, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

CANALS.	Year.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			TONNAGE.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total No.		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total No.
Welland	1883	533	1,603	2,136	498,572	314	817	1,131
	1884	530	1,689	2,219	403,555	252	667	919
	1885	530	1,323	1,853	394,336	190	690	880
	1886	831	1,711	2,542	546,140	315	732	1,047
	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654
St. Lawrence..	1883	3,519	5,471	8,990	1,746,901	482	796	1,278
	1884	2,733	4,593	7,326	1,439,845	515	727	1,242
	1885	2,828	5,039	7,867	1,465,383	511	652	1,163
	1886	3,187	5,972	9,159	1,667,685	552	717	1,269
	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	780	1,206
Chamblly	1883	393	1,173	1,566	178,504	5	1,263	1,268
	1884	351	941	1,292	151,208	7	1,179	1,186
	1885	322	790	1,112	122,548	5	1,093	1,098
	1886	332	699	1,031	122,509	3	1,109	1,112
	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250
Ottawa	1883	1,206	2,173	3,379	443,267	.....	755	755
	1884	1,052	1,884	2,936	391,472	.....	622	622
	1885	1,033	2,029	3,062	405,980	.....	510	510
	1886	1,203	2,458	3,661	417,506	2	561	563
	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	.....	628	628
Rideau	1883	1,006	1,325	2,331	150,951	28	68	96
	1884	689	1,190	1,879	117,255	27	72	99
	1885	745	1,039	1,784	110,123	24	102	126
	1886	917	1,225	2,142	130,506	42	114	156
	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145
Burlington Bay	1883	317	283	600	196,106	4	.....	4
	1884	181	275	456	136,984	.....	12	12
	1885	163	244	407	110,673	.....	18	18
	1886	.....	1	1	325	.....	.....	.....
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's.....	1883	522	808	1,330	101,658	.....	.....	.....
	1884	593	901	1,494	133,165	.....	.....	.....
	1885	173	975	1,148	68,716	.....	.....	.....
	1886	35	1,171	1,206	57,322	.....	.....	.....
	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle Dis- trict	1883	17	9	26	2,067	.....	.....	.....
	1884	24	16	40	2,440	.....	.....	.....
	1885	51	28	79	3,880	.....	.....	.....
	1886	85	17	102	3,620	.....	.....	.....
	1887	126	20	146	4,475	.....	.....	.....

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1883-1887.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage.	Pas- sengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls.	Increase. or. Decrease.
					\$	\$
382,385	3,267	880,957	1,865	1,005,156	186,377	+ 42,052
337,774	3,138	741,329	4,676	837,811	153,192	— 33,185
287,611	2,733	681,947	3,912	784,928	145,814	— 7,378
393,588	3,589	939,728	3,182	980,135	188,984	+ 43,170
283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	— 42,273
100,964	10,268	1,847,865	51,148	856,786	110,394	— 1,371
91,732	8,568	1,531,577	49,117	727,048	84,481	— 25,913
85,313	9,030	1,550,696	44,185	734,280	74,513	— 9,968
97,094	10,428	1,764,779	52,460	913,590	74,917	+ 404
92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	— 2,480
123,323	2,834	301,827	3,970	232,279	22,347	— 2,843
116,780	2,478	267,988	6,502	199,146	18,898	— 3,449
108,173	2,210	230,721	3,813	184,212	17,118	— 1,780
109,689	2,143	232,198	5,109	193,940	18,140	+ 1,022
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+ 2,356
74,456	4,134	517,723	18,173	743,274	59,936	— 3,239
62,540	3,558	454,012	16,439	673,760	54,714	— 5,222
51,555	3,572	457,535	13,714	763,236	54,995	+ 281
56,436	4,224	473,942	15,038	745,335	57,813	+ 2,818
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997	— 2,816
7,296	2,427	158,247	3,057	92,436	5,344	— 1,216
7,566	1,978	124,821	1,015	76,389	4,062	— 1,282
10,370	1,910	120,493	2,181	87,944	4,976	+ 914
11,146	2,298	141,652	2,973	90,990	6,318	+ 1,342
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	— 762
528	604	196,634	4,814	81,035	1,966	— 1,234
1,612	468	138,596	232	75,895	1,975	+ 9
4,416	425	115,089	1,899	73,174	944	— 1,031
.....	1	325	.....	.....	1	— 943
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	— 1
.....	1,330	101,658	4,692	15,695	2,190	+ 1,357
.....	1,494	133,165	6,449	19,115	2,854	+ 664
.....	1,148	68,716	867	20,160	1,575	— 1,279
.....	1,206	57,322	.....	25,887	1,405	— 170
.....	1,691	82,597	.....	41,174	2,508	+ 1,103
.....	26	2,067	.....	9,910	178	— 233
.....	40	2,440	.....	13,049	225	+ 47
.....	79	3,880	.....	25,707	486	+ 261
.....	102	3,620	.....	19,216	384	— 102
.....	146	4,475	.....	15,645	330	— 54

Summary
of traffic
through
Canals,
1883-1887.

309. And the next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1883 TO 1887.

YEAR.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			TONNAGE.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1883.....	7,513	12,845	20,358	3,318,020	833	3,699	4,532
1884.....	6,153	11,489	17,642	2,775,924	801	3,279	4,080
1885.....	5,845	11,467	17,312	2,681,639	730	3,065	3,795
1886.....	6,590	13,254	19,844	2,945,613	914	3,233	4,147
1887.....	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	\$	\$
688,952	24,890	4,006,978	87,719	2,036,571	388,732	+ 33,273
618,004	21,722	3,393,928	84,430	2,622,213	320,401	— 68,331
547,438	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,673,641	300,421	— 19,980
667,953	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,093	347,962	+ 47,541
566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,525	303,035	— 44,927

Decrease
in traffic.

310. There was a general decrease under each head, except that of passengers, in 1887 as compared with 1886, though there was a small increase in each case as compared with 1885. There was a decrease in the number of Canadian vessels of 853, of United States vessels of 264, in the number of tons of freight carried of 148,568 tons and in the amount of tolls of \$44,927. The increase in the number of passengers was 4,152. There was a decrease in the total tonnage of vessels passing through of 198,934 tons.

311. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1886 and 1887.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED
THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1886 AND 1887.

Principal
articles of
freight
carried
through
Canadian
Canals,
1886 and
1887.

ARTICLES.	WELLAND CANAL.		ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.		CHAMBLEY CANAL.		RIDEAU CANAL	
	1886	1887	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	19,474	23,949	14,275	14,582	282	225	530	634
Wheat.....	154,169	221,927	175,856	248,049	.....	3	69	122
Corn.....	219,442	114,938	126,314	37,742	.....	.....	29	27
Barley.....	1,595	9,574	3,103	3,646	2,125	1,753	246	186
Oats.....	4,911	12,050	13,594	7,714	3,738	1,326	6	204
Rye.....	564	.....	506	2,722	.....	.....	184	53
All other vegetable food.....	14,657	12,533	44,187	37,654	3,558	2,997	196	294
Lumber.....	90,406	61,134	84,856	64,152	73,379	90,680	39,434	42,943
Coal.....	271,356	145,193	145,493	145,513	83,715	94,016	6,530	3,979
All other merchandise.....	203,561	176,620	305,406	325,208	27,143	32,272	43,766	44,036
Total.....	980,135	777,918	913,590	886,982	193,940	223,272	90,990	92,478

ARTICLES.	OTTAWA CANALS.		ST PETER'S CANAL.		NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CANALS.		TOTALS.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	15	53	2,038	2,550	.....	.....	36,614	41,993
Wheat.....	459	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	330,553	470,372
Corn.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	345,785	152,708
Barley.....	758	692	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,827	15,851
Oats.....	3,875	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,124	24,549
Rye.....	26	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280	2,784
All other vegetable food.....	5,711	3,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,309	56,917
Lumber.....	600,939	560,736	2,682	4,385	3,413	1,435	895,109	825,465
Coal.....	.....	99	13,365	23,795	.....	.....	520,459	412,595
All other merchandise.....	133,552	214,492	7,802	10,444	15,803	14,210	737,033	817,282
Total.....	745,335	783,047	25,887	41,174	19,216	15,645	2,969,093	2,820,516

Traffic
through
Sault Ste.
Marie
Canal,
1887 and
1888.

312. The following table is a comparative statement of the number of passengers and principal articles of freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the seasons of navigation in the years 1887 and 1888 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL IN THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

VESSELS, FREIGHT, &C.		Number and Quantity.	
		1887.	1888.
Vessels.....	No.	9,355	7,803
Lockages.....	"	4,165	3,845
Passengers.....	"	32,368	25,558
Tonnage, registered.....	Tons.	4,897,598	5,130,659
" freight.....	"	5,494,649	6,411,423
Coal.....	"	1,352,987	2,105,041
Manufactured and pig iron.....	"	74,919	63,703
Copper.....	"	34,886	28,960
Iron ore.....	"	2,497,713	2,570,517
Silver ore and bullion.....	"	350	8,385
Building stone.....	"	13,401	33,541
Wheat.....	Bush.	23,096,520	18,596,351
Other grain.....	"	775,166	2,022,308
Flour.....	Brls.	1,572,735	2,190,725
Salt.....	"	204,908	210,433
Lumber.....	Ft. B.M.	165,226,000	240,372,000

Though there was a decrease in the number of vessels, as compared with 1887, there was an increase in the tonnage, both registered and freight, and also in the quantities of most of the principal articles.

Expendi-
ture on
canals for
construc-
tion, &c.,
1884-1888.

313. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past five years for construction, repairs and maintenance.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1884 TO 1888.

CANAL.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lachine.....	1884	189,034	19,683	48,624	257,342
	1885	111,215	20,199	49,004	180,419
	1886	210,509	19,199	50,969	280,678
	1887	44,393	22,568	53,114	120,075
	1888	27,411	19,999	52,230	99,640
*\$9,235,982.....					
Beauharnois	1884	3,277	16,232	19,107	38,617
	1885	7,993	14,637	18,960	41,597
	1886	8,492	14,356	19,229	42,077
	1887	3,634	14,999	18,868	37,501
	1888	14,412	14,349	19,325	48,086
*\$1,624,632.....					
Cornwall	1884	23,018	9,207	18,475	50,501
	1885	78,333	12,368	15,988	106,691
	1886	64,782	11,833	15,994	92,609
	1887	46,966	12,100	17,521	76,587
	1888	67,946	13,933	16,948	98,827
*\$2,802,034					
Williamsburg System— Farran's Point.....	1884	2,473	7,349	7,757	17,579
	1885	103,237	8,198	7,696	119,131
	1886	149,836	7,847	7,671	165,354
	1887	115,853	7,905	7,636	131,394
	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
*\$1,767,840					
St. Lawrence.....	1884	89,846	.....	.....	89,846
	1885	113,110	.....	.....	113,110
	1886	116,053	.....	.....	116,053
	1887	74,465	.....	.....	74,465
	1888	56,483	.....	.....	56,483
*\$734,206.....					
Welland	1884	432,952	135,815	122,166	690,934
	1885	469,655	91,534	112,670	673,860
	1886	216,837	69,507	111,670	398,004
	1887	1,074,903	77,441	109,372	1,261,716
	1888	440,551	87,309	110,806	638,666
*\$23,492,425					
Burlington Bay.....	1884	13,131	122	100	13,354
	1885	.....	206	.....	206
	1886	.....	100	.....	100
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....					
Ottawa System— St. Ann's.....	1884	142,006	2,725	2,775	147,507
	1885	93,679	4,042	2,618	100,340
	1886	129,682	5,803	2,611	138,096
	1887	51,330	1,500	2,537	55,367
	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
*\$1,141,757					

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1888.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

CANAL.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Carillon and Grenville.....	1884	399,267	7,918	17,393	424,579
	1885	157,187	10,429	19,702	187,319
	1886	105,048	9,303	20,598	134,949
	1887	20,747	10,554	20,011	61,312
	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
Culbute.....	1884	8,151	.....	733	8,884
	1885	19,071	572	730	20,374
	1886	26,385	2,396	730	29,511
	1887	7,761	967	730	9,458
	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
Rideau.....	1884	4,597	19,245	26,938	50,781
	1885	2,098	18,189	26,971	47,259
	1886	550	35,648	27,046	63,244
	1887	20,824	18,565	29,440	68,829
	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
Trent	1884	†126,842	5,264	2,208	134,315
	1885	121,382	4,653	3,303	129,340
	1886	75,103	5,918	1,639	82,661
	1887	179,542	6,009	1,938	187,489
	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
Chambly System— * \$651,745.....	1884	5,279	1,494	2,315	9,090
	1885	4,700	3,652	2,271	10,624
	1886	.....	4,143	2,312	6,455
	1887	.....	5,865	2,175	8,040
	1888	.....	2,801	2,216	5,017
Chambly.....	1884	41,640	12,003	18,448	72,092
	1885	21,049	13,046	18,378	52,474
	1886	14,547	12,000	19,501	46,048
	1887	17,911	20,071	19,054	57,036
	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
St. Peter's.....	1884	2,471	367	2,601	5,440
	1885	16,820	183	1,929	18,932
	1886	2,317	298	2,360	4,975
	1887	1,838	343	2,777	4,958
	1888	.....	1,588	3,218	4,806
Murray.....	1884	118,187	.....	.....	118,187
	1885	148,902	.....	.....	148,902
	1886	179,704	.....	.....	179,704
	1887	142,535	.....	.....	142,535
	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1888.

† Of this amount \$6,198 was expended on surveys.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

CANAL.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
River Tay.....	1884	50,878	.....	.....	50,878
	1885	92,473	.....	.....	92,473
	1886	65,561	.....	.....	65,561
	1887	49,618	.....	.....	49,618
	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
Miscellaneous.....	1884	7,486	1,862	6,443	15,792
	1885	16,725	1,210	.....	17,936
	1886	20,322	776	.....	21,100
	1887	20,874	649	.....	21,523
	1888	34,533	5,800	.....	40,333
Recapitulation.....	1884	1,660,543	239,092	296,089	2,195,726
	1885	1,579,644	203,125	280,226	2,062,996
	1886	1,385,729	199,128	282,324	1,867,181
	1887	1,873,193	199,537	285,172	2,357,902
	1888	1,188,302	208,599	292,468	1,689,369

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1888.

In addition to the above expenditure on construction, the sum of \$9,993 has been spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, and of \$8,145 on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, making the total previously given of \$52,428,764.

314. The functions of the Department of Inland Revenue are the collection of excise duties, and of canal, slides, boom and ferry tolls, also fees for the inspection of food, gas and weights and measures, as well as administering the laws relating to the same. The total revenue that accrued to the Department during 1888 was \$6,504,399, which was \$473,886 less than in the preceding year, as is shown by the following table, which gives the amount that accrued under each head in each year since 1884:—

Inland
Revenue.

HEADS OF ACCRUED INLAND REVENUE, 1884-1888.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1884.	1885	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise.....	5,545,391	6,438,688	5,883,580	6,466,151	6,010,561
Public Works.....	516,349	409,886	440,677	448,806	432,709
Culling Timber.....	43,609	28,557	30,073	19,707	15,096
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	36,401	40,504	42,001	43,621	46,033
Total.....	6,141,750	6,917,635	6,396,331	6,978,285	6,504,399

Increase
and de-
crease in
receipts.

315. There was a decrease in receipts from excise of \$455,590, public works of \$16,097, and culling timber \$4,611, and an increase in weights and measures of \$2,412.

Heads of
Excise re-
venue,
1887 and
1888.

316. The following table gives particulars of receipts from the various sources of excise revenue for the years 1887 and 1888:—

HEADS OF EXCISE REVENUE, 1887 AND 1888.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1887.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	3,737,339	3,099,016	— 638,323
Malt liquor.....	7,045	6,997	— 48
Malt.....	433,129	493,030	+ 59,901
Cigars.....	524,281	554,067	+ 29,786
Tobacco.....	1,668,002	1,740,542	+ 72,540
Petroleum.....	31,989	36,569	+ 4,580
Manufactures in bond.....	50,005	53,312	+ 3,307
Seizures.....	2,029	13,066	+ 11,037
Other receipts.....	12,332	13,962	+ 1,631
Total.....	6,466,151	6,010,561	— 455,589

It will be seen that there was an increase under every head, except those of spirits and malt liquor.

317. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1888 was 5,514,589, as compared with 5,119,506 gallons in 1887, being an increase of 395,083 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,326,327 gallons, being less by 538,608 gallons than the quantity taken in 1887, and was 715,237 gallons less than the average consumption of the four preceding years. The decrease in consumption is said to be partly attributed to the increase in the excise duty from \$1.00 to \$1.30 per gallon.

Quantity
of spirits
manufac-
tured.

318. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured is attributed to the new provision of the Inland Revenue Act, which came into force on 1st July, 1887, by which the sale of spirits which have not been manufactured at least twelve months is prohibited, distillers in consequence finding it necessary to increase their stock.

Increase
in manu-
facture of
spirits.

319. In the production of the above mentioned quantity of spirits 94,243,866 lbs. of grain and 90,499 lbs. of molasses were used, making a total quantity of raw material of 94,334,365 lbs.

Materials
used.

320. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 54,282,943 lbs., and entered for consumption 48,640,467 lbs., being a decrease and increase, as compared with 1887, of 379,861 lbs. and 6,610,027 lbs., respectively. Distillers used 4,606,544 lbs. of the quantity entered for consumption, and the remainder was employed in the production of 15,944,002 gallons of malt liquor.

Manufac-
ture of
malt.

321. There was an increase of 431,441 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1887, but the amount was below the average of six years, as shown by the following figures :—

Consump-
tion of
tobacco.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN
CANADA—1883-1888.

	Lbs.
1883	8,965,416
1884	10,072,745
1885	11,061,589
1886	8,507,216
1887	8,816,593
1888	9,248,034
	<hr/>
	56,671,593
Average.....	9,445,265

Consumption of Canadian tobacco.

322. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last six years has been :—

	Lbs.
1883	377,197
1884	326,804
1885	495,721
1886	399,691
1887	517,816
1888	676,335
	<hr/>
	2,793,564
Average.....	467,261

The amount of home consumption, therefore, in 1888, was 209,074 lbs., above the average for six years.

Consumption of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco per head.

323. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer, and tobacco :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE,
BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1888.

YEAR.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1868.....	1·60	0·17	2·26	1·73
1869.....	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
1870.....	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
1871.....	1·57	0·25	2·49	2·05
1872.....	1·72	0·25	2·77	2·48
1873.....	1·68	0·23	3·18	1·99
1874.....	1·99	0·28	3·01	2·56
1875.....	1·39	0·14	3·09	1·91
1876.....	1·20	0·17	2·45	2·31
1877.....	0·97	0·09	2·32	2·05
1878.....	0·96	0·09	2·16	1·97
1879.....	1·13	0·10	2·20	1·95
1880.....	0·71	0·07	2·24	1·93
1881.....	0·92	0·09	2·29	2·03
1882.....	1·00	0·12	2·74	2·15
1883.....	1·09	0·13	2·88	2·28
1884.....	0·99	0·11	2·92	2·47
1885.....	1·12	0·10	2·63	2·62
1886.....	0·71	0·11	2·83	2·05
1887.....	0·74	0·09	3·08	2·06
1888.....	0·64	0·09	3·24	2·09
Average.....	1·19	0·14	2·60	2·11

324. According to the above figures the consumption of spirits is decidedly less than it was in 1868, and was less last year than in any other year in the table. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco has increased. Decrease in consumption.

325. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been \$1.05 and on tobacco 40 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 10 cents and 6 cents in each case. The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue gives the amounts per head by Provinces, but it is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each Province, for the Province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consump- Average duty on spirits, beer and wine and tobacco.

tion, without reference to the fact that a large quantity of that liquor, paying duty in one Province, is actually consumed in another.

Consumption of spirits and beer in various countries. 326. The following table, which, with the exception of the figures for Canada, has been taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1886-87, gives the annual consumption of beer and spirits per head in various countries :

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.
Holland.....	2·08	Germany.....	0·95
Queensland.....	1·85	New Zealand.....	0·92
Western Australia.....	1·46	Canada.....	0·85
New South Wales.....	1·39	France.....	0·70
United States.....	1·34	South Australia.....	0·70
Sweden.....	1·27	Tasmania.....	0·69
Victoria.....	1·12	Austria-Hungary.....	0·63
Switzerland.....	1·04	United Kingdom.....	0·59

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.
United Kingdom.....	28·74	Queensland.....	9·55
Germany.....	19·38	Switzerland.....	8·15
Holland.....	19·05	Austria-Hungary.....	6·83
New South Wales.....	16·70	France.....	4·53
Victoria.....	16·41	Canada.....	3·05
United States.....	10·74	Sweden.....	2·52
Tasmania.....	10·00		

• The figures for Canada are the average consumption for the last three years. The consumption of intoxicating liquors in Holland is very large, and allowing for increased potency of spirits is considerably in excess of that of any other country.

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURE.

327. Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and in spite of the extensive mineral resources which are waiting for development, the agricultural industry must always be the most important one, for while the value of imports and exports of animal and agricultural produce may be exceeded by that of other industries, the number of persons depending on agriculture for a livelihood far exceeds the number depending on any other pursuit.

The agri-
cultural
industry.

328. The crops in 1888 in Ontario and Manitoba, the two great grain-growing Provinces of the Dominion, were fairly good. The dry, cold weather in the spring severely affected the fall wheat in Ontario, and reduced the quantity, but the ripening season was so favourable that the quality was good. Spring wheat was a superior crop, and above the average of seven years. The total wheat crop in this Province was placed at 20,284,346 bushels. Oats, barley and peas were about an average crop in each case; from some places, however, returns of heavy crops were made—oats as high as 70 bushels, barley 38 bushels, and peas 30 bushels per acre. Root crops were generally good.

Crops in
Ontario,
1888.

329. In Manitoba the prospects of a harvest exceeding in richness the harvest of 1887 were, during the summer, exceedingly good, but unfortunately an early autumn frost touched the grain more or less, over a large area, and its value was correspondingly depreciated. The rise in the price of wheat, however, tended very considerably to reduce the loss to the farmers, the average price ranging from 75 cents to 80 cents per bushel, while in 1887 the average was 55 cents per bushel. No complete returns of the wheat crop are available, but the following estimate, which has been kindly furnished by Mr. C. N. Bell, the Secretary of the Board of Trade at Winnipeg, is probably about as correct as it will be

Crops in
Manitoba,
1888.

possible to get one: Total wheat crop, 7,000,000 bushels, of which about 2,000,000 bushels will be required for seed and food, and the remaining 5,000,000 bushels exported either as wheat or flour. The area under wheat cultivation in 1858 showed an increase of 20 per cent. over 1887, and it is probable that the increase in 1889 over 1888 will be about the same, or 40 per cent. more than in 1887. No figures are at hand for estimating the yield of other grains, but the harvest is said to have been good. There was an increase of 10 per cent. in the area under oats, and of 25 per cent. in that under barley.

Crops in
Quebec
and Mari-
time Pro-
vinces,
1888.

330. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the season was unusually wet, and though a large quantity of hay and grain was harvested in good condition, considerable damage was done by the rains. The apple crop of Nova Scotia was very good.

Average
yield in
Ontario,
1882-1888.

331. Ontario is now the only Province that makes any regular collection of agricultural statistics, since the admirable system for several years in force in Manitoba, has, it is much to be regretted, been discontinued by the Provincial authorities. The following figures, therefore, giving the average yield per acre of the crops mentioned during the last seven years, apply only to Ontario:—

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED CROPS IN ONTARIO—1882-1888.

CROPS.	Average Bushels per Acre.	CROPS.	Average Bushels per Acre.
Fall wheat	19·8	Buckwheat.....	22·2
Spring wheat.....	15·7	Beans.....	21·1
Barley.....	26·1	Potatoes.....	121·5
Oats.....	35·7	Mangold-Wurtzel.	437·1
Rye.....	16·4	Carrots.....	353·4
Peas.....	20·7	Turnips	391·8
Corn.....	67·5		

332. The complete returns of the wheat crop in Manitoba in 1887 place the total yield at 14,000,000 bushels and the average yield at 32·4 bushels per acre. It is calculated that this quantity was raised by 16,000 farmers, giving an average each of 875 bushels. Manitoba wheat crop, 1887.

333. The total wheat crop of Canada in 1887 may be placed at 39,463,623 bushels, and the amount of wheat and flour imported for home consumption was 324,452 bushels, making a total of 39,788,075 bushels. Of this quantity 3,914,329 bushels were exported, and, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, 4,473,930 bushels were retained for seed, leaving 31,399,816 bushels available for home consumption, being at the rate of 6·31 bushels per head of population. The consumption per head in the United States varies in different parts, but an average of $4\frac{2}{3}$ bushels *per capita* has been fixed by American statisticians for the whole Union. The consumption in the United Kingdom is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per head. In view of the heavy wheat crop in Manitoba in 1887, the small quantity exported from the Dominion in 1888 may be noticed with surprise, but it must be remembered that there was a deficiency in Ontario of over 6,000,000 bushels, and Manitoba wheat was largely used to supply this, over 8,500,000 bushels having been moved down to the east by the Canadian Pacific Railway, with scarcely any delay. Wheat crop of Canada, 1887.

334. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation :— Imports and exports of wheat and other breadstuffs, 1867-1888.

CHAPTER VII.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS.
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING
THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868
TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868*	3,946,624	1,636,305	1,903,604	7,486,533
1869	†	2,079,315	5,438,934	7,518,249
1870	4,030,122	1,679,000	1,227,603	6,936,725
1871	4,558,863	2,223,669	1,997,111	8,679,643
1872	4,453,341	2,157,074	4,944,681	11,555,096
1873	6,909,621	1,842,969	5,880,195	14,632,785
1874	9,910,551	1,738,802	4,070,414	15,719,767
1875	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,554,454	12,674,724
1876	6,087,674	1,906,298	3,418,565	11,412,537
1877	4,846,824	2,973,889	6,328,468	14,149,181
1878	6,510,148	1,874,756	5,351,621	13,736,525
1879	3,957,406	1,480,339	3,951,868	9,389,613
1880	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1887	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
1888	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138

EXPORTS.				
1868	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300

* Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods.

† Not separated from other breadstuffs.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868*.....	2,734,809	234,589	3,907,754	.....†.....	746,976	1,464,392	6,674,993
1869.....	.....†.....	349,248	1,746,240	.....†.....	2,582,314	3,591,948	21,646,388
1870.....	4,402,773	326,387	6,034,708	.....†.....	666,327	791,502	14,217,411
1871.....	4,201,657	392,844	6,165,877	.....†.....	1,319,552	1,468,853	16,946,925
1872.....	4,168,179	376,772	6,052,039	.....†.....	7,328,282	577,599	42,743,632
1873.....	5,821,390	278,832	7,215,550	.....†.....	8,833,992	1,374,980	60,587,359
1874.....	8,390,443	288,056	9,830,723	.....†.....	5,331,307	643,982	54,720,921
1875.....	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	.....†.....	3,679,746	294,639	41,474,601
1876.....	5,855,656	376,114	7,736,226	34,099	3,635,528	681,185	40,146,212
1877.....	4,589,051	549,063	7,354,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,882	71,952,940
1878.....	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,615	56,355,562
1879.....	4,210,165	313,088	5,775,605	43,235	6,184,237	2,116,769	54,887,045
1880.....	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881.....	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882.....	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883.....	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,986,500
1884.....	298,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885.....	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886.....	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,890	51,121,881
1887.....	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,378
1888.....	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884

EXPORTS.							
1868.....	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	14,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869.....	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	14,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870.....	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	16,663,877	14,664	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871.....	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	14,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872.....	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	15,606,438	192,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873.....	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	14,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,300
1874.....	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	13,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,450
1875.....	4,383,022	302,783	5,896,937	15,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	8,357,150
1876.....	6,070,393	415,504	8,147,913	10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346	14,547,000
1877.....	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,600
1878.....	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,961,000
1879.....	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880.....	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	7,329,562	1,569	5,984,929	30,100,600
1881.....	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	20,335,900
1882.....	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	11,588,446	49	92,33,501	16,729,200
1883.....	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,952,000
1884.....	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885.....	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,357,300
1886.....	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,461,600
1887.....	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,600
1888.....	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,046,800

* Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods.

† Not separated from other grain.

† Rye included.

Rye flour included in imports of flour up to 1876 inclusive.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF
WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868*	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
1869	5,523,194	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
1870	11,216,003	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
1871	4,453,341	2,700,111	2,094,690	16,010,804
1872	6,894,504	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
1873	9,910,551	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
1874	6,657,652	1,739,377	4,052,778	15,702,706
1875	6,090,074	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
1876	4,846,824	1,906,298	3,424,154	11,420,526
1877	6,510,148	2,964,273	6,362,998	14,174,095
1878	4,469,796	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
1879	8,079,073	1,486,661	4,696,238	10,652,695
1880	7,801,593	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
1881	3,358,571	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
1882	5,912,181	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
1883	3,876,132	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
1884	3,102,422	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
1885	2,229,792	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,509,690
1886	3,152,478	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
1887	4,668,582	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
1888		254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685

EXPORTS				
1868†	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
1874	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
1875	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,398,934	21,403,003
1876	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
1877	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
1878	11,631,128	2,757,688	11,372,470	25,761,286
1879	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
1880	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
1881	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
1882	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
1883	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
1884	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	16,079,428
1885	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
1886	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
1887	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
1888	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941

* Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick.

† Not separated from other breadstuffs.

‡ The value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA
OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1888.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Bread- stuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868*....	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	..... † .....	715,424	1,660,929	6,662,828
1869.....	..... † .....	349,248	1,746,240	..... † .....	2,561,240	3,591,948	21,648,233
1870.....	6,168,454	343,769	7,887,299	..... † .....	666,327	791,774	14,768,957
1871.....	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	..... † .....	1,319,552	1,632,053	16,744,139
1872.....	4,168,681	376,421	6,050,786	..... † .....	7,328,282	577,447	43,569,232
1873.....	5,804,630	276,048	7,184,870	..... † .....	8,834,225	1,374,910	60,774,356
1874.....	8,390,443	288,156	9,831,223	..... † .....	5,331,307	643,982	53,611,410
1875.....	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	..... † .....	3,679,746	294,623	42,217,317
1876.....	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	..... † .....	34,099	3,635,528	681,218
1877.....	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,892	40,299,165
1878.....	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	72,859,285
1879.....	4,768,733	315,044	6,543,953	43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	55,101,907
1880.....	7,521,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,068	57,226,269
1881.....	7,339,689	236,433	8,521,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541	47,126,315
1882.....	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924	53,570,224
1883.....	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	2,425,668	294,227	55,822,523
1884.....	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333	51,226,147
1885.....	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,953	14,717	3,508,529	349,894	52,301,746
1886.....	2,373,230	215,391	3,450,185	8,212	4,528,878	231,580	64,361,925
1887.....	3,550,844	174,353	4,422,609	5,053	5,304,639	59,929	51,529,526
1888.....	5,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	3,491,916	148,607	57,528,263
							54,678,474

EXPORTS.							
1868†....	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	||4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869†....	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	||4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870†....	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	||6,663,877	14,644	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871†....	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	||4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872†....	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	||5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873.....	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	||4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13,458,004
1874.....	12,011,059	554,341	14,782,764	||3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13,162,576
1875.....	7,053,544	308,981	8,598,449	||5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,693	8,362,762
1876.....	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	||10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14,752,213
1877.....	3,559,095	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8,817,361
1878.....	8,509,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38,200,102
1879.....	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25,774,391
1880.....	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,913	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32,458,482
1881.....	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,302	20,893,576
1882.....	6,433,533	508,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442	17,096,649
1883.....	10,733,535	526,340	13,365,255	8,817,216	819,605	4,704,899	17,661,368
1884.....	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,780,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20,354,942
1885.....	5,423,805	161,054	6,229,075	9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,799	22,127,128
1886.....	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,859	8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29,624,279
1887.....	9,127,045	531,152	11,782,805	9,456,964	3,373,764	6,415,208	23,289,317
1888.....	7,299,694	355,883	9,079,109	9,370,158	1,203,195	2,816,353	12,386,668

* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. † Not separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included. || The produce of Canada only.

Effect of
National
Policy.

335. The very marked effect which the imposition in 1879 of a small duty upon wheat and flour had upon the imports of the same will be visible at once on examining the first two of the preceding tables, and it may be estimated that in consequence of the adoption of that policy upwards of \$5,000,000 have been annually retained in the country which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of foreigners.

Price of
wheat.

336. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel; and the steady fall of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York for 18 years from 1871:—

LONDON.				NEW YORK			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1871.....	1 73	1880.....	1 35	1871.....	1 31	1880.....	1 24
1872.....	1 73	1881.....	1 28	1872.....	1 47	1881.....	1 11
1873.....	1 78	1882.....	1 37	1873.....	1 31	1882.....	1 18
1874.....	1 70	1883.....	1 26	1874.....	1 42	1883.....	1 12
1875.....	1 37	1884.....	1 09	1875.....	1 12	1884.....	1 06
1876.....	1 40	1885.....	0 99	1876.....	1 24	1885.....	0 86
1877.....	1 73	1886.....	0 94	1877.....	1 16	1886.....	0 87
1878.....	1 41	1887.....	0 99	1878.....	1 33	1887.....	0 89
1879.....	1 33	1888.....	0 96	1879.....	1 06	1888.....	0 85

During the months of August and September wheat took a sudden rise, consequent on reports of bad harvests in some of the wheat-producing countries, and the average price in London during those months was \$1.09 per bushel. It has since fallen again, though the average export price in New York in December, 1888, was \$1.10 per bushel.

Wheat
crop in
principal
exporting
countries,
1888.

337. The principal wheat-exporting countries are the United States, Russia, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian Colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1888:—

	Bushels.
United States.....	415,868,000
Russia.....	239,400,000
British India.....	269,591,000
Argentine Republic.....	28,378,000
Australasian Colonies.....	39,729,200

338. The total estimated production of the world is placed at 2,045,202,460, being about 36,000,000 bushels less than in 1887. Wheat production of the world.

339. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat, and the British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States, 1888, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years 1871 to 1887, inclusive :— Share of principal countries in import of wheat into United Kingdom.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871-1887.

IMPORTED FROM.								
YEAR.	Russia.	Germany	British North America.	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Australia.	Other Countries.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1871	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	8·62
1872	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	21·64
1873	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	15·80
1874	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	7·24
1875	17·06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	14·83
1876	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	14·17
1877	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	17·73
1878	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	6·72
1879	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	7·50
1880	4·32	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	5·92
1881	5·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	4·80
1882	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	5·02
1883	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	8·08
1884	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	7·24
1885	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	6·38
1886	6·03	3·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	4·49
1887	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	5·13

The United States share of the exports was larger in 1887 than in any year since 1881, while there was a very marked decrease in the proportion from British India. The proportions from other countries, it will be seen, have been very variable.

Import of
wheat into
United
Kingdom
in 15
years.

340. The actual quantity of wheat imported into Great Britain during the last 15 years has been 1,818,848,575 bushels, giving an annual average of 121,256,572, and this enormous quantity has come from the undermentioned countries in the following proportions :—

COUNTRIES.	Quantity.	Average Annually.	Per- centage.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	
United States.....	929,656,838	61,977,122	51·12
Russia.....	246,991,629	16,466,109	13·57
India.....	143,528,146	9,568,543	7·89
Canada.....	72,433,968	4,828,931	3·98
Australasia.....	70,309,557	4,687,304	3·87
Other countries.....	355,928,437	23,728,563	19·57
Total.....	1,818,848,575	121,256,572	100·00

Wheat in
India.

341. The future of India as a wheat exporting country is a question very much in dispute, some inclining to the view that it is ultimately destined to supplant the United States, others again maintaining that there is no chance of exportation increasing to any extent. Certain it is that the increase in the area under wheat cultivation has not been large during the last ten years. In 1879 it was 25,812,407 acres, and in 1887, 26,735,484 acres, and shows signs of decline, as the area in 1885 was 28,228,740 acres. The yield is also very small, averaging about nine bushels to the acre, and is not increasing, the total produce in 1884 being estimated at 251,690,880 bushels, and in 1887 at 238,585,947 bushels.

342. The yield in the United States is claimed by some to be showing signs of decreasing, indicating exhaustion of the land, though the decrease is only slight at present. The average yield per acre for the years 1880-1887, inclusive, was 12·1 bushels, and for the preceding ten years 12·4 bushels. The value of the yield per acre has, however, decreased very much, from \$13 to \$10.06, a decline and loss of 22 per cent.

Wheat
yield in
United
States.

343. The following table gives the wheat crop of the world in 1888. The figures, which are taken from the March, 1889, report of the United States Department of Agriculture, are partly official and partly estimated. The figures for Canada are probably slightly below the mark.

Wheat
crop of
the world,
1888.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1888.

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.
North America:—	
United States.....	415,868,000
Canada.....	32,000,000
South America:—	
Argentine Republic and Chili.....	28,375,000
Europe:—	
Austria.....	51,075,000
Hungary.....	131,746,879
Belgium.....	14,876,130
Denmark.....	4,823,750
France.....	273,620,125
Germany.....	105,000,000
Great Britain.....	} 76,760,671
Ireland.....	
Greece.....	4,823,750
Italy.....	106,079,370
Netherlands.....	4,256,250
Portugal.....	7,093,750
Roumania.....	51,075,000
Russia, exclusive of Poland.....	254,619,000
Servia.....	4,540,000
Spain.....	101,156,875
Sweden.....	4,256,250
Norway.....	312,125
Switzerland.....	1,702,500
Turkey.....	42,562,500

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1888—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.
Asia:—	
India.....	266,882,112
Asia Minor.....	38,306,250
Persia.....	22,700,000
Syria.....	14,187,500
South-east Asia.....	8,512,500
Africa:—	
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,819,686
Algeria.....	19,862,500
Egypt.....	14,187,500
Australasia.....	47,588,161
Total	2,152,669,134

Barley.

344. Considerable interest has been taken lately in the question of the possibility of creating a market in England for Canadian barley, and as this country is, without doubt, admirably adapted for growing this grain, the subject deserves serious consideration. The United Kingdom imported, during the ten years, 1878–1887, inclusive, 291,820,921 bushels of barley, being an annual average of 29,182,092 bushels, and of the total quantity only 1,704,864 bushels came from Canada, the principal exporting countries being Russia, Roumania, Germany, France and Chili. During the same period Canada exported 83,876,366 bushels, of which 79,516,441 bushels, or 95 per cent., went to the United States, the reason of this being, not so much because it was the nearest market, as because the Americans use for malting purposes, the four and six-rowed barley, which are the kinds chiefly grown in Canada, while English brewers confine themselves exclusively to two-rowed barley for malting, and only use the other kinds for grinding purposes. If, however, the cultivation of two-rowed barley was fairly established in this country, the English market would be found far more remunerative to the farmer than the American,

the price given being very much higher, good malting barley fetching from \$1.10 to \$1.30 per bushel. The average export price of barley to the United States during the same ten years was 71 cents per bushel.

345. Experiments are now being conducted at the Experimental Farms to ascertain which are the best kinds to grow, and which the best soils to be used, and when the result of these is made known it will only require care and attention on the part of the farmer, to produce barley that will fetch nearly double the price in the English that is at present obtained in the United States market. The importance of this question is enhanced by the fact that there is no longer the same American demand for Canadian barley as formerly, owing to a new process of brewing having been discovered, by which the dark and cheaper western States barley can be used, and though the product is not so good it answers the purpose for the general public, and is more profitable to the manufacturer; and also owing to the fact that farmers in the Western States are more largely beginning to grow barley.

Experiments in barley

346. There was a considerable increase in all kinds of stock imported into Canada from Europe for breeding purposes during 1888, as will be seen by the figures for the last five years in the following table:—

Imports of stock from Europe, 1884-1888.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, 1884-1888.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16
1887.....	162	488	10
1888.....	229	2,016	86

Particulars of
breeds
imported.

347. Of the above number 60 head of cattle and 862 sheep were for the United States, and all others for Canada. The particulars of the breeds were as follow :—

CATTLE.

Shorthorns	10	Kerry	2
Galloways	126	Polled Angus.....	48
West Highlands.....	1	Jersey	5
Herefords.....	3	Holstein.....	11
Devons.....	11	Ayrshire	12

SHEEP.

Shropshire.....	1,263	Oxford Down.....	150
Leicester	143	Cotswold	80
Norfolk	2	Southdown	75
Hampshire Down.....	3	Dorset	86
Cheviot	214		

PIGS.

Berkshire.....	12	Suffolk	2
Yorkshire.....	67	Essex.....	5

Several animals died in quarantine, but no disease of a contagious nature appeared in any of them.

Imports of
stock 1887
and 1888.

348. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887 and 1888 show that there was a considerable increase in the latter year, principally attributable to the large number of sheep and pigs imported at Victoria, B.C.

	1887.	1888.
Horses	412	846
Cattle.....	549	454
Sheep.....	6,539	30,626
Pigs.....	262	2,468

The increase in the number of sheep imported into Manitoba was considerable, amounting to 1,842, and shows that the industry of sheep-raising is on the increase in that Province.

Exports of
horses,
cattle and
sheep,
1874-1888.

349. There was an increase in the number of horses, and a falling off in the number of cattle and sheep exported from Canada during 1888, as will be found in the following table,

which gives particulars of the export trade of live stock since 1874:—

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTED FROM CANADA,
1874 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876.....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,950	209,899	583,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,154	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,475	1,388,056
1884.....	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885.....	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886.....	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
1887.....	19,081	2,350,926	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,595,350
1888.....	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
Total.....	210,853	23,137,757	993,423	49,364,094	4,607,522	16,394,353

Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported during the last 15 years has reached the enormous sum of \$88,896,204, and as the above table shows, the dimensions of the trade are, subject to fluctuation, continually increasing.

350. Previous to 1872 no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built

Live cat-
tle export
trade to
Great
Britain.

specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one, in spite of the fall in prices and the reduced demand, owing to a much larger home supply.

Exports of
live cattle
to Great
Britain
and
United
States,
1872-1888.

351. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is, of course, explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially fed, are as a rule shipped to England, while all sorts and conditions of animals are sent across the line,

EXPORT OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1872-1888.

YEAR.	CATTLE EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
1872.....			19,454	540,179
1873.....			22,391	555,552
1874.....	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875.....	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876.....	1,179	127,551	20,809	404,381
1877.....	5,478	446,000	13,851	268,317
1878.....	7,964	749,139	17,657	330,562
1879.....	23,273	1,767,801	21,318	403,799
1880.....	32,680	2,292,161	16,048	287,457
1881.....	49,409	3,157,009	7,558	179,591
1882.....	41,519	2,706,051	16,145	452,929
1883.....	37,894	3,209,176	23,944	613,647
1884.....	53,962	4,631,767	31,994	1,125,567
1885.....	69,446	5,752,248	69,196	1,613,908
1886.....	60,549	4,998,327	26,133	724,457
1887.....	63,622	5,344,375	45,981	922,358
1888.....	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
Total.....	501,741	39,481,229	463,848	10,467,196

352. As regards value, the same remarks apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States during the same period :—

Exports of
sheep to
Great
Britain
and
United
States,
1872-1888.

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1872-1888.

YEAR.	SHEEP EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
1872.....			353,178	1,015,277
1873.....			311,235	943,200
1874.....			248,208	689,888
1875.....			236,808	617,632
1876.....			135,514	487,000
1877.....	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878.....	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
1879.....	54,721	335,099	246,573	630,174
1880.....	110,143	629,054	279,212	771,398
1881.....	80,222	594,596	264,910	751,861
1882.....	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
1883.....	72,038	632,386	228,729	727,878
1884.....	105,661	919,495	192,315	598,269
1885.....	51,355	456,136	275,126	777,231
1886.....	36,411	317,987	313,282	831,749
1887.....	68,545	568,433	363,179	977,655
1888.....	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
Total.....	696,228	5,265,589	4,458,512	12,692,937

353. The mutton supplied from Australasia and South America appears to find more favor in the English market than that from this country, and the demand for Canadian mutton is not increasing ; but it speaks well for the quality of Canadian beef, when it is able, in the face of the keenest competition, to not only hold its own, but to find the demand for it steadily growing, and it is a trade which

Canadian
beef.

Importance of using thoroughbred bulls.

deserves to be encouraged in every possible manner. When the enormous amount of meat, live and dead, annually imported into Great Britain, is considered, it will be understood that there is at present practically no limit to the expansion of the trade in this country, and it rests entirely with the farmers themselves as to what dimensions it shall attain. Too much attention cannot be given to the using of thoroughbred bulls, and the following extract from Dr. McEachren's report would seem to indicate that not only are the farmers alive to the importance of this, but also that buyers on the other side are quite ready to take advantage of the results: "It is pleasing to notice in the animals forwarded from all parts of the Dominion for exportation, the unmistakeable evidences of thoroughbred crosses, the results of using pedigreed bulls, and, as a consequence, British feeders are beginning to find that they can put no cattle bought in open market into their stalls for feeding, that will pay them as well as Canadian store cattle."

Shipments of meat from Australasia.

354. The Australasian Colonies and the Argentine Republic are among the principal competitors in this trade, the quantity of dead meat shipped from Australia and New Zealand being very large and constantly increasing. In 1887 the quantity of beef and mutton exported was 614,409 cwt.

Meat exports of the Argentine Republic.

355. The Argentine Republic is taking active measures to increase its share of the meat trade, since in 1887 it passed a law according bounties to the extent of \$500,000 a year for three years, on the exportation of live and dead meat, and since then its Congress has authorized the Government to guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on a capital of \$8,000,000 for ten years, to be invested in establishments devoted to the export of beef. The number of cattle in the Republic is estimated at 20,000,000, and their value at

\$150,000,000, while the value of the land devoted to cattle-breeding is placed at \$600,000,000.

356. It will thus be seen how keen the competition is likely to become, but at the same time there seems no reason to doubt but that Canada, with the limitless prairies of the North-West for a breeding ground, will continue to successfully hold her own in this trade, and the shortness of the voyage, as compared with those from South America and Australasia, should be an important factor in assisting her to maintain a prominent position on the English market.

357. The experiment, which was tried in 1887, of shipping cattle to Great Britain direct from the ranches, was so successful that it was repeated on a larger scale in 1888, 4,500 head having been sent over, and though the results in all cases were not satisfactory, owing to want of judgment in the selection of some of the animals, still the fact has been established that well-bred and properly selected steers, under proper management, can be landed in any seaport market in Great Britain in good condition, and sold at remunerative prices. The practicability of sending dead meat to England in refrigerators is now engaging the attention of stock-raisers in the North-West.

358. The following tables give the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the countries to which they were shipped.

Favourable position of Canada.

Shipment of live cattle to Great Britain from the Ranches.

Exports of provisions from Canada, 1874-1888.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF
CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION, DURING THE
YEARS 1874-1888.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874	33,607,465	6,610,016	..... †.....	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,407,534
1875	13,344,384	2,066,400	..... †.....	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,521,068
1876	12,598,381	1,761,984	..... †.....	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
1877	19,297,586	*5,420,800	..... †.....	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,953
1878	6,867,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,006,626	5,262,920
1879	5,457,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	14,307,977	5,440,822
1880	11,352,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,535,362	6,452,580
1881	12,142,534	1,372,809	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,090,135
1882	11,190,201	749,742	1,701,209	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,499,082
1883	5,112,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,041,387	8,106,447	13,451,410
1884	8,963,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,490,855
1885	8,771,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,330,788	11,542,703
1886	9,008,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,532
1887	12,202,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,945,326
1888	7,389,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,415,381	14,170,859

* Mutton included.

† Not given.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
1875	1,114,967	133,747	3,760	3,886,226	2,337,324	434,273
1876	1,133,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	508,425
1877	1,535,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,575	3,073,409	534,891
1878	564,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,574
1879	332,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,093
1880	632,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,058,069	740,665
1881	891,910	83,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,103,812
1882	1,179,348	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
1883	575,082	40,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,705,817	2,256,586
1884	859,745	27,469	171,728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,960,197
1885	758,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,905	1,830,632
1886	679,485	28,745	121,570	6,754,626	832,355	1,728,082
1887	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
1888	686,661	24,095	335,984	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS,
THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION
DURING THE YEARS 1874-1888, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL
COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

YEAR.	TOTAL.		VALUE EXPORTED TO			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874...	83,126,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
1875...	62,302,460	7,910,297	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
1876...	67,455,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
1877...	82,879,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
1878...	72,601,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
1879...	77,104,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
1880...	81,965,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	993,665	204,156	32,448
1881...	95,345,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
1882...	95,358,663	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
1883...	94,278,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
1884...	106,433,119	11,883,609	9,598,004	2,038,230	223,662	23,713
1885...	114,574,561	12,386,413	10,164,414	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
1886...	112,892,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
1887...	112,950,999	11,020,173	8,799,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
1888...	121,652,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923

359. The exports of provisions in 1888, both in quantity and value, were larger than in any other year in the table, and there has been a steady and persistent increase for several years. By far the largest share goes to Great Britain. In 1888, of the whole value the proportion was 80 per cent., and it will be seen that the quantity shipped to England was larger than in any previous year. Increase in exports of provisions.

360. The quantities of bacon, hams, &c., and of beef exported, have decreased very considerably since 1874, the export of live cattle having taken the place of the former trade in salted beef, and the enormous number of hogs raised in the western States has apparently discouraged the Canadian farmer, and led him to turn his care to other things; but sufficient attention is not paid to the raising of pork in this country. It can be made very profitable, and it is to be Decrease in exports of pork, &c.

regretted that its production is not cultivated on a larger scale.

Decrease
in exports
of butter.

361. The decrease in the exports of butter has been very considerable, amounting to 63 per cent., and is attributable almost entirely to carelessness on the part of the farmers in not producing an article of sufficiently high quality to obtain a ready sale in the English market. It has been said that the deterioration in quality and decrease in quantity are largely due to the establishment of cheese factories, which absorb the new milk ; but be that as it may, there is plenty of room in Canada for the production of large quantities of first-class butter as well as of cheese, and as the export of this article could be made a source of considerable profit, it is a subject well worthy the attention of agricultural societies throughout the Dominion.

Imports of
butter
into
United
Kingdom.

362. The total quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in 1887, according to British Customs returns, was 169,471,008 lbs., and of this quantity only 3,659,376 lbs. came from Canada. The Australasian Colonies, particularly New Zealand, are turning attention to shipping butter and cheese to England, and are meeting with considerable success, the shipments of butter from New Zealand having increased from 71,120 lbs. in 1886 to 776,944 in 1887, and it is evident that if these colonies can make this trade remunerative, how much more so could Canada, when the gain in distance and consequently in freight charges is considered.

Exports of
cheese.

363. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and in 1883 were 250 per cent. more than in 1874. It almost all goes to the United Kingdom, and it will not be long before more cheese will be imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else. In 1887 the largest amount supplied was by the United States, viz., 85,223,040 lbs., Canada coming next with 70,883,232 lbs.

Flax (Flaxseed) has been included in error in the table
on page 271.

364. The increase in the number of eggs exported has also been large. These go almost entirely to the United States. Exports of eggs.

365. In order to furnish some idea of the enormous quantities of food annually imported into Great Britain, the following table is given, showing the quantities of the principal articles of food imported in 1887, distinguishing between Canada and the United States, and other British possessions and foreign countries :-- Imports of food into United Kingdom.

IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887.

ARTICLES.	Canada.	Other British Possessions.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries	Total.
Cattle No.	65,125	2,222	94,858	133,756	295 961
Sheep..... "	35,473	21	1,027	934,883	971,404
Beef, salted..... Lbs.	1,629,488	26,320	22,705,648	60,592	24,422,048
" fresh..... "	18,928	32,192	72,051,840	479,360	73,482,320
Meats, canned..... "	8,008,672	18,727,072	25,628,176	5,902,848	58,266,768
" all others..... "	10,192	114,240	274,512	4,493,216	4,892,160
Bacon and hams..... "	31,990,224	16,240	338,609,712	69,275,248	439,891,424
Pork, fresh & salted "	836,640	7,392	21,470,400	25,283,664	45,795,256
Mutton..... "	6,160	51,694,608	256,368	35 751,632	87,708,768
Butter..... "	3,659,376	979,104	5,867,904	158,964,624	169,471 008
Cheese..... "	70,883,232	1,163,680	85,223,040	48,450,416	205,720 368
Lard..... "	6,144,208	11,424	93,325,680	2,173,696	99,655 008
Flax..... Bus.		10,634,659	21,616	7,736,384	18,392,659
Onions..... "		78,054	2	3,567,868	3 645,924
Potatoes..... "		2,066,817	520	3,090,132	5,157,469
Eggs..... Doz.		157,160	38	90,683,610	90,840,808

The figures are taken from the British Customs returns. According to Canadian figures 325 bushels of flax and 1,317 bushels of potatoes were exported to the United Kingdom, but the two sets of returns cover different periods.

366. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 282,147, of which 272,084 have gone to the United States, 5,189 to Great Britain and 4,874 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for improvement of stock, is 31,968. Number of horses exported.

Horse-
breeding.

367. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is being made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. Though owing to the jealousy of British agriculturalists, the Imperial Government has discontinued, for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, there is not much doubt that the demand will be ultimately revived, and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will employ the interval in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal required, that when the time does come again, as it inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available than was the case in the first instance; and even if the animals thus produced are not required for army purposes, they will be found greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade.

Horses
and cat-
tle in
Canada
and U.S.

368. The total number of horses in Canada in 1888 was about 1,099,279, and of cattle, 3,791,908. In the United States at the same time the number was of horses, 13,663,294, and of cattle, 50,331,042.

Ranches
N.W.T.

369. The number of ranches in operation was 108, comprising 3,252,378 acres, and the quantity of stock in the district of Alberta and Assiniboia was, as far as returns were available, 108,361 cattle, 23,868 horses and 31,435 sheep. The actual numbers are undoubtedly larger. Forty-four leases were cancelled during the year, and there has been a great falling off in the number of applicants for leases since April, 1887, when the Government decided to grant them only by public competition. The cattle industry was very successful during the year, the winter having been very favourable for stock.

370. Much progress was made during the year in the organization and equipment of the Experimental Farms. Work was commenced on the several branch farms, and actively carried on. The farm for the Maritime Provinces is situated at Nappan, Nova Scotia, and contains 300 acres, about forty acres of which were under crop during 1888, while a number of fruit and ornamental trees were planted, and under-draining and general preparation of the land was energetically carried on. Farm buildings are now in course of erection. In Manitoba a farm consisting of 640 acres, within a mile and one-half of Brandon, was chosen, having a large area of soil, fairly representing the grain-growing districts of the Province, and every variety of soil required for experimental purposes. Possession was not had until July, 1888, but since then a large area has been prepared for crop in the present year, and a considerable amount of fencing, road-making and general improvements done. In the North-West Territories a section of land containing 682 acres, near the town of Indian Head, was chosen, the site presenting a rare combination of desirable features for experiments in agriculture, horticulture and forestry. Possession was had early in the spring, and operations were carried on vigorously all through the summer. Several very useful results in grain tests were obtained, particularly in two-rowed barley, Golden Melon and Thanet, two well known varieties of this kind giving 34 bushels to the acre and 54 lbs. to the bushel, and 56 bushels to the acre and 54 lbs. to the bushel, respectively, the grain being plump and bright. Experiments were made also with early ripening oats and wheat. Twenty thousand forest trees and shrubs, 2,397 fruit trees and vines, as well as 700 maple trees, were planted. In British Columbia a site near Agassiz station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, containing 300 acres, was chosen. Possession was not had until very late in the season, and nothing could be done beyond clearing some undergrowth and ploughing 20 acres for this year's crop.

Experi-
mental
Farms.

Nova
Scotia.

Manitoba

N.W.T.

British
Columbia.

Central
Farm
Ottawa.

371. On the Central Farm near Ottawa experiments were made during 1888 with 49 varieties of barley, 74 of spring wheat, 100 of fall wheat, 20 of rye, 53 of corn, and many different varieties of root crops, and the results of these experiments will be published as soon as compiled. The number of samples received for testing was 795, consisting of 446 specimens of wheat, 80 of barley, 146 oats, 26 peas, 59 grass seeds, 6 rye, 5 Indian corn, and 27 vegetable seeds. Several samples of soil were also received and analyzed. Sample bags, to the number of 2,150, and containing either Ladoga wheat, barley, oats or forest tree seeds, were sent out, each accompanied with instructions, and a set of questions to be answered regarding results.

Grain
from
India.

372. A special selection of early-ripening sorts of wheat and barley grown in six different parts of India is now on its way to the farm, having been sent over by the Government of that country, and these grains will be tested at the several farms during the coming season.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILWAYS.

Govern-
ment aid
to public
railway
compan-
ies.

373. In India and in all of the principal British Colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been principally, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways; the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second to fulfil the pledges made to Prince Edward Island when that Province entered Confederation. The Govern-

ment, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than \$134,278,219 in the shape of bonuses at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. In addition to the above, the Government has at various times made loans to railways, the amount of such loans at present outstanding being \$20,920,085. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of \$23,342,758, and various municipalities to the extent of \$13,044,224.

374. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin in 1850 there were but 71 miles in operation, in the whole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. Slow though this country undoubtedly was at one time in the matter of railway construction, it has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on 30th June, 1888, 12,163 miles, with a total of 12,701 miles completed, being an increase in the 21 years since Confederation of 9,905 miles. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1888, to \$727,180,449.

Railway
develop-
ment in
Canada.

375. The following table gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid, the amount derived from each source, and the amount of each per mile of completed railway:—

Particu-
lars of
capital
paid.

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1888.

SOURCE OF CAPITAL.	Amount.	Amount per Mile.
	\$	\$
Ordinary share capital.....	231,623,391	18,237
Preference do	95,870,491	7,548
Bonded debt.....	228,617,728	18,000
Aid from Dominion Government.....	132,155,546	10,405
do Ontario do	5,947,008	468
do Québec do	9,611,986	757
do New Brunswick do	4,122,628	325
do Nova Scotia do	1,678,637	132
do Manitoba do	1,945,000	153
do British Columbia Government.....	37,500	3
do Municipalities.....	13,044,224	1,027
Capital from other sources	2,426,309	199
Total ..	727,180,449	57,254

Proportion of
details of
capital to
total.

376. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows :—

	Per cent.
Ordinary share capital.....	32·
Bonded debt.....	31·
Dominion Government aid.....	18·
Preference share capital.....	13·
Provincial Government aid.....	3·
Municipal aid.....	2·
Other sources.....	0·3

Nearly 25 per cent. of the total capital has thus. it will be seen, been contributed by State and Municipal aid.

Railway
statistics
1875 1888.

377. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874 :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passen- gers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.
					\$	\$
1875.....	4,826 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532
1876.....	5,157 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721
1877.....	5,574 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091
1878.....	6,143 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102
1879.....	6,484 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102
1880.....	6,891 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705
1881.....	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418
1882.....	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709
1883.....	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667
1884.....	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341
1885.....	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351
1886.....	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	23,177,582
1887.....	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683
1888.....	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,151,153	30,652,048

378. It will be seen that there was a very marked increase indeed in the business of the railways in 1888, and the totals in each column are considerably larger than they have ever been before. The earnings per mile in 1880 averaged \$3,418; in 1884, \$3,490; in 1885, \$3,175; in 1886, \$3,106; in 1887, \$3,322, and in 1888, \$3,465, being an increase of \$143 per mile as compared with the year before, making a further break in the tendency which was manifesting itself for the earnings to decrease as the mileage was extended. The average amount of working expenses per mile in 1886 was \$2,166; in 1887, \$2,363, and in 1888, \$2,520, showing an increase of \$157 per mile, and there was no improvement in the proportion of net receipts to capital cost; in 1886 it was 1.41 per cent.; in 1887, 1.64 per cent., and in 1888, 1.58 per cent. There was an increase in train mileage of 3,752,458 miles, in the number of passengers carried of 718,153, in the tons of freight carried of 817,424, and in the net receipts of \$282,779. Particulars of increases.

379. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1887 and 1888, particulars of the principal lines being given separately:— Business of Canadian railways, 1887 and 1888.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1887 AND 1888.

RAILWAYS.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled.	
	1887.	1888.	1887	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
			\$	\$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic.....	128	130	3,362,864	3,362,864	114,690	134,003	243,216	348,632
Canada Southern.....	362½	362½	34,493,959	34,493,959	475,870	552,325	2,580,895	2,365,590
Canadian Pacific System	4,274	4,662	217,738,520	234,146,438	1,949,215	2,135,735	2,118,319	2,321,957
Central Ontario.....	104	104	970,000	970,000	62,119	55,826	50,467	40,143
Grand Trunk Railway System..	2,598	3,093	248,184,913	312,918,634	5,080,638	5,855,439	6,458,056	8,901,874
Manitoba and Northwestern ..	207	207	9,572,100	9,504,040	14,588	17,286	53,257	58,662
New Brunswick System.....	415½	415½	13,934,517	15,103,437	259,650	273,873	274,198	310,636
Northern and Northwestern...	493	.....	14,810,404	.....	563,659	.....	602,139	.....
Quebec Central.....	159	154	6,586,682	8,627,882	77,072	84,780	96,720	97,690
Southeastern System	260	260	8,230,853	8,230,853	167,744	177,612	185,549	214,121
Windsor and Annapolis.....	116	116	3,809,718	3,922,072	101,302	115,731	67,575	67,997
Other Lines	1,404	1,474	35,412,857	42,887,282	719,240	842,771	2,429,337	3,097,031
Total	10,521	10,978	633,107,387	674,167,461	9,585,787	10,245,381	15,159,728	15,824,333
Government Railways	1,170	1,184	50,665,804	53,012,987	1,112,851	1,171,410	1,196,607	1,348,426
Total for Canada	11,691	12,162	683,773,191	727,180,448	10,698,638	11,416,791	16,356,335	17,172,759

RAILWAYS.

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RAILWAYS.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887	1888.
Canada Atlantic.	464,332	402,720	340,669	\$ 488,244	\$ 221,375	\$ 281,492	65.	57.
Canada Southern.	2,791,992	3,075,646	4,329,898	4,717,222	2,475,251	2,884,322	57.	61.
Canadian Pacific System.	6,980,700	10,077,416	10,650,254	12,711,010	7,299,045	9,034,360	68.	71.
Central Ontario.	110,000	116,928	82,387	80,382	78,097	78,598	95.	97.
Grand Trunk Railway System	13,826,786	14,327,531	16,049,189	17,241,378	11,056,279	11,958,927	69.	69.
Manitoba and Northwestern...	81,655	95,357	121,857	159,019	121,706	146,332	100.	92.
New Brunswick System.	936,298	1,112,697	737,200	856,103	531,715	577,014	72.	67.
Northern and Northwestern...	1,229,796	.....	1,453,871	.....	882,938	.....	61.	.....
Quebec Central.	192,307	204,719	191,936	211,483	165,508	175,601	81.	83.
Southeastern System.	550,264	523,071	413,609	524,638	395,951	454,208	96.	86.
Windsor and Annapolis.	168,336	184,614	225,451	227,569	156,390	159,497	69.	70.
Other Lines.	1,585,759	2,005,937	1,430,275	1,806,404	1,113,822	1,312,616	77.	72.
Total.	28,818,225	32,136,636	36,026,590	39,023,452	24,498,077	27,062,967	68.	69.
Government Railways.	4,820,523	5,264,570	2,815,420	3,135,700	3,126,607	3,589,079	111.	114.
Total of Canada.	33,638,748	37,391,206	38,842,010	42,159,152	27,624,684	30,652,046	71.	72.

Proportion of
expenses
to re-
ceipts.

380. There was an increase in proportion of working expenses to receipts of 1 per cent. in public railways, and of 3 per cent. in Government railways. The proportion of total expenses to receipts was also 1 per cent. higher, though it has decreased since 1884, when it was 76 per cent. The proportion, however, is still higher than in many other countries. In the United Kingdom, in 1887, it was 52 per cent.; in the Australasian Colonies in 1886, 60 per cent.; in India, in 1886, 49 per cent., and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent. The Canada Southern and the Canada Atlantic were the two roads whose expenses bore the smallest proportion to receipts, and the Central Ontario and Manitoba and North-Western the largest. The causes for the excess of expenses on Government railways are alluded to in par. 406. The Northern and North-Western Railway is now merged in the Grand Trunk system.

The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerable the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portion of the Dominion.

Principal
sources of
receipts
and ex-
penditure.

381. The following table gives the principal sources of receipts and expenditures on the most important railroads, as well as the earnings and expenses per mile. Owing to the absence of details in the case of one road, a difference will be found in the total expenditure, as compared with the totals of the principal sources, of \$4,320 :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN
RAILWAYS, 1888.

RAILWAYS.	EARNINGS FROM			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Ex- press and other Sources.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Atlantic.....	113,516	310,900	63,828	488,244	3,755
Canada Southern.....	1,258,318	3,307,817	151,087	4,717,222	13,031
Canadian Pacific system....	3,536,796	7,619,758	1,554,456	12,711,010	2,726
Grand Trunk Ry. ".....	5,656,813	10,859,182	725,382	17,241,377	5,574
Intercolonial	845,042	1,909,842	157,900	2,912,784	3,258
New Brunswick system.....	285,541	497,379	73,183	856,103	2,064
Manitoba & Northwestern..	34,289	111,172	13,558	159,019	768
Southeastern system.....	180,256	303,768	40,614	524,638	2,017
Other lines	834,065	1,490,267	224,423	2,548,755	1,192
Total.....	12,744,636	26,410,085	3,004,431	42,159,152	3,466

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN
RAILWAYS, 1888.

RAILWAYS.	Mainten- ance of Line, Buildings, etc	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	\$	\$	\$		\$
Canada Atlantic	51,904	136,298	93,290	281,492	2,165
Canada Southern.....	428,711	1,158,975	1,296,636	2,884,322	7,967
Canadian Pacific system....	1,980,924	3,918,862	3,134,574	9,034,360	1,937
Grand Trunk Ry. ".....	2,435,453	5,217,090	4,306,384	11,958,927	3,866
Intercolonial	811,225	1,654,214	803,045	3,268,484	3,656
New Brunswick system.....	171,389	265,682	139,943	577,014	1,390
Manitoba & Northwestern..	46,229	54,554	45,549	146,332	706
Southeastern system.....	164,973	170,526	118,709	454,208	1,747
Other lines	702,454	761,767	578,366	*2,046,907	957
Total.....	6,793,262	13,337,968	10,516,496	30,652,046	2,520

* Including \$4,320, of which no details are given.

382. The receipts from freight traffic formed 62·64 per cent., and from passenger traffic 30·00 per cent. of the total, while of working expenses 43·51 per cent. were for work-
Proportions of principal sources to total.

ing and repairs, 34·30 per cent. for general working expenses, and 22·16 per cent. for maintenance of line, &c. Both receipts and expenses were considerably larger per mile on the Canada Southern Railway than on any other road, the traffic being very heavy in proportion to the length of the line.

Proportion of net revenue to capital cost.

383. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost was very small, being only 1·58 per cent., and considerably lower than in many other countries and colonies, as seen by the following figures :—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	4·00	Germany.....	4·68
India.....	5·30	France.....	4·65
Canada.....	1·58	Belgium.....	4·03
Victoria.....	4·36	Austria-Hungary.....	3·98
New South Wales.....	2·97	Italy (State lines).....	3·70
South Australia.....	2·50	Switzerland.....	3·67
New Zealand.....	2·36	United States.....	3·77
Queensland.....	1·62		
Tasmania.....	0·42		
Western Australia.....	0·91		

The figures for Canada are probably somewhat below the true proportion, as the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress and completed, but not yet in operation, and consequently unproductive.

Quantities of principal articles of freight carried 1888.

384. The next table gives some particulars of the quantities of the principal articles of freight carried by Canadian Railways in 1888 :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON
CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1888.

RAILWAYS.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood.
	Brls.	Bush.	No.	Ft.
Canada Atlantic.....	110,980	3,344,200	12,214	9,756,000
Canada Southern.....	1,847,140	11,849,823	844,830	23,162,400
Canadian Pacific system	1,163,786	17,236,487	217,471	312,982,269
Grand Trunk Railway system	5,499,560	40,294,480	1,262,766	670,555,815
Intercolonial.....	845,750	1,211,540	90,439	196,444,819
New Brunswick system.....	72,060	81,660	7,810	45,500,000
Manitoba and North-Western.....	27,020	1,497,985	1,262	2,611,000
South-Eastern system.....	106,400	368,640	29,500	47,509,049
Other lines.....	1,567,303	17,420,596	405,937	318,487,285
Total.....	11,239,999	93,305,411	2,872,229	1,627,008,637

RAILWAYS.	Firewood.	Manu- factured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight Carried.
	Cords.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic.....	22,107	2,192	76,479	348,632
Canada Southern.....	.....	91,875	1,635,612	2,635,590
Canadian Pacific system	118,059	517,678	565,657	2,321,957
Grand Trunk Railway system	143,512	899,337	3,025,598	6,901,874
Intercolonial.....	16,046	278,893	598,502	1,275,995
New Brunswick system.....	2,521	77,600	172,413	310,636
Manitoba and North-Western.....	496	6,943	2,161	58,662
South-Eastern system.....	.....	57,980	65,922	214,121
Other lines.....	111,355	550,699	1,728,151	3,106,292
Total.....	414,096	2,483,197	7,870,495	17,173,759

The Grand Trunk system carried 40·18 per cent. of the total freight, a larger proportion than in 1887, when it was 39·48 per cent., and, as in the preceding year, the Canada Southern carried the next largest proportion viz., 15·34 per cent.; the proportion in 1887 was 15·77 per cent. The proportion of freight, however, to the length of road, was much higher on the Canada Southern, being 7,280 tons per mile, as compared with 2,231 on the Grand Trunk.

Cost of
principal
railways
in Can-
ada.

385. The following table shows the total cost, and cost per mile, of some of the principal roads in Canada. The cost of rolling stock is, in most cases, included:—

COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Number of Miles.	Total Cost.	Cost per Mile.
		\$	\$
Canada Atlantic.....	130	3,362,864	25,868
Canada Southern.....	362	27,451,478	75,832
Canadian Pacific system.....	4,691	237,082,947	50,539
Central Ontario.....	104	1,494,663	14,371
Eastern Extension.....	80	1,928,040	24,100
Erie and Huron.....	73	1,289,407	17,663
Esquimalt and Nanaimo.....	78	2,766,907	35,473
Grand Southern.....	82	1,669,000	20,353
Grand Trunk system.....	3,093	300,736,846	97,231
*Intercolonial.....	926	45,887,759	49,554
International.....	81	1,286,521	15,883
Kingston and Pembroke.....	112	4,018,201	35,876
Manitoba and North-Western.....	207	3,465,213	16,740
New Brunswick System.....	415	10,929,281	26,335
North-Western Coal and Navigation Co.....	109	1,050,484	9,637
Pontiac and Pacific Junction.....	71	1,088,805	15,335
Prince Edward Island.....	210	3,741,780	17,818
Quebec and Lake St. John.....	195	3,598,364	18,453
Quebec Central.....	154	8,627,882	56,025
Windsor and Annapolis.....	84	3,922,590	46,697

* Windsor Branch included.

Expendi-
ture on
Grand
Trunk and
North-
West Coal
and Navi-
gation
Company.

386. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has, it will be seen, been very much in excess of that on any other road, the expenditure on the main line during its original construction having been exceptionally heavy. The North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's road, which connects the coal mines on the Belly River with Medicine Hat, and which has a gauge of 3 feet only, is the road that, according to the above table, has been built at the least expense, which is probably explained by the fact of its running through a level prairie country, and that no outlay was required for the purchase of land. The difference in gauge also probably reduced the expenditure.

387. The total average cost per completed mile of all the railways in Canada is \$57,254, which it will be seen from the following table compares favourably with the figures for some principal countries:—

Average cost of railway construction in Canada and some foreign countries.

COST OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.	COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.
	\$		\$
United Kingdom.....	210,289	United States.....	54,301
Belgium.....	177,672	Australasia.....	46,336
France.....	134,826	Cape Colony.....	44,856
Germany.....	103,349	Tasmania.....	39,328
Russia.....	97,333	New Zealand.....	36,811
Victoria.....	66,951	Queensland.....	33,540
India.....	63,266	South Australia.....	29,404
New South Wales.....	62,021	Western Australia.....	22,236
Canada.....	57,254		

388. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 13 years:—

Railway accidents in Canada.

	Killed.	Injured.
1876.....	109	304
1877.....	111	317
1878.....	97	361
1879.....	107	66
1880.....	87	102
1881.....	99	147
1882.....	147	397
1883.....	169	550
1884.....	227	796
1885.....	157	684
1886.....	144	571
1887.....	178	633
1888.....	231	775

389. There was a very large increase in the number of persons killed in 1888, amounting to 53, but of the total number 131 lost their lives by carelessness, disregard of regulations, or some other cause preventable by their own

Causes of accidents.

actions, leaving as the number killed from causes over which they had no control, or for which they were not responsible, 100—76 of whom were railway employés. The number killed was larger than in any year for which statistics are available, and with the exception of 1884 the number injured, viz., 775, was also the largest. The large number of 20 passengers were killed, 8 by collisions, 6 by getting off trains in motion, 4 falling from cars, and 2 by being on the track. It is probable that the last 12 were all accidents preventable by the persons themselves, and were not such as the railway companies could in any way be held responsible for. No less than 110 persons, 84 of whom were persons other than passengers and employés, were killed through walking on the track. The total number of employés killed was 107, and of other persons 104.

Passen-
gers killed
per mil-
lion car-
ried in
Canada.

390. In calculating the safety of railway travelling in Canada none of the passengers killed in 1887, and only 8 in 1888, should, strictly speaking, be included, since the companies were in no way responsible for their deaths; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures, that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling:—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED—1875-1888.

YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875.....	2.11	1882.....	1.67
1876.....	0.90	1883.....	0.52
1877.....	0.82	1884.....	4.60
1878.....	1.40	1885.....	0.82
1879.....	1.38	1886.....	0.61
1880.....	1.55	1887.....	1.03
1881.....	0.72	1888.....	1.75

Average for the whole period, 1.37.

These figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1888, which say that only 1 passenger in every 6,064,000 was killed during the year from any cause whatever.

391. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried relatively to population and length of line in each year from 1875 :—

Passengers and freight per head of population and miles of line.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1888.

YEAR.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line open.
1875	1.34	1,055	1.46	1,175
1876	1.40	1,075	1.60	1,228
1877	1.51	1,090	1.71	1,231
1878	1.58	1,049	1.93	1,283
1879	1.57	1,006	2.01	1,288
1880	1.53	938	2.36	1,442
1881	1.60	956	2.78	1,662
1882	2.12	1,242	3.06	1,802
1883	2.12	1,098	2.94	1,520
1884	2.17	1,043	2.98	1,432
1885	2.06	953	3.12	1,444
1886	2.06	922	3.27	1,465
1887	2.19	914	3.36	1,401
1888	2.30	938	3.45	1,412

As regards population, both passenger and freight traffic have increased in a faster ratio, but in both cases it will be seen that the total mileage has increased in a faster proportion than has the traffic carried over it.

Freight
per head
of popula-
tion in
principal
countries.

392. The following table, the figures of which are mostly taken from "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," p. 361, will give some idea of the tonnage moved per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world :—

TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN SOME PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Tons per Head.	COUNTRIES.	Tons per Head.
Scotland.....	9.5	France	2.5
England and Wales.....	8.4	Ireland	0.8
United States.....	7.6	British India.....	0.8
Belgium.....	6.5	Japan	0.8
Germany	5.3	Spain	0.6
Canada	3.4	Italy.....	to
New South Wales.....	3.3	Russia.....	0.4
Australia	3.0		

Propor-
tion of
traffic to
cost.

393. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost.* If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1888 the gross receipts only amounted to 5.80 per cent. of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been \$421,511,530, and the actual cost \$727,180,449. In the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in Germany and the United States it is slightly below it.

Gauge of
Canadian
Railways.

394. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, and Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora roads, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches,

*Railway Problems, p. 25.

and the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

395. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1887 and 1888 will be found in the next table. With the exception of first-class and platform cars, there is an increase under each head :—

ROLLING STOCK OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1887 AND 1888.

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1887.....	1,633	74	762	514	62	24,399	13,136	3,057
1888.....	1,653	79	759	568	505	27,870	12,992	3,047
Increase...	20	5	.....	54	43	3,471	.....	.....
Decrease...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	144	10

396. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1887.....	46	8	35	16	23	376	345	50
1888.....	39	8	17	15	23	2,952	242	.....

397. Full particulars respecting the building, &c., of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1886 and 1887.

Railways
in British
Posses-
sions.

398. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the number of persons and of square miles of area to each mile:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom.....	19,578	1,924	6
India.....	14,383	14,589	114
Canada.....	12,701	391	273
Australasia (Total).....	9,638	368	319
New South Wales.....	2,036	512	152
New Zealand.....	1,841	328	56
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,776	775	120
Victoria.....	2,018	513	43
Queensland.....	1,765	208	378
South Australia.....	1,419	224	636
Tasmania.....	318	448	83
Natal.....	220	2,168	85
Ceylon.....	181	15,746	140
Western Australia.....	241	173	4,049
Jamaica.....	93	6,489	45
Mauritius.....	92	4,002	8
Newfoundland.....	84	2,349	500
Trinidad.....	54	3,398	32
Barbadoes.....	24	7,230	7
British Guiana.....	23	12,045	4,739
Malta.....	8	20,084	15

Proportion of
railway develop-
ment to
area.

399. Canada, it will be seen, has over 3,000 miles of railway more than all the Australasian Colonies combined, but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as on that basis there are only 508,040 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities—only about one-seventh of the total area. In the Australasian Colonies only about one-ninth of the area has been thus developed.

Total rail-
way mile-
age of the

400. The total railway mileage open for traffic, of the British Empire, is 58,402, which on the estimated area of

8,235,151 square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 141 square miles, and on the assumption in the preceding paragraph allows for rather less than one-third of the area of the whole Empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

British
Empire.

401. The next table gives particulars of the railways in the principal foreign countries in 1887 and 1888 :—

Railways
in foreign
countries.

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1887 AND 1888.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Railway	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe—			
Austria-Hungary.....	15,172	2,613	16
Belgium.....	2,776	2,129	4
Denmark.....	1,214	1,736	12
France.....	29,683	1,287	7
German Empire.....	25,127	1,865	8
Greece.....	380	5,209	66
Italy.....	7,486	4,000	15
Netherlands.....	1,584	2,772	8
Portugal.....	1,192	3,950	28
Roumania.....	1,398	3,934	34
Russia.....	18,800	4,692	111
Servia.....	340	5,697	55
Spain.....	5,920	2,910	33
Sweden and Norway.....	5,529	1,207	53
Switzerland.....	1,860	1,581	9
Turkey.....	904	10,262	139
Asia—			
Japan.....	721	52,914	206
Africa—			
Egypt.....	1,109	6,147	10
America—			
Argentine Republic.....	4,700	731	239
Brazil.....	5,290	2,443	608
Chili.....	1,630	1,550	180
Mexico.....	4,700	2,223	158
Peru.....	1,625	1,661	285
United States.....	150,710	399	24
Uruguay.....	346	1,724	212

402. According to the American Almanac, 1888, the total railway mileage of the world was 339,028 miles, and of this quantity 148,987 miles, or 44 per cent. of the whole length,

Railway
mileage
of the
world.

was in the United States. Belgium, the German Empire and Switzerland possess the largest amount of railway accommodation, and Brazil the smallest. There are no railways in Persia.

Dates of
openings
of rail-
ways in
various
countries.

403. The following table gives the dates when railways were opened in various countries, arranged in chronological order.*

DATES OF OPENINGS OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Date.
England.....	1825	17 September.
Austria.....	1828	30 "
France.....	1828	1 October.
United States.....	1829	28 December.
Belgium.....	1835	3 May.
Germany.....	1835	7 December.
Canada.....	1836	21 July.
Cuba.....	1837	.....
Russia.....	1838	4 April.
Italy.....	1839	— September.
Switzerland.....	1844	15 July.
Jamaica.....	1845	21 November.
Spain.....	1848	24 October.
Mexico and Peru.....	1850	.....
Sweden.....	1851	.....
Chili.....	1852	— January.
India.....	1853	18 April.
Norway.....	1853	— July.
Portugal.....	1854	.....
Brazil.....	1854	21 April.
Victoria (Australia).....	1854	14 September.
Columbia.....	1855	20 January.
New South Wales.....	1855	25 September.
Egypt.....	1856	— January.
Natal.....	1860	26 June.
Turkey.....	1860	4 October.

Govern-
ment rail-
ways and
their fin-
ancial
position.

404. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island Railways, with a total mileage in operation of 1,217 miles; and the following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June 1888:—

*Hazell's Annual, 1889, p. 556.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA,
1887-88.

RAILWAYS.	Capital Paid Up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profit.	Loss.	Percent- age of Expenses to Earnings.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Intercolonial.....	45,145,424	2,912,784	3,276,441	.....	363,658	112·4
Eastern Extension	1,284,496	70,552	90,955	.....	20,402	128·9
Windsor Branch.....	.....	24,553	24,040	513	.....	97·9
P. E. Island.....	3,741,781	158,364	229,640	.....	71,276	145·0
Total.....	50,171,701	3,166,253	3,621,076	513	454,823	114·3

405. There was a very decided increase in excess of expenditure over earnings on Government railways during 1888, the percentage of expenses to earnings being 114·3, as compared with 110·9 in 1887, and the total excess being \$454,823, as compared with \$311,902. The excess was mainly attributable to a large amount spent on improvements on both the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, which would ordinarily be placed to capital account. The total cost, direct and indirect, of snow clearance on the Intercolonial Railway was \$93,000, the direct cost having been \$67,000.

406. The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines may be attributed principally to two causes, one being that both the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways were built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, the first road running through districts sparsely settled, and therefore requiring considerable time for the development of traffic, while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway will be sufficient to cover expenses; and the other being that while every effort is made to secure economy and profit, the public interests are first considered, and many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremuner-

Excess of
expendi-
ture.

Reasons
for excess
of expendi-
diture.

ative to the Government. For instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. The difficulty also of keeping the track of the Intercolonial free from snow during the winter will always be the source of an expense to which other roads are not liable in the same degree.

Windsor
Branch.

407. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but it is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1888 the profits amounted to \$513. The road runs from Halifax to Windsor, a distance of 32 miles.

Intercol-
onial
railway.

408. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 688 miles, and in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway now forms part of the through route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The extensions consist of 206 miles, making a total length of 894 miles.

Traffic on
the Inter-
colonial
Railway
1878-1888.

409. The following are figures of the traffic during the past 11 years:—

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1878-1888.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Freight.	Passengers.
	\$	Tons.	No.
1878.....	1,378,947	522,710	618,957
1879.....	1,292,100	510,861	640,101
1880.....	1,506,298	561,924	581,483
1881.....	1,760,394	725,577	631,245
1882.....	2,079,262	838,956	779,994
1883.....	2,370,921	970,961	878,600
1884.....	2,353,647	1,001,163	920,870
1885.....	2,368,154	970,069	914,785
1886.....	2,383,201	1,008,545	889,864
1887.....	2,596,010	1,131,334	940,144
1888.....	2,912,784	1,275,995	996,194

It will be seen that the traffic has increased very considerably, the figures for 1888 being in all cases the largest during the period, yet the financial results continue to be unsatisfactory, partly owing to the heavy expenses each winter necessarily incurred in keeping the line open, and partly to the extremely low rate at which coal is carried from Nova Scotia into Quebec and Ontario, as well as to the number of improvements that have been charged to working expenses. The quantity of coal carried has increased very rapidly, from 570 tons in 1879 to 192,022 tons in 1887, but it is carried at so low a rate as to be unremunerative to the railway.

410. The train mileage was 4,939,253, an increase of 426,654 Train miles, and the expenses per mile of railway were \$3,723, an increase of \$457 per mile. Train mileage and expenses per mile.

411. The Eastern Extension Railway is 80 miles in length and extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave on the Strait of Canso, and connects with Cape Breton by means of a ferry. It is worked by the officers of the Intercolonial Railway. There was a decrease both in freight and passenger receipts, and the expenditure for renewals of bridges, &c., was very heavy. Expenditure for these purposes may be expected to be costly for the next few years. Eastern Extension Railway.

412. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of $154\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and including extensions, has a total length of $210\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There was an increase both in the passenger and freight traffic during 1888. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be several years before the earnings equal the expenditure. Prince Edward Island Railway.

413. A line of railway between the Oxford station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point on the Pictou Town Branch, Oxford and New Glasgow railway.

and a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being respectively $67\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, are now being built, and are likely to be soon completed.

Cape Breton Railway.

414. A line of railway is also now in course of construction by the Government through the Island of Cape Breton a distance of 98 miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso to Sydney. This road will form part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections will be made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which will thus be placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road will connect with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave, and is expected to be ready for traffic in the autumn of 1889.

Government expenditure on construction, &c., 1884-1888.

415. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways :—

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pacific.....	3,963,381	3,258,921	818,150	471,795	52,374
do subsidy.....	7,254,208	6,862,201	2,890,427	460,087	.....
Surveys.....	11,313	60,465	40,763	17,103	9,208
Statistics.....	943	125	2,985	1,200	116
Intercolonial.....	3,859,558	3,636,841	3,035,378	3,525,418	4,018,827
Windsor Branch.....	22,141	18,751	19,229	26,042	24,040
Prince Edward Island.....	367,092	289,651	221,413	210,037	229,640
Eastern Extension.....	1,294,346	80,330	94,940	94,254	90,955
Carleton Branch.....	.....	.....	85,479	2,300	504
Subsidies, general.....	208,000	403,245	2,326,349	1,406,533	1,027,042
Short Line Railway claims.....	.....	.....	124,678	24,157	397

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, &c—
Concluded.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,				
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bridge at Emerson.....	50,000				
Cape Breton				76,502	689,451
Windsor and Annapolis.....				125,937	
Royal Commission.....				13,831	13,575
Albert Railway.....				11,437	3,112
Fredericton and St. Marys Railway Bridge Co.....					274,947
Oxford and New Glasgow..					280,932
Total on Railways...	17,030,982	15,610,530	9,659,791	6,466,633	6,715,120
Pacific Railway Loan Ac- count	10,953,462	9,701,438	995,800		
St. John Bridge and Rail- way Extension.....	143,600	135,200			
Total... ..	11,097,062	9,836,638	995,800		

CHAPTER IX.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MARINE.

416. The special object of this Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is therefore of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and it is gratifying to know that no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

The Marine Department.

417. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1888,

Number of light-houses, &c., 1868-1888.

inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1888.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Light Stations.	Lighthouses	Fog-Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	.....
1869.....	219	233	2	.....
1870.....	240	278	4	.....
1871.....	264	297	8	.....
1872.....	280	314	13	.....
1873.....	316	363	17	.....
1874.....	342	384	18	.....
1875.....	377	444	22	.....
1876.....	407	488	24	.....
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	23	6
1880.....	452	551	22	7
1881.....	462	553	23	9
1882.....	470	562	23	9
1883.....	484	578	23	9
1884.....	507	597	23	10
1885.....	526	617	23	12
1886.....	534	625	23	16
1887.....	561	658	23	24
1888.....	569	664	23	27

Increase
in num-
ber.

418. It will be seen that there was no less than 371 light stations, 437 lighthouses, 21 fog-whistles and 27 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

Total
number of
lights
whistles,
&c., 1888.

419. The total number of light-stations in the Dominion on 1st December, 1888, was 569; of lights shown, 664; of steam fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns, 50; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 722; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,486. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow:—

420. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 181 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 266 buoys and 19 beacons. Two new lights and several buoys and beacons were added during the year. The total cost of maintenance for the year was \$85,688, and of construction, \$6,342. Ontario
Division.

421. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 151 lights, 8 lightships, 2 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 9 steam fog-whistles, 9 fog-guns, 111 buoys, 59 beacons, and 9 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" and "Napoleon III." The expenditure for maintenance was \$125,788, and for construction, \$2,287. Quebec
Division.

422. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 160 light-houses, showing 170 lights, 1 lightship, 12 steam fog alarms, 2 fog bells, 3 signal gun stations, 10 automatic signal buoys, 6 bell-buoys, 98 iron can buoys, 620 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 8 lifeboat stations, 3 humane establishments and 3 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Newfield." Three new lights were established and put into operation, and two new ones erected. The amount expended for maintenance was \$133,009, and for construction, \$2,533. Nova
Scotia
Division.

423. In the New Brunswick division there were 108 light-houses, including 1 lightship and 13 fog alarms. One new light was established during 1888. The expenditure for maintenance was \$73,465, and construction, \$1,542. New
Brunswick
Division.

424. Prince Edward Island division contained 47 lights and 1 fog alarm. The expenditure for maintenance was Prince
Edward
Island
Division.

\$14,796. The schooner "Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British
Columbia
Division.

425. British Columbia division contained 10 light-houses and 2 fog alarms; these were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." The expenditure for maintenance was \$19,604, and for construction, \$6,918.

Government
steamers.

426. The Department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which discharges the duties of this Department on the Pacific coast. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1888 was \$150,659.

Communi-
cation
with
Prince
Edward
Island.

427. The "Northern Light" which formerly maintained communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, having been found no longer efficient for the service, a new vessel, called "The Stanley," was built at Glasgow specially for this service, the contract price being \$141,133 (£29,000). This steamer commenced running last winter, and has given great satisfaction.

Harbour
Police.

428. A police force has been established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure for which a tax of 3 cents per ton is levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The force in 1888 consisted of 69 men, 30 at Quebec and 39 at Montreal, and the total number of arrests made was 758, being 220 less than in the preceding year. There was an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$16,206, and during the past 19 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by \$196,593.

429. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. No vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is subject to the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of \$500 is made to each of the General Hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame Hospitals, at Quebec at the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, and Marine Hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Richibucto, Bathurst and Sackville, in New Brunswick, and at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia. Seamen are also cared for at the Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, and the Charlottetown Hospital, Prince Edward Island. The total amount received from dues in 1888 was \$41,669, being a decrease of \$665 as compared with 1887. The total expenditure was \$49,545, being \$7,876 in excess of receipts. A considerable number, however, of immigrants and residents are cared for at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, and if the amount expended for them be deducted the receipts would be in excess to the extent of \$5,222. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty years has been \$7,483.

Provisions
for sick
and dis-
tressed
mariners.

430. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 1,014, with a gross tonnage of 175,985 tons; 83 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 9,162 tons, and 100 lost or put out of service. The receipts on account of the Steamboat Inspection Fund during the last 19 years have exceeded the expenditure by \$13,358. During the year 894 certificates were granted to engineers

Number
and in-
spection of
steam-
boats.

Masters
and mates
examina-
tion.

431. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,622 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,066 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 942 have been issued for masters and 375 for mates. The receipts from fees amounted to \$999, and the expenditure to \$5,060. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$35,515.

Inland
and coast-
ing certi-
ficates.

432. During the calendar year 99 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 26 mates' certificates of service, while 68 obtained masters' and 35 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

Wrecks
and
casualties
1888.

433. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters during the eleven months ended 30th November, 1888, as reported to the Department, was 175; the tonnage involved was 60,157, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, \$620,314. The number of lives lost was 45. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 17, involving 3,906 tons, and causing loss to the extent of \$78,575, but no lives were lost. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1888 with those of previous years, as the Department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report, which will explain the difference in the figures for 1887 in the following table as compared with the figures given for the same year in last year's Statistical Abstract. Returns for eleven months only in 1888 have, so far, been made.

Number
of wrecks,
&c., 1870-
1888,

434. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES,
1870 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Casual- ties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				\$
1870.....	335	.....	210	901,000
1871.....	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872.....	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873.....	350	99,523	*813	2,844,133
1874.....	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875.....	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
1876.....	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1877.....	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
1878.....	414	161,760	187	3,444,875
1879.....	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880.....	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881.....	440	210,719	399	4,922,423
1882.....	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883.....	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884.....	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885.....	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886.....	377	150,277	54	1,950,799
1887.....	335	149,395	91	1,662,688
1888—11 months ended 30th Nov.....	192	64,063	45	698,889
Total.....	6,986	2,548,559	4,398	51,254,216

* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."

435. It will be seen that the loss of life was considerably less in 1886 than in any other year in the table, while the amount of damage in 1887 was much smaller than any previous year, 1870 only excepted, and since the amount of shipping involved is continually increasing, it would appear as if the improved protection by means of lights, buoys, &c., and the greater attention now paid to the qualifications both of masters and mates, were having beneficial effects in reducing risks both to life and property. Particulars of the principal casualties in 1888 are not yet available.

436. The proceedings of the Meteorological Service are referred to on page 13. The Superintendent, in his report, calls attention to the value of the excellent meteorological statistics collected by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and it is very much to be hoped that the other Provinces will speedily follow their good example.

Decrease
in loss of
life and
property.

Meteoro-
logical
service.

Expendi-
ture 1888.

437. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the year ended 30th June, 1888. The expenditure in 1887 amounted to \$937,052; there was, therefore, a decrease of \$53,802 :—

EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, 1888.

Departmental salaries.....	\$ 32,729
Maintenance of lights.....	464,471
Construction of ".....	19,675
Dominion steamers.....	150,659
Examination of masters and mates.....	5,064
Hudson Bay expedition.....	185
Marine hospitals.....	49,445
Meteorological service.....	59,986
Signal service.....	4,441
Rewards for saving life, purchasing life-boats, &c.....	6,825
Georgian Bay survey.....	19,424
Water police.....	37,279
Steamboat inspection.....	21,430
Winter mail service, Prince Edward Island.....	7,740
Miscellaneous.....	3,897

Total..... \$883,250

Number of
registered
vessels in
Canada
1888.

438. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1888. All sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included :—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, &c., ON THE REGISTRY BOOK OF CANADA ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

PROVINCES.	Number of		Gross Tonnage, Steamers	Total Net Tonnage.
	Vessels	Steamers.		
New Brunswick.....	1,009	85	10,150	239,332
Nova Scotia.....	2,851	86	12,245	485,709
Quebec.....	1,498	303	72,689	178,520
Ontario.....	1,330	652	89,118	139,502
Prince Edward Island.....	218	15	3,324	26,586
British Columbia.....	167	101	14,708	14,249
Manitoba.....	69	43	4,908	5,744
Total	7,142	1,285	207,142	1,089,642

439. There was a decrease as compared with 1887 of 36 Decrease in number and value. in the number of vessels, and of 40,605 tons in the total tonnage, and assuming the average value to be \$30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be \$32,689,260, being a decrease in value of \$1,218,150. There was an increase of 45 in the number of steamers, and of 28,953 tons in steamers tonnage.

440. The next statement shows the number of vessels and Vessels on the register 1873-1888. of tons on the register in each year from 1873 :—

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873.....	6,783	1,073,718	1881.....	6,394	1,310,896
1874.....	6,930	1,158,363	1882.....	7,312	1,260,777
1875.....	6,952	1,205,565	1883.....	7,374	1,276,440
1876.....	7,192	1,260,893	1884.....	7,254	1,253,747
1877.....	7,362	1,310,468	1885.....	7,315	1,231,856
1878.....	7,469	1,333,015	1886.....	7,294	1,217,766
1879.....	7,471	1,332,094	1887.....	7,178	1,130,247
1880.....	7,377	1,311,218	1888.....	7,142	1,089,642

441. The following is a list of new vessels built and New vessels built 1888. registered in each Province in 1888 :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
Nova Scotia.....	116	12,965
Ontario.....	62	5,095
New Brunswick	32	2,530
Quebec.....	23	2,669
British Columbia.....	18	448
Prince Edward Island.....	12	1,412
Manitoba.....	1	11
Total.....	264	25,130

There was an increase of 41 in number and of 2,614. in tonnage, as compared with the preceding year. Assuming the value of the new vessels to be \$45 per ton, the total value would be \$1,130,850.

Decrease
in demand
for wood-
en ships.

442. Now that wood has been so completely superseded by iron and steel in the construction of ships, the demand for wooden ships is rapidly decreasing, and the decline in this industry has been very marked in consequence, and as far as can be seen, nothing can happen to revive it. It is not correct, therefore, as in some cases has been done, to attribute this decline in Canada to the policy of the Government, for it has been brought about by causes entirely outside the control of this or any other Government, and it is equally impossible that it can be revived by any Governmental action. Such questions as these are, at the present time, in the hands of scientific men, and it may be that iron and steel will yet be equally superseded by some other material.

Shipping
of Canada
1887 and
1888.

443. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1887 and 1888:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1887 AND 1888.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1887.					
British.....	2,679	2,657,619	1,152,966	426,424	70,109
Canadian.....	30,960	6,245,632	2,100,091	1,380,949	276,057
Foreign.....	24,296	5,187,747	1,233,342	1,167,792	243,630
Total.....	57,935	14,090,998	4,486,399	2,975,165	589,796
1888.					
British.....	3,316	3,326,417	1,341,407	581,945	96,033
Canadian.....	33,395	6,182,697	2,296,748	1,440,009	266,258
Foreign.....	27,592	5,708,194	1,181,602	1,441,217	278,620
Total.....	64,303	15,217,308	4,819,757	3,463,171	640,911

444. There was an increase, it will be seen, of 6,368 in the number of vessels, of 1,126,310 tons in the number of tons register, of 333,358 tons in the number of tons of freight, and of 51,115 in the number of men employed.

445. The next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1887 and 1888:—

SEA-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1887 AND 1888.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement,	
1887.					
British	2,679	2,657,619	1,152,946	426,424	70,109
Canadian	12,901	2,314,109	845,082	941,324	104,652
Foreign	10,570	3,390,708	683,601	945,844	148,169
Total.....	26,150	8,362,436	2,681,629	2,313,592	322,930
1888					
British	3,316	3,326,417	1,341,407	581,945	96,033
Canadian.....	13,828	1,862,295	809,918	849,483	86,846
Foreign	13,663	4,009,091	733,205	923,325	181,902
Total	30,807	9,197,803	2,884,530	2,354,753	364,781

446. There was a very decided increase in the shipping of this country during the past year, due partly to the improvement of trade and partly to the increased bulk of merchandise. It has been argued that during the years our trade was decreasing our shipping was increasing, and therefore the shipping returns could not be correct, but it was overlooked that though through the decline in values the monetary value of our trade had decreased, yet the quantity had materially increased in bulk, as pointed out in

Increase
in ship-
ping.

Sea-going
vessels
entered
and clear-
ed at
Canadian
ports 1887
and 1888.

Increase
in ship-
ping of
Canada.

Chapter IV, p 161. British vessels formed only 10 per cent. of the total number, but they carried 46 per cent. of the total freight, 28 per cent. being carried by Canadian, and the balance by foreign vessels.

British
and Col-
onial ship-
ping 1887.

447. The following is a statement of British and Colonial shipping for 1887. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1887.

COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
United Kingdom.....	65,161,774	Tasmania.....	735,299
Hong Kong.....	9,169,534	Mauritius.....	615,839
Malta.....	6,815,636	British Guiana.....	661,190
Gibraltar.....	10,499,851	Newfoundland.....	596,788
Canada.....	8,362,436	Gold Coast.....	554,656
Straits Settlement.....	8,355,004	Western Australia.....	492,850
India.....	7,172,193	Lagos.....	518,643
New South Wales.....	4,322,758	Sierra Leone.....	360,637
Ceylon.....	4,142,357	Natal.....	466,791
Victoria.....	3,858,243	Bermudas.....	199,008
Queensland.....	3,273,980	Honduras.....	219,856
Windward Islands.....	2,242,726	Turk's Island.....	205,392
South Australia.....	1,677,883	Bahamas.....	227,738
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,666,080	Gambia.....	117,436
Leeward Islands.....	1,435,472	St. Helena.....	125,806
Trinidad.....	1,253,599	Fiji.....	91,767
New Zealand.....	983,337	Falkland Islands.....	86,366
Jamaica.....	895,216	Labuan.....	62,726

Gibraltar being merely a port of call, it will be seen that Hong Kong is the only British Possession outside of the United Kingdom that has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian Colonies considerably exceeds that of this country.

Register-
ed ton-
nage of
the world.

448. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from

official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, 1859:—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average tons to each Vessel.
United Kingdom.....	17,723	7,123,754	402
Sweden and Norway.....	11,380	2,024,471	178
German Empire.....	3,811	1,240,182	325
Canada	7,142	1,089,642	152
United States*.....	1,621	1,015,562	626
France.....	15,237	972,525	64
Italy.....	6,918	895,625	129
Russia	2,387	614,561	257
Spain	968	531,269	548
Australasia	2,786	361,634	129
Netherlands	621	673,781	1,085
Austria	9,728	287,267	30
Denmark	3,324	272,500	82
Greece	5,157	258,846	50
Portugal	220	79,516	361
Belgium.....	65	86,391	1,329
Turkey.....	842	182,259	216

* Licensed and enrolled vessels not included.

449. Canada, it will be seen, stands fourth in the list, but if the licensed and enrolled vessels belonging to the United States which are employed in the river and home trade were included, that country would take second place, its total tonnage amounting to 4,105,844 tons. To such an extent has the American mercantile marine declined that, whereas in 1856, 75·2 per cent. of the United States imports and exports were carried in American bottoms, in 1888 the proportion was only 13·48 per cent., the value carried having increased in the same period 138 per cent.

United
States
shipping.

PART II.—THE FISHERIES.

450. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, and also of the value of the same by Provinces, in 1887 and 1888:—

Yield and
value of
the fish-
eries of
Canada
1887 and
1888.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA--1887-1888.

KINDS OF FISH.	1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value.
		\$		\$
Cod..... Cwt.	1,078,355	4,313,420	1,050,847	4,203,388
Boneless Cod..... Lbs.	52,500	2,150	3,000	120
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	349,909	1,574,591	341,077	1,364,308
“ smoked..... Boxes.	1,580,558	395,139	1,497,890	373,272
“ frozen..... No	21,986,700	109,933	22,305,500	133,833
“ fresh..... Lbs.	7,354,497	363,612	9,653,308	482,821
Lobsters, preserved, in cans.....	12,185,687	1,462,282	9,597,773	1,207,033
“ in shell, alive, &c..... Tons	3,650	371,826	6,288	276,354
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	9,042	126,828	8,464	109,978
“ fresh in ice..... Lbs.	4,568,383	688,314	4,640,660	680,432
“ preserved, in cans.....	9,842,795	1,182,540	8,878,156	1,110,874
“ smoked.....	54,187	9,595	30,576	6,115
Mackerel, preserved, in cans.....	151,041	18,125	63,563	7,883
“ fresh.....	357,600	17,880	540,600	32,436
“ pickled..... Brls.	129,610	1,435,320	62,756	941,340
Haddock..... Cwt.	216,003	864,012	237,183	948,732
Hake.....	59,533	238,132	121,635	486,540
Pollock.....	102,902	411,608	121,071	484,284
Trout..... Lbs.	4,520,165	452,017	4,499,860	449,381
“ pickled..... Brls.	3,867	38,670	6,068	60,680
Whitefish, pickled.....	5,233	43,852	7,563	75,630
“ fresh..... Lbs.	5,800,356	409,714	8,677,256	626,694
Smelts.....	5,923,418	355,285	3,723,772	222,674
Sardines..... Hhds	53,334	533,820	16,941	104,428
Oysters..... Brls.	61,360	187,580	56,234	163,902
Hake sounds..... Lbs.	81,163	81,163	103,557	103,557
Cod tongues and sounds..... Brls.	2,489	24,887	16,606	21,560
Alewives.....	32,747	147,359	28,565	128,541
Shad..... Lbs.	743,612	44,017	514,251	30,855
“ pickled..... Brls.	8,165	73,485	3,950	39,500
Eels.....	6,147	61,470	22,594	206,570
“..... Lbs	1,601,108	104,584	1,590,145	114,778
Halibut.....	1,711,519	171,152	1,368,808	126,405
Sturgeon.....	2,014,082	118,944	1,892,518	111,116
Maskinongé.....	652,185	39,131	786,981	47,218
Bass.....	837,652	50,259	1,034,846	62,090
Pickrel.....	2,412,549	141,895	3,484,416	194,458
Pike.....	1,161,969	50,742	1,500,878	55,333
Winninich.....	55,000	3,300	100,000	6,000
Bar and Whitefish..... Doz.	5,001	6,251	.....	.....
Tom Cod or Frost-fish..... Lbs.	1,060,980	31,829	1,299,895	51,995
Flounders.....	122,470	12,247	83,650	8,365
Squid..... Brls.	31,024	124,096	12,446	49,784
Ooláchans, pickled.....	115	1,380	282	2,820
“ fresh..... Lbs.	25,500	1,530	20,200	20,020
“ smoked.....	350	700	200	40
Clams.....	.....	3,500	.....	3,000
Fur seal skins..... No.	33,800	236,600	27,983	279,830
Hair.....	26,299	25,424	32,562	31,687
Sea otter skins.....	75	4,500	100	7,500
Porpoise.....	656	2,640	455	1,847
Fish oils..... Galls	995,509	405,158	960,541	390,650
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	31,828	158,829	40,202	208,851

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA—1887-1888—*Concluded.*

KINDS OF FISH.	1887.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish used as bait.....	160,480	\$ 229,170	159,391	\$ 231,586
“ manure.....	139,157	70,763	126,449	63,224
Guano..... Tons.	1,305	34,125	1,158	28,950
Crabs and prawns, in B. C.....		4,500		7,500
Fish, assorted, in B. C..... Lbs.	712,000	42,600		
“ sold in Halifax markets.....		42,400		45,500
“ for home consumption, not included in Returns.....		229,226		203,235
Total.....		18,386,103		17,418,510
Decrease.....				967,593

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1887 AND 1888.

PROVINCES.	VALUE.	
	1887.	1888.
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 8,379,782	\$ 7,817,032
New Brunswick.....	3,559,507	2,941,863
Quebec.....	1,773,567	1,860,012
Prince Edward Island.....	1,037,426	876,862
British Columbia.....	1,974,887	1,902,195
Ontario.....	1,531,850	1,839,869
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	129,084	180,677
Total.....	18,386,103	17,418,510

451 There was a decrease in total value as compared with the preceding year of \$967,593, the decrease in the value of canned lobsters being again very large. There was an increase, however, of 2,638 tons in the quantity of lobsters, alive or in shell returned, which are shipped principally to United States markets. This trade is rapidly assuming large proportions, and is said to be fairly profitable, as well as being less exhaustive to the fishery. There was a decrease in 1887 in the quantity of smelts caught of 1,286,470 lbs., and a further decrease in 1888 of 2,199,646 lbs., showing that this particular industry has been seriously exhausted by over-fishing. The decreases by Provinces were: New Brunswick, \$617,644; Nova Scotia, \$562,751; Prince Edward Island, \$160,564; and British Columbia, \$72,692—while there were

Decrease
in value.

increases in Ontario of \$308,019 ; Quebec \$86,445, and Manitoba \$51,593.

Yield and
exports of
the fisher-
ies 1868,
1888.

452. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry :—

VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES IN CANADA, 1868-1888.

YEAR.	Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada.	Value Exported.
	\$	\$
1868.....	3,357,510	3,357,510
1869.....	4,376,526	3,242,710
1870.....	6,577,391	3,608,549
1871.....	7,573,199	3,994,275
1872.....	9,570,116	4,386,214
1873.....	10,754,997	4,779,277
1874.....	11,681,886	5,292,368
1875.....	10,350,385	5,380,527
1876.....	11,147,590	5,500,989
1877.....	12,029,957	5,874,360
1878.....	13,215,678	6,853,975
1879.....	13,529,254	6,928,871
1880.....	14,499,979	6,579,656
1881.....	15,817,162	6,867,715
1882.....	16,824,092	7,682,079
1883.....	16,958,192	8,809,118
1884.....	17,766,404	8,591,654
1885.....	17,722,973	7,960,001
1886.....	18,679,288	6,843,388
1887.....	18,386,103	6,875,810
1888.....	17,418,510	7,793,183
Total.....	264,879,682	127,192,229

The yield of the fisheries in 1888 was four times as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not much more than double the value of 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facilities of transportation.

Yield of
the fish-
eries by
Provinces
since 1869.

453. The next table gives the value of the yield by Provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 48 per cent., or nearly one-half of the total yield ; New Brunswick 19 per cent., and Quebec 14 per cent., the three Provinces having yielded 81 per cent. of the total.

VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1888.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576
1870	264,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433
1871	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033
1872	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459
1873	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661
1874	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792
1875	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654
1876	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389
1877	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,858	2,133,237
1878	348,122	2,664,055	6,131,600	2,305,790
1879	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722
1880	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447
1881	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904
1882	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339
1883	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675
1884	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454
1885	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431
1886	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227
1887	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507
1888	1,839,869	1,860,012	7,817,032	2,941,863
Total	13,790,618	37,648,854	128,869,993	51,737,593

YEAR.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edw'rd Island.	Total of Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869				4,376,526
1870				6,577,391
1871				7,573,199
1872				9,570,116
1873			207,595	10,754,997
1874			288,863	11,681,886
1875			298,927	10,350,385
1876	30,590	104,697	494,967	11,147,590
1877	24,023	583,433	763,036	12,029,957
1878		925,767	840,344	13,215,678
1879		631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
1880		713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
1881		1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
1882		1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
1883		1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
1884		1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
1885		1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
1886	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
1887	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
1888	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
Total	551,354	15,791,375	16,489,895	264,879,682

CANADIAN

TOTAL QUANTITIES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL

YEAR.	Cod and Ling.	Haddock.	MACKEREL.		HER-	
			Pickled.	Fresh and in Cans.	Pickled.	Smoked
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Boxes.
1869	513,358	483,000	51,011		301,976	169,879
1870.	578,423	351,800	92,183		249,180	99,345
1871.	674,602	537,500	240,305	24,228	385,700	12,435
1872.	824,438	227,600	119,439	84,180	284,932	606,705
1873.	880,842	1,940,626	150,404	31,892	314,392	521,086
1874.	797,891	4,128,632	161,096	139,460	406,068	454,209
1875.	748,788	4,708,528	123,654	61,380	309,658	642,000
1876.	830,860	15,107,800	104,356	32,620	429,367	549,150
1877.	815,068	11,488,114	163,916	191,036	327,249	553,205
1878.	902,496	11,251,804	183,919	121,025	318,036	622,487
1879.	1,067,484	14,183,550	191,449	93,514	349,925	720,960
1880.	1,092,514	11,104,266	233,669	113,707	342,763	544,922
1881.	1,075,582	11,798,063	105,772	390,666	362,354	1,060,416
1882.	903,030	17,903,050	110,352	594,061	423,042	1,247,231
1883.	1,075,121	17,334,200	124,093	702,743	443,611	1,247,660
1884.	1,022,389	21,654,400	180,170	190,457	493,241	1,938,194
1885.	1,077,393	19,318,200	145,752	539,734	477,262	1,461,854
1886.	1,081,416	21,347,400	148,429	772,592	374,784	1,129,305
1887.	1,078,355	21,600,300	129,610	508,641	349,909	1,580,558
1888.	1,053,847	23,718,300	62,756	604,163	341,077	1,497,890
Total	18,093,897	230,187,133	2,822,335	5,196,099	7,284,526	16,659,491

FISHERIES.

KINDS OF FISH CAUGHT DURING THE YEARS 1869-1889.

RING.		SALMON.		Lobsters.	Smelts.	Fish Oils.
Fresh.	Frozen.	Pickled.	Smoked, Fresh and in Cans.			
Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.
.....	.....	7,663	984,164	61,000	124,000	192,691
.....	.....	12,613	1,490,392	591,500	16,400	534,729
.....	.....	7,676	2,119,825	1,130,000	555,100	616,364
.....	.....	8,205	2,104,302	3,565,863	584,000	696,791
.....	.....	7,722	3,997,238	4,864,998	810,399	674,155
.....	.....	7,383	4,578,572	8,117,221	1,156,350	518,234
.....	.....	5,026	2,419,300	6,514,380	1,451,580	629,752
.....	.....	5,649	2,274,706	5,373,088	1,990,825	702,017
.....	.....	7,130	5,772,896	8,086,819	2,266,202	915,667
.....	.....	9,440	8,405,143	10,714,611	2,718,207	969,179
25,000	.....	4,340	5,717,182	10,244,329	1,787,378	1,060,860
.....	.....	4,157	4,693,640	13,105,072	2,942,628	1,064,746
.....	16,050,000	6,038	11,149,373	18,576,523	2,324,715	1,278,247
.....	20,527,200	6,840	14,213,336	20,813,730	3,241,924	1,077,005
7,968	20,875,000	603	12,593,966	17,084,020	4,180,943	1,149,598
1,049,550	14,851,500	10,094	10,926,903	22,063,283	6,177,410	783,765
364,640	15,800,150	7,826	10,101,648	27,299,038	5,982,358	818,152
5,767,554	21,023,300	6,511	10,729,081	33,758,421	7,209,888	901,163
7,354,497	21,986,700	9,042	14,465,365	19,485,687	5,932,418	995,509
9,653,308	22,305,500	8,464	13,549,392	22,173,773	3,723,772	960,541
24,222,517	153,419,350	142,422	142,286,424	253,623,356	55,176,497	16,539,165

The figures in the foregoing table will probably be found interesting, as giving some idea of the enormous quantities of some kinds of fish that are taken annually though they are almost too large to convey any really correct impression.

Quantities
and values
of certain
kinds of
fish 1869,
1888.

454. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the period:—

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1888.

KINDS OF FISH.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Cod and ling	Cwt.	18,093,897	76,000,228
Haddock	Lbs.	230,187,133	9,122,377
Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	2,822,335	} 28,348,577
“ fresh in cans.	Lbs.	5,196,099	
Herring, pickled	Brls.	7,284,526	} 35,470,766
“ smoked	Boxes.	16,659,491	
“ fresh	Lbs.	24,222,517	
“ frozen	No.	153,419,350	
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	142,422	} 20,209,600
“ smoked and fresh and in cans	Lbs.	142,236,424	
Lobsters	“	253,623,356	32,316,728
Smelts	“	55,176,497	3,080,724
Fish oils	Galls.	16,539,165	9,218,508

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE of Close Seasons in force on 31st December, 1888.

KINDS OF FISH.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P.E. Island	Manitoba and N.-W. T.
Salmon (net fishing)...		Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.		
Salmon (angling).....		Sept 1 to May 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.		
Salmon, Restigouche R		Aug. 15 to May 1.		Aug. 15 to May 1.		
Speckled Trout (<i>Salvelinus Fontinalis</i>).	Sep. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Winninich & Landlocked Salmon		Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	do ..	do ..		

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

KINDS OF FISH.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. Ter.
Pickarel (Doré).....	Ap'l 15 to May 15.	Ap'l 15 to May 15.				April 15 to May 15.
Bass and Maskinongé ..	Ap'l 15 to June 15	Ap'l 15 to June 15				
Whitefish and Salmon Trout.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30					
Whitefish		Nov. 10 to Dec. 1				Oct. 5 to Nov. 10.
Sea Bass.....				March 1 to Oct. 1.		
Smelts		Ap'l 1 to July 1.	Ap'l 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	
		Bag-net fishing prohibited, except under license.				
Lobsters.....		July 15 to Dec 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 1.	
		On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U. S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.				
Sturgeon				Aug. 31 to May 1.		May 1 to June 15.
Oysters.....		June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	

NOTE.—The following Regulations, applicable to the Province of British Columbia, were enacted by Order in Council, dated 26th Nov., 1888:—

1. Net fishing allowed only under licenses.
2. Salmon nets to have meshes of at least 6 inches extension measure.
3. Drift nets confined to tidal waters. No nets to bar more than one-third of any river. Fishing to be discontinued from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.
4. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to determine number of boats, seines or nets to be used on each stream.
5. The close season for trout is fixed from the 15th Oct. to 15th March.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons. The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CHAPTER X.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

Classified
list of the
minerals
of Canada.

455. There is hardly a mineral of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its mineral wealth is to all intents at present an unknown quantity ; many parts of the country where minerals are known to be, being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited :—

(1.) *Metals and their Ores*.—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light*.—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, Albertite, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.

(3.) *Minerals applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures, and their Products*.—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures*.—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents*.—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines, and Mineral Waters*.—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals Applicable to Common and Decorative Construction*.—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime, bricks and brick clays, drain tiles.

(8.) *Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays, and Pottery*.—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), pottery clay, and pottery.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing*.—Whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones, millstones.

(10.) *Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and to Jewellery*.—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, Labradorite, albite, Perthite, jasper, conglomerate, amethystine, quartz, agates, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous*.—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

456. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place their funds elsewhere; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are continually making better known the extent and locality of minerals, and the fiscal policy of the Government is calculated to stimulate pro-

Draw-
backs to
mineral
develop-
ment.

duction, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mining resources, and it may not be long before the mining industry becomes second in importance only to that of agriculture.

Mining
districts
of the
Dominion.

457. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-West Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, but no metalliferous ores have at present been discovered there, and though a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

Sources of
informa-
tion.

458. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken almost entirely from a statistical report on the minerals of Canada, compiled by Mr. L. Coste, of the Geological Survey. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been principally taken from "The Mineral Resources of the United States, 1887," by David J. Day, Chief of Division of Mining Statistics and Technology in the United States.

Mineral
produc-
tion of
Canada
1886 and
1887.

459. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1886 and 1887, the latest years for which complete returns are available, will give some idea of the present value of an industry which is still in its infancy :—

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1886 AND 1887.

PRODUCT.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Antimony ore..... Tons.	665	31,490	584	10,860
Arsenic..... "	120	5,460	30	1,200
Asbestos..... "	3,458	206,251	4,619	226,976
Barytar..... "	3,864	19,270	400	2,400
Bricks..... 1,000.	139,345	873,600	181,581	986,689
Building stone..... Cub. yds.	165,777	642,509	262,592	552,267
Cement..... Brls.			69,843	81,909
Charcoal..... Bush.	901,500	54,000	1,610,900	88,823
Chromic iron ore..... Tons.	60	945	38	570
Coal..... "	2,091,976	5,017,225	2,368,891	4,758,590
Coke..... "	35,396	101,940	40,428	135,951
Copper..... Lbs.	3,505,000	354,000	3,260,424	342,345
Fertilizers..... Tons.			498	25,943
Flagstone..... Sq. ft.	70,000	7,875	116,000	11,600
Gold..... Oz.	76,879	1,330,442	66,270	1,178,637
Granite..... Tons.	6,062	63,309	21,217	142,506
Graphite..... "	500	4,000	300	2,400
Grindstones..... "	4,020	46,545	5,292	64,008
Gypsum..... "	162,000	178,742	154,008	157,277
Iron..... "			31,527	1,087,728
" ore..... "	69,708	126,982	76,330	146,197
Lead (fine, contained in ore) Lbs.			204,800	9,216
Lime..... Bush.	1,635,950	283,755	2,269,078	394,859
Limestone for iron flux..... Tons.			17,171	17,500
Manganese..... "	1,789	41,499	1,245	43,658
Marble and serpentine..... "	501	9,900	242	6,224
Mica..... Lbs.	20,361	29,008	22,083	29,816
Mineral paint..... Tons.			100	1,500
Miscellaneous clay products.....		112,910		182,150
Molybdenum..... Lbs.	150	156		
Moulding sand..... Tons.			160	800
Ochre..... "	350	2,350	385	2,233
Petroleum..... (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.)	486,441	437,797	763,933	595,868
Phosphate..... Tons.	20,495	304,338	23,690	319,815
Pig iron..... "	22,192	237,768	24,827	366,192
Platinum..... Oz.			1,400	5,600
Pyrites..... Tons.	42,906	193,077	38,043	171,194
Salt..... "	62,359	227,195	60,173	166,394
Sands and gravels..... "	646,552	143,641		
Silver..... Tons.		209,090		349,330
Slate..... Tons.	5,345	64,675	7,357	89,000
Soapstone..... "	50	400	100	800
Steel..... "			7,326	331,199
Sulphuric acid..... Lbs.			5,476,950	70,609
Terra alba..... Tons.	4,000	24,000		
Tiles..... 1,000	12,416	142,617	14,658	230,068
Whiting..... Tons.	400	600	75	600
Estimated value of mineral products not returned.....				1,610,499
Total.....		10,529,361		15,000,000

It would appear from the foregoing table that there had been an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 in the value of mineral production in Canada in 1887 as compared with 1886, but as that year was the first in which such information had been attempted to be collected, the increase must be considered as owing in a great measure to the more complete returns obtained in 1887.

Exports of
minerals
1887.

460. The total value of the exports of minerals and mineral products mined or manufactured in Canada in 1887 was \$4,669,365, being \$838,544 more than in 1886. The values of the principal articles exported was as follow :—

Asbestos.....	\$ 158,829
Coal.....	1,695,783
Copper ore.....	109,336,
Gold	920,329
Gypsum.....	146,542
Iron and steel (about).....	412,000
Phosphates.....	433,217
Silver	205,884
Stone and marble.....	67,995
Iron ore.....	42,634
Other articles.....	476,816
Total.....	<u>\$4,669,365</u>

And the countries to which they were principally exported were :—

United States.....	\$3,358,005
United Kingdom.....	623,216
Other British possessions.....	179,001
Germany.....	46,851
Sandwich Islands.....	27,664
St. Pierre.....	15,978
Argentine Republic.....	11,879
Other countries.....	37,896
Total.....	<u>\$4,300,490</u>

The difference in amounts is owing to the total values being given for the calendar year and the export values for the fiscal year. It will be seen that 78 per cent.

of the exports went to the United States, and 18 per cent. to the United Kingdom and British possessions.

461. The total value of imports of minerals and products chiefly manufactured therefrom, in 1887 was \$27,166,966, of which amount \$9,547,052 was for coal, and \$11,000,000 for iron and steel, the two forming 75 per cent. of the whole sum.

Value of
imports
1887.

462. The most important mineral, in point of value, produced in Canada in 1887, was coal, the quantity being 2,368,891 tons, valued at the point of production at \$4,758,590, being an increase, exclusive of New Brunswick and Manitoba, returns from which were not included in the figures for 1886, of 266,474 tons.

Produc-
tion of
coal 1887.

463. Almost all the coal at present is produced in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North-West Territories will soon be extensively developed and the output very materially increased. These deposits are inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains anthracite coal has been found, beds of which are being worked near Banff, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the North-West Coal and Navigation Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada, and the Canadian Anthracite Company are finding a constant demand for their coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer to that city than are any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is probable they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. Anthracite

Coal pro-
ducing
portions
of the
Dominion

coal has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but though a considerable sum has been spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished.

Production of coal by Provinces 1887.

464. The following table shows the production of coal by Provinces in 1887 :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1887.

	Tons.	Value.
		\$
Nova Scotia.....	1,871,338	2,923,966
British Columbia.....	413,360	1,653,440
North-West Territories.....	73,752	156,777
New Brunswick.....	10,040	23,607
Manitoba.....	400	800
Total.....	2,368,890	4,758,590

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia since 1874.

465. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874 :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1887.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874.....	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875.....	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876.....	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877.....	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878.....	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879.....	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880.....	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881.....	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882.....	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883.....	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884.....	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885.....	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886.....	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887.....	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
Total.....	17,405,019	3,386,066	20,791,085

The above figures, to all intent, represent the production of the Dominion to the close of 1887, though a small quantity of coal has been mined in New Brunswick in each year, of which particulars are not available.

466. The next statement gives the quantities of coal being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1887, inclusive :—

Exports of
coal from
Canada
1874-1887.

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-1887.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874.....	252,124	51,001	7,606	310,731
1875.....	179,626	65,842	4,527	249,995
1876.....	126,520	116,910	4,946	248,376
1877.....	173,389	118,252	9,669	301,310
1878.....	154,114	165,734	7,969	327,817
1879.....	113,742	186,094	6,622	306,458
1880.....	199,552	219,878	12,350	431,780
1881.....	193,081	187,791	14,219	395,091
1882.....	216,954	179,552	15,606	412,112
1883.....	192,795	271,214	15,641	479,650
1884.....	222,709	245,478	1,767	469,954
1885.....	176,287	250,191	1,260	427,738
1886.....	240,459	274,466	17	514,942
1887.....	207,491	356,657	1,341	565,489
Total.....	2,648,843	2,689,060	103,540	5,441,443

Coal produced in the North-West Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in British Columbia exports. Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies are the principal markets for Nova Scotia coal.

467. All the coal exported from British Columbia may be considered to have gone to the United States, principally to San Francisco, the receipts at that port in 1887 amounting

British
Columbia
coal.

to 252,810 tons. The coal of this Province is of a very high quality and commands a better price at San Francisco than any American coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbia and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344).

Imports of
coal 1885,
1886 and
1887.

468. The imports of coal into the Dominion during 1885, 1886 and 1887 were as follows:—

PROVINCES.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario.....	1,492,459	1,587,372	2,180,356
Quebec	355,158	343,150	413,370
Nova Scotia.....	25,516	20,046	23,040
New Brunswick.....	45,500	43,767	36,435
Manitoba.....	12,200	3,497	1,834
British Columbia.....	870	615	777
Prince Edward Island.....	1,990	1,783	2,673
Total..	1,933,693	2,000,230	2,658,485

Coal pro-
duction
of the
world.

469. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, for the most part in 1886 and 1887:—

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year	Quantity.	COUNTRY.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.			Tons.
Great Britain.....	1887	162,119,812	India, Bengal.....	1886	951,001
United States.....	1887	116,049,604	Japan.....	1884	900,000
Germany	1886	73,637,596	New Zealand.....	1886	534,353
France.....	1887	21,402,949	Italy.....	1886	314,145
Austria & Hungary..	1886	20,779,441	Sweden.....	1885	264,000
Belgium.....	1887	19,216,031	Borneo	1884	5,866
Russia	1886	4,650,000	Other countries....	1887	5,000,000
Australia.....	1886	2,830,175			
Canada	1887	2,368,890	Total		432,023,853
Spain	1886	1,000,000			

Long tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Australia, India, New Zealand and Russia, and the metric ton of 2,204 pounds for continental countries. The increase as compared with a similar table in 1886 was 5,016,631 tons.

470. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is at present confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and gold has been obtained from some parts of Ontario. It may be that when the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored valuable deposits of gold may be found, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter Province has been \$8,455,736. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced \$50,983,226, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.

471. The following table gives the value of the gold production in the Dominion in 1887 :—

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1887.

PROVINCE.	Value.
	\$
British Columbia.....	694,559
Nova Scotia.....	413,614
North-West Territories, including Yukon District.....	62,100
Ontario.....	6,760
Quebec.....	1,604
Total.....	1,178,637

Gold mining in Canada

Gold production in Canada 1887.

Value of
gold
per ounce.

472. The total number of ounces produced was 66,271, at an average value of \$17.78 per ounce. The produce in 1886 was 76,879 ounces, valued at \$1,330,442, or an average value of \$17.30 per ounce. This is below what is generally taken as the average value per ounce, viz., \$19.50, or £4 sterling. It will be seen that there was a reduction in value of \$151,805 and in quantity of 10,608 ounces as compared with 1886—the falling off being chiefly in British Columbia.

Gold pro-
duction in
Canada
since 1862.

473. The value of the gold production in the three principal gold-producing Provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC, 1862-1887.

YEAR.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1862.....	} 4,246,266	{ 141,871	.....	} 4,660,585
1863.....			.....
1864.....	3,735,850	390,349	.....	4,126,199
1865.....	3,491,205	496,357	.....	3,987,562
1866.....	2,662,106	491,491	.....	3,153,597
1867.....	2,480,868	532,563	.....	3,013,431
1868.....	2,372,972	400,555	.....	2,773,527
1869.....	1,774,978	348,427	.....	2,123,405
1870.....	1,336,956	387,392	.....	1,724,348
1871.....	1,799,440	374,972	.....	2,174,412
1872.....	1,610,972	255,349	.....	1,866,321
1873.....	1,305,749	231,122	.....	1,536,871
1874.....	1,844,618	178,244	.....	2,022,862
1875.....	2,474,904	218,629	.....	2,693,533
1876.....	1,786,648	233,585	.....	2,020,233
1877.....	1,608,182	329,205	12,057	1,949,444
1878.....	1,275,204	245,253	17,937	1,538,394
1879.....	1,290,058	268,328	32,972	1,591,358
1880.....	1,013,827	257,823	33,174	1,304,824
1881.....	1,046,737	209,755	56,661	1,313,153
1882.....	954,085	275,090	17,093	1,246,268
1883.....	794,252	301,207	17,787	1,113,246
1884.....	736,165	313,554	8,720	1,058,439
1885.....	713,738	432,971	2,120	1,148,829
1886.....	903,651	455,564	3,981	1,363,196
1887.....	694,559	413,614	1,604	2,472,973
Total.....	43,953,990	8,455,718	204,106	53,977,010

The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but figures were not available before 1877. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862 has been 585,069 tons, which has yielded an average of \$14.45 per ton.

474. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1886, the Director of the United States Mint gives it at \$98,764,235 ; Hazell's Annual, 1889, at \$95,211,500 ; Dr. A. Soelbeer (American Almanac, 1888,) at \$97,761,000.

World's
production of
gold.

475. The gold produce in Australasia in 1886 was 1,389,048 oz. (Victorian Year Book, 1886-87, p. 471), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of \$27,040,134. The gold produce in the United States in 1887 was 1,596,500 ounces, valued at \$33,147,000. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian Colonies from 1851 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1886 has been 81,024,307 ounces, which may be valued at \$1,577,273,176, and according to Mr. Day the total value of the gold produce of the United States since 1804 has been \$1,776,855,670. From 1804 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at \$13,243,475.

Production
of gold in
Australasia
and United
States.

476. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all the Provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba ; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has no where been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only Province in the Dominion where fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production is practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.

Iron ore.

477. The total production in Canada in 1887 was 76,330 tons, valued at the mines at \$146,197, and was produced as follows :—

Production
of iron ore
in Canada
1887.

PROVINCES.	Tons.	Value.
Nova Scotia.....	43,532	\$76,181
Ontario	16,598	36,218
Quebec.....	13,404	26,808
British Columbia.....	2,796	6,990
Total	6 76,330	\$146,197

being an increase, as compared with 1886, of 6,622 tons in quantity and \$19,215 in value, 57 per cent. of the quantity and 52 per cent. of the value being from Nova Scotia. Iron mining in Ontario was confined to the mines of the Kingston and Pembroke Mining Company, and some mines in the District of Hastings. In Quebec, operations were principally carried on near Drummondville and Three Rivers.

Exports of
iron ore
from
Canada
1867-1887.

478. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since Confederation :—

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1887.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1867.....	4,194	12,798	1879.....	9,467	20,974
1868.....	25,312	54,723	1880.....	48,682	124,180
1869.....	27,848	60,298	1881.....	42,227	122,622
1870.....	15,232	34,927	1882.....	56,648	177,689
1871.....	26,825	58,068	1883.....	25,591	71,279
1872.....	26,175	64,904	1884.....	52,811	122,408
1873.....	56,447	130,583	1885.....	15,628	46,307
1874.....	37,388	86,417	1886.....	19,164	58,410
1875.....	13,338	28,565	1887.....	13,692	42,634
1876.....	9,455	18,397			
1877.....	3,785	10,528	Total	534,224	1,355,557
1878.....	4,315	8,846			

Number of
furnaces
in blast.

479. There were four furnaces in blast during the year— one at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., and the Radnor furnaces near Three Rivers, and the amount of pig iron produced was 24,827 tons. The quantity of pig iron imported was 48,250 tons, so that the quantity consumed was about 73,077 tons, valued at \$986,296.

480. Mr. Coste estimates that, taking into consideration the quantities of cast-iron, iron and steel manufactured in other countries and imported into Canada, there was a total consumption equivalent in pig iron, in 1887, to about 356,000 tons. "If made in the country this quantity of pig iron would represent a value of about \$5,000,000; it would necessitate a yearly supply of \$1,000,000 tons of ore, and before the ore could be melted into pig iron, and further made into the different articles of iron and steel which are now imported, it would require about 3,000,000 tons of coal." When it is considered that this large amount of ore and fuel can be furnished by Canadian mines, the necessity of extensively developing our iron resources becomes at once apparent.

Total consumption of iron in Canada.

481. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1887. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries. :—

The world's production of iron and steel.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL, 1887.

COUNTRIES.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	7,559,518	3,170,507
United States.....	6,417,148	3,339,071
Germany and Luxemburg.....	3,907,364	1,685,400
France.....	1,580,851	440,956
Belgium.....	754,481	206,350
Austria-Hungary.....	679,224	276,920
Russia.....	498,400	225,140
Sweden.....	442,457	78,231
Spain.....	159,225	25,000
Italy.....	12,291	23,760
Other countries (estimated).....	160,000	35,000
Total.....	22,170,959	9,506,335

The world's production of iron ore in 1887 was 49,032,480 tons.

Production of iron and steel in United Kingdom and United States.

482. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 63 per cent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 68 per cent. of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world, while of steel alone it will be seen that the United States is now the largest producer, having surpassed Great Britain, for the first time, in 1886. The proportions to the total production, respectively, are : Great Britain—pig iron, 34 per cent.; steel, 33 per cent. The United States—pig iron, 29 per cent.; steel, 35 per cent.

Copper.

483. "Copper constitutes one of the most important of the "mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to "occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its "ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, "in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, "and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick." There are no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores are exported for treatment abroad. It is said that smelting works are to be established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood are what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world. These deposits have been only very recently discovered.

Production of copper in 1887.

484. The production in 1887 was limited to mines at Capelton, Que., Sudbury, Ont., and the Goodfellow mine, Albert County, N.B., and the quantity produced was 40,800 tons of ore, containing 3,260,424 lbs. of fine copper, valued at \$342,345. This was a decrease of 344,576 lbs., as compared with 1886, owing to the largest producers being engaged in constructing new plant and sulphuric acid works.

Exports of copper.

485. During the years 1860 and 1869, inclusive, copper ore to the value of \$1,593,978 was exported from Quebec,

and of \$2,498,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two Provinces since 1860 has been \$7,769,111. The exports from the other Provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the ten years, 1878-1887:—

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1878 TO 1887.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$		Lbs.	\$
1878.....	355,160	36,499	1883.....	1,400,300	148,709
1879.....	408,860	47,817	1884.....	2,714,400	273,422
1880.....	1,434,700	192,171	1885.....	2,626,000	262,600
1881.....	1,244,780	125,753	1886.....	2,403,040	249,259
1882.....	1,864,170	182,502	1887.....	2,605,660	138,436

In 1887, 34,160 lbs. of the value of \$3,416 were exported from Ontario; with that exception, the whole quantity during the period went from the Province of Quebec.

486. Though petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the North-West Territories, it is in Ontario where the most of the oil has been and is obtained. Bothwell, Enniskillen and Petrolia are the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet.

487. The following table, according to Mr. Coste, contains the only reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil used as such is not included:—

Petro-
leum.Canadian
produc-
tion of
oil.

PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1887.

YEAR.	Refined Oils.	Crude Equivalent calculated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881	5,380,081	10,760,162
1882	5,111,893	11,359,762
1883	6,204,544	13,787,875
1884	6,730,068	16,825,170
1885	5,853,290	14,633,225
1886	6,469,667	17,025,439
1887	7,905,666	20,804,384

Exports of
Canadian
oil.

488. And the following table shows the exports during the same period :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1887.

YEAR.	Gallons.	Value.
		\$
1881	501	99
1882	1,119	286
1883	1,328	710
1884	1,098,090	30,168
1885	337,967	10,562
1886	241,716	9,855
1887	473,559	13,831

Consumption of oil
in Canada.

489. The amount, therefore, of Canadian oil consumed in the country during those six years was 39,808,253 Imperial gallons. The amount imported during the same period was 8,987,827 Imperial gallons. The total consumption in Canada, therefore, amounted during that time to 50,488,756 gallons, being an average annual consumption of 7,212,679 gallons.

Petroleum
in N.W.T.

490. The most extensive petroleum field in America, if not in the world, is believed to exist in the Athabasca and Mackenzie valleys in the North-West, and the committee of the Senate appointed in 1888 to enquire into the resources of the Mackenzie Basin, say in their report that it is

probable that this great petroleum field will assume an enormous value in the near future, and will rank among the chief assets comprised in the Crown domain of the Dominion. The committee also suggests that a tract of about 40,000 square miles be reserved from sale, and that practical tests and explorations be made to ascertain its value.

491. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then has amounted to 345,573,177 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 330,312,443 barrels out of the above quantity. The very unexpected discovery of crude petroleum in enormous quantities in the Trenton limestone of north-eastern Ohio in 1886 has had an important effect on the output of that State, the production having increased from 650,000 barrels, in 1885, to 5,018,015 barrels in 1887.

Petroleum
in United
States.

492. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commence in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipment of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1887, have been :—

Petroleum
in Russia.

	Galls.
1883.....	145,180,705
1884.....	262,621,710
1885.....	300,149,775
1886.....	377,006,120
1887.....	389,816,630

The Russian Government, it is said, are contemplating the building of a canal to connect the rivers Don and Dnieper, which would permit tank steamers to pass all the way by water from the Caspian into the Black Sea, and thence of course to all parts of Europe, whereas now the oil for export has to be taken by rail from Baku to Batoum, and

then transhipped. The supply of Russian petroleum is very large, and the cost of working considerably less than in America, so that the construction of such a canal would enable Russia to push its competition with the United States very severely.

Salt.

493. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the County of Huron, while a few are being operated in the Counties of Lambton on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west.

Produc-
tion of
salt in
Canada
1887.

494. The total production of salt in 1887 amounted to 429,807 barrels of 280 lbs., the value of which was, of the salt alone, \$166,394, and of the packages used, \$75,211, making a total value of \$241,605. This was a reduction in quantity, as compared with 1886, of 91,083 barrels, but an increase in the price of salt alone of \$6,012. There were seventeen producers in Ontario and one in New Brunswick, employing altogether 273 men.

Exports of
Canadian
salt.

495. The exports of Canadian salt since 1875 have been as follow :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1887.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	\$
1875.....	541,669	1,089	42	542,800	66,834
1876.....	905,522	3,833	.....	909,355	84,154
1877.....	702,494	2,150	.....	704,644	60,677
1878.....	403,798	3,297	.....	407,095	37,027
1879.....	587,805	2,616	345	590,766	49,367
1880.....	464,661	1,887	1,093	467,641	46,211
1881.....	336,608	6,600	.....	343,208	44,627
1882.....	181,007	751	.....	181,758	18,350
1883.....	199,733	.....	.....	199,733	19,492
1885.....	167,029	.....	.....	167,029	15,291
85.....	246,584	210	.....	246,794	18,756
1886.....	224,595	.....	348	224,943	16,886
1887.....	153,475	.....	570	154,045	11,526

All the salt exported was manufactured in the Province of Ontario, with the exception of a small quantity from New Brunswick.

496. The total output of salt in the United States in 1887 was 7,831,962 barrels, valued at \$4,093,846.

Salt out
put in
United
States.

497. The total production of silver in Canada in 1887 was about 349,330 ozs., valued at \$349,330, being an increase as compared with 1886 of \$140,240, due principally to the rich bodies of silver ore struck in the Port Arthur district, particularly at the Beaver Mine, the total shipments from this district having amounted to \$190,495. The finding of a large body of very rich ore at the Beaver Mine in March, 1887, proved that the Silver Islet was not the only rich mine in that district, which is said to be a region containing a great number of very well, defined veins of very rich silver ores, and needs only work and capital for very profitable development. The first shipment of silver from the Lanark Mine of Illecillewait, B. C., was made in 1887: and it was estimated that about 146,898 ozs. of silver were extracted from the copper ore exported in the same year from the Capelton Mines, Quebec.

Produc-
tion of
silver in
Canada.
1887.

498. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1887, exclusive of the production of the Capelton Mines:—

Exports of
silver 1873
1887.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1887.

YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.
	\$		\$
1873.....	1,243,758	1882.....	705
1874.....	493,463	1883.....	620
1875.....	472,992	1884.....	13,300
1876.....	354,178	1885.....	29,176
1877.....	42,848	1886.....	25,957
1878.....	665,715	1887.....	206,284
1879.....	154,273		
1880.....	68,205		
1881.....	15,115	Total.....	3,800,589

Production of silver in United States.

499. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1848 has been \$825,724,517. In 1887 the estimated value was \$53,433,300.

Production of phosphate 1887.

500. The total quantity of phosphate or apatite shipped from Canadian mines in 1887 was 23,690 tons, valued at \$319,815, being an increase of 3,195 tons as compared with 1886. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa County, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions:—Ottawa County mines, 19,589 tons; and Ontario mines, 4,101 tons.

Countries to which phosphate exported.

501. The quantity exported was 23,152 tons, valued at \$433,217, and of this 705 tons went to the United States, and the rest to Great Britain and Germany. The exports to Great Britain of Canadian phosphates are largely increasing. In 1882 they formed only 6 per cent. of the total imports, and in 1886 were 12 per cent., having doubled in four years.

Output of phosphate 1888.

502. The total output in 1888 is said to have been 23,290 tons, of which 17,246 tons were exported, and the decrease in quantity is stated to be due to the difficulty of transportation from the mines.

Raw material at present all shipped.

503. Experiments are being made at the Central Experimental Farm to determine the value of crude phosphate as manure, when ground to an almost impalpable powder, and the result, if favourable, will be of the greatest value to agriculturists. It is to be regretted that no steps have yet been taken for the establishment of works in this country for the conversion of phosphate into superphosphate, in which case a large home market might be created for this valuable fertilizer, much to the benefit of the country, while the increase in profit to the manufacturer would be considerable.

able. When it is considered that 167,536 tons of pyrites have been exported to the United States during the years 1881 to 1886 inclusive, a quantity of which doubtless returns to Canada as sulphuric acid, as the imports of the acid from the United States in 1888 amounted to 2,460,239 pounds, and that only 498 tons of fertilizers were manufactured in Canada in 1887, in which only 221 tons of Canadian phosphate were used, there can be no doubt that enterprise and capital alone are wanting to develop an extensive and profitable industry in the manufacture of fertilizers in Canada, instead of sending all the raw material out of the country. In view of the approaching exhaustion of the guano beds of Peru and Chili, the phosphate beds in Canada are prominently engaging the attention both of British agriculturists and also of superphosphate manufacturers in that country, as a favourable source from which to derive their supplies for fertilizers.

504. The following table gives the exports of phosphate from 1877 to 1887:—

Exports of
phosphate
from
Canada.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE FROM CANADA, 1877 TO 1887.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
877.....	2,823	47,084	1884.....	21,709	424,240
878.....	10,743	208,109	1885.....	28,969	496,293
879.....	8,446	122,035	1886.....	20,440	343,007
880.....	13,060	190,086	1887.....	23,152	433,217
881.....	11,968	218,456			
882.....	17,153	338,357	Total.....	178,179	3,248,552
883.....	19,716	427,668			

Of the above sum, \$3,129,387 worth was exported from Quebec and \$119,165 from Ontario; 96 per cent., therefore, went from Quebec.

Production of phosphate in the United States.

Consumption of gypsum.

Asbestos.

505. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1887, principally in the Carolinas, was 430,549 tons of 2,240 lbs., of which 199,735 tons were shipped abroad.

506. It is estimated that about 12,000 tons of ground gypsum were used in this country as a fertilizer during the year.

507. Asbestos is a mineral which is only worked in the Eastern Townships, and the shipments of which are steadily increasing in value, as shown by the following figures :—

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS FROM CANADIAN MINES, 1879 TO 1887.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1879.....	300	19,500	1885.....	2,440	142,441
1880.....	380	24,700	1886.....	3,458	206,251
1881.....	540	35,100	1887.....	4,619	226,976
1882.....	810	52,650			
1883.....	955	68,750	Total.....	14,643	851,465
1884.....	1,141	75,097			

Production of minor minerals.

508. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all of the minor mineral productions in detail. The table at the commencement of the chapter of the productions in 1886 and 1887 will be some guide to their annual value.

CHAPTER XI.

SOCIAL AND ART STATISTICS.

RELIGION.

509. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State assistance is given to any denomination; the Roman Catholic church, however, being guaranteed the privileges enjoyed in the Province of Quebec, before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Distribu-
tion of
religions
in Can-
ada.

510. An attempt was made last year to collect statistics from the leading religious bodies, which met with but little success, the only returns received being from the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Universalists, United Brethren and the Evangelical Association; the Methodist and Baptist returns were nearly complete, but not quite, and from only a few of the dioceses of the Church of England could answers be obtained, while, with two exceptions, no answers were received from the Roman Catholic church.

Collection
of reli-
gious
statistics.

511. The following figures, giving the numbers of the clergy of certain denominations, are believed to be fairly correct, but are not official:—The Church of England has 17 Bishops and over 900 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church has 1 cardinal, 5 archbishops, 16 bishops and about 1,200 clergy; the Methodists have about 1,500 clergy, the Baptists about 500 clergy, Evangelical Lutheran Synod 53, Reformed Episcopal Church 24, African Methodist Episcopal 17, and

Statistics
of certain
denomina-
tions.

New Jerusalem Church 8. The following figures are official :—Presbyterian, 1,831 churches and stations, seating capacity 426,717, number of clergy 895, number of communicants 145,640, total expenditure \$1,730,252, 1,415 Sunday schools, 11,513 teachers, 104,684 pupils. The Evangelical Association 81 churches, ministers 70, Sunday schools 79, teachers 1,028, pupils 6,001 ; Congregationalists, number of ministers 80, Sunday schools 120, teachers 1,100, pupils 8,634 ; United Brethren, 44 places of worship, 22 preachers, 34 Sunday schools, 301 teachers, 2,514 pupils ; Universalists, 6 churches, 3 ministers, 3 Sunday schools, 12 teachers, 175 pupils.

Average attendance. 512 Particulars of the average attendance were received in some instances, but not in enough to make them worth quoting.

Census returns of principal denominations. 513. The following were the numbers of the leading denominations in the several Provinces according to the latest censuses :—

NUMBERS OF THE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA
ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUSES.

PROVINCES.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.
*Ontario.....	320,839	366,539	417,749	591,503	106,680
*Quebec.....	1,170,718	68,797	50,287	39,221	8,853
*Nova Scotia.....	117,487	60,255	112,488	50,811	83,761
*New Brunswick.....	109,091	46,768	42,888	34,514	81,092
†Manitoba.....	14,651	23,206	28,406	18,648	3,296
*British Columbia.....	10,043	7,804	4,095	3,516	434
*Prince Edward Island.....	47,115	7,192	33,835	13,485	6,236
†The Territories.....	9,301	9,976	7,712	6,910	778

* Census 1881. † Census 1886. ‡ Census 1885.

The total number of Protestants in the Dominion in 1881, was 2,439,188, and of Roman Catholics 1,791,982.

514. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Governments of the several Provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and Separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.

Educa-
tion.

515. As a consequence of the above there is a considerable difference in many details in the Public School systems in force in the various Provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each Province are admirable, and it is doubtful if any country other than Canada can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Difference
in the
several
provincial
systems.

516. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other Provinces there are Superintendents and Boards of Education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no "religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three Provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Quebec and Manitoba the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic. Education is based on religious teaching, and the Roman Catholic catechism and, in Protestant schools, the Bible, are text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed Separate schools within certain limitations. Every Public and High school, however, is opened and

Denomi-
national
and unde-
nominational
systems.

closed with prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, but without comment or explanation, while the trustees and clergy of all denominations are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instruction are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

Public
schools
Ontario
1886.

517. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the Public and High schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the Province. The following table gives particulars respecting the Public schools of Ontario in 1886. Roman Catholic Separate schools being included :

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1886.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,437	601,204	487,496	257,030	230,466	239,044

TEACHERS.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
		\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,727	4,637	3,993,483	3,457,699	7 09	14 46

518. The proportion of pupils registered to the total school population was almost exactly the same as in 1885, the slight difference being in favour of 1886, as shown by the following figures: 1885, 81.02 per cent.; 1886, 81.08 per cent.; but there was a decided improvement in the attendance, the proportion to registered pupils being 49.03 per cent., as compared with 47.81 per cent. in 1885. No less than 93,375 children between the ages of 7 and 13 did not attend for the full time of 100 days, and of this number 90.10 per cent. lived in the rural districts. The average attendance in rural districts was 45 per cent. of the registered attendance; in towns it was 59 per cent. and in cities 63 per cent. Bad weather, bad roads and long distances from the school no doubt contribute principally to reduce the attendance in rural districts, particularly during the winter months.

519. There was an increase over 1885 of 42 in the number of schools open and of 146 in the number of teachers.

520. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic Separate schools in Ontario in 1886:—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1886.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
224	29,199	14,860	14,339	15,959	193,908	179,730	6 15	11 27

The average attendance at the Separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 55 per cent. of the total number of pupils, and it will be seen that the average cost per pupil was less both on total and average attendance than in the Public schools.

There were also 7 Protestant Separate schools, 6 of which made returns, showing 6 teachers and 250 pupils.

High
schools
Ontario
1886.

521. The following are particulars concerning the High schools in Ontario in 1886 :—

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1886.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attend- ance.	On Average Attend- ance.
					\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
109	15,344	7,907	7,437	8,797	502,315	477,797	31 14	54 31

The average attendance was 57 per cent. of the number of pupils.

School
houses
Ontario.

522. There were 5,454 school houses in the Province, of which 2,490 were of brick or stone, 2,357 frame and 607 log. The log school houses are fast disappearing.

Number of
teachers.

523. According to the returns there was 1 teacher to every 66 pupils in the Public schools, 1 to every 63 pupils in the Separate schools, and 1 to every 40 pupils in the High school.

Total
receipts.

524. The total receipts for Public school purposes in 1886 amounted to \$3,993,483, derived from the following sources : Legislative grant, \$265,912 ; municipal school grants and assessments, \$2,826,376 ; clergy reserve fund and other sources, \$901,195.

Model
schools,
mechanics
institutes,
&c.

525. In addition to the above mentioned schools, there were 55 Model schools, with 1,491 teachers in training, 4 training institutes, 66 teachers' institutes, with 5,974 mem-

bers, and 6 Normal and Model schools, with 1,264 students. There were also in operation 8 Art schools, with 1,108 pupils. In connection, also, with and under the supervision of the Educational Department, were 139 mechanics' institutes and free libraries, with 226,443 volumes. The number of members was 16,094.

526. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885 on that day 38,940 trees and in 1886 34,087 trees were planted.

527. The total number of pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 503,939, an increase of 16,168 as compared with 1885.

528. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters. Out of a total number of 569 uncertificated male teachers, 502 were Roman Catholic clergy, or members of some religious institution; and out of 6,121 uncertificated female teachers, 5,541 were nuns and sisters belonging to Roman Catholic Conventual institutions. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the Province, and of the pupils who attend them:

Arbor
Day,

Total
number of
pupils.

Educa-
tional
statistics
Quebec
1886.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1886.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Roman Catholic Pupils.	Protest- ant Pupils.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.
Elementary.....	4,594	152,017	27,838	179,855	90,252	89,603
Superior, Protestant— High schools, academies and Model schools.....	55	302	5,437	5,739	.....	.....
Superior, Roman Catholic— Boys', girls' and mixed, Model schools and aca- demies.....	486	68,148	463	68,611	28,927	39,684
Normal.....	.....	179	84	263	*14	*70
Protestant universities and Colleges.....	.....	.....	671	671	616	155
Laval University, R. C.....	.....	523	.....	523	523	.....
Special schools.....	19	.....	.....	1,677	.....	.....
Total.....	5,154	221,169	34,493	257,339	120,332	129,412

*Protestants only.

Excess of
females.

529. It will be remembered that according to the census of 1881 there was an excess of females in this Province of 2,809. It would seem, judging from the above table, that the excess of females has a tendency rather to increase than otherwise.

Average
atten-
dance.

530. The average attendance at the elementary schools was 130,048, which is a considerably larger proportion of pupils than in Ontario, being as high as 72·30 per cent.

Protestant
pupils.

531. The proportion of Protestant pupils was higher than in 1885, being 15·6 per cent. as compared with 12·8 per cent. in that year.

Expendi-
ture.

532. The total amount contributed by the Provincial Government for educational purposes in 1886 was \$345,235, and the total expenditure by the Board of Education, \$348,757. There are no means of ascertaining the expenditure on education by the various religious bodies.

533. The Government grant for elementary schools of \$160,000 is not considered sufficient by the Superintendent, and he again complains of the number of uncertificated teachers employed, especially in the back districts, by municipalities too poor to pay more qualified ones, there being no less than 700 schools taught by female teachers too young and inexperienced, and possessing none of the qualifications for teaching.

Insufficiency of proper teachers.

534. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The total management of the Public schools is in the hands of trustees chosen by the ratepayers of the section.

Education in Nova Scotia.

535. There was a slight falling off in the number of pupils and in the average attendance, the latter having been 58·56 per cent. of the number enrolled, as compared with 59·66 per cent. in 1886. Attendance at the Public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was, however, a decrease of 22 in the number of sections without schools, and increases of 56 and 41 respectively in the number of teachers and schools in operation.

Average attendance.

The proportion of the population at school remained about the same as in 1886, viz: 1 in 4·1.

Population at school.

536. The total Government expenditure for education during 1887 was \$216,085, an increase of \$6,252. The county fund amounted to \$119,047, and the sectional assessments to \$290,544, the three amounts making a total of \$625,676.

Expenditure.

537. The following table of educational statistics explains itself:—

Educational statistics Nova Scotia.

NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST OCTOBER, 1887.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term Ended.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost per Pupil.
1887.							
April 30....	2,042	84,217	45,637	38,580	48,770	1 in 5·6	\$ cts. 1 01
Oct. 31....	2,123	86,731	43,345	43,386	51,338	1 in 5·5	1 00

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,404	723	691	16	764	34

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
Institution for deaf and dumb	12	76	60	\$ 9,801	\$ 10,699
School for blind.....	7	32	27	Not given.	Not given.

Education
in New
Brunswick.

538. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

539. The total number of pupils was slightly less than in the preceding year, but the average attendance improved from 57.50 per cent. to 58.65. The average daily attendance during the term ended 31st December, 1886, was 60.68, and during that ended 30th June, 1887, 56.80, an increase in both cases over the figures for the two preceding terms. The proportion of the estimated population attending the Public schools was 1 in 6.04.

Average
attend-
ance.

540. The Government expenditure for the year was \$137,187; the county fund amounted to \$94,558, and the district assessments to \$182,222, making a total of \$413,967. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of Superior and Grammar schools, was \$6.04.

Expendi-
ture.

541. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held for the first time on 20th May, 1887, when 8,179 trees were planted and 162 flower beds laid out.

Arbor
Day.

542. The following table gives the educational statistics for the year :—

Educa-
tional
statistics
New
Brun-
swick.

NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1886-87.

Term Ended.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1886.							
Dec. 31.....	1,504	1,568	53,932	27,496	26,436	32,729	6.36
1887.							
June 30.....	1,522	1,598	59,796	32,189	27,607	33,972	5.73

NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.				NORMAL SCHOOLS.			
Term Ended.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Term Ended.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1886.				1886.			
Dec. 31.....	58	727	499	Dec. 31.....	39	141	180
1887.				1887.			
June 30.....	65	697	483	June 30.....	31	155	186

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1886 AND 1887.

YEAR.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1885-86.....	84	304	388
1886-87.....	70	296	366
Total.....	154	600	754

Ninety-eight pupils attended the institutions for the deaf and dumb at Fredericton and Halifax, and 27 the school for the blind at Halifax.

Education
in Mani-
toba.

543. The central control of educational matters in Manitoba is in the hands of a Board of Education, composed of 21 members, and divided into two sections, one section consisting of 12 Protestants and the other section of 9 Roman Catholics, each section having exclusive control over the schools of its own denomination. The local management is in the hands of trustees elected by the people.

School
lands.

544. Two sections of land of 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands, for the purpose of aiding and

promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands have, until quite recently, been purposely kept out of the market, in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the Province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$140,189, the average price realized having been \$7 per acre, the maximum price \$16.10 per acre, and the minimum \$5 per acre. Some idea can be gathered from the foregoing of the very great value of this educational endowment.

545. The following statistics relate only to the Protestant schools of Manitoba, particulars of the Roman Catholic schools not being available. The increase in the number of schools has been very rapid. In 1871 there were only 16 in the Province; in 1881 there were 128, and in 1886 there were 496. The school age is 5 to 15 years inclusive, and in 1886 the school population in organized districts was 16,834, the number attending school 15,926, and the average attendance 8,129. There is a Normal school for the training of teachers, and a High school or Collegiate department at Winnipeg, at which the attendance in 1886 was 114. The total number attending school was 16,926, there being 1,000 over the school age, and of the whole number 9,041 were boys and 7,885 girls. The number of teachers employed was 524. The expenditure of local school boards is provided for annually as follows:—1. From the Government grant, not exceeding \$100 to each school. 2. From the municipal levy, not exceeding \$240 to each school. 3. From the special district tax for the balance required. The Government grant in 1886 amounted to \$54,749 and the total receipts to \$380,623, being an increase of 41,627 over 1885. The total expenditure amounted to \$352,850, an increase of \$31,950 over 1885.

Educa-
tional
statistics
Manitoba.

Education
in British
Columbia.

546. The educational system of British Columbia is free, and is supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district.

Average
atten-
dance.

547. There was an increase in the number of schools and pupils, but a decrease in the average daily attendance from 55.50 per cent. to 53.75 per cent. There was an increase of 974 in the total number of pupils.

Expendi-
ture.

548. The expenditure for education proper amounted to \$88,521, and for construction of school houses, furniture, repairs, &c., \$17,705, making a total of \$106,226.

Educa-
tional
statistics
British
Columbia.

The following table shows the number of schools, teachers, and pupils in each class :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1887.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
79	79	2,413	1,289	1,124	1,322
GRADED SCHOOLS.					
10	33	2,766	1,486	1,280	1,494
HIGH SCHOOLS.					
3	4	166	68	98	105
TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, ETC.					
92	116	5,345	2,843	2,502	2,921

Education
in Prince
Edward
Island.

549. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1887 was \$110,484, and that of the school boards \$36,294, making a

total expenditure of \$146,778, being a decrease of \$2,000, as compared with 1886.

550. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were 23,000 children between those ages in 1887, of whom 22,800 attended school during some portion of the year. There was, however, a falling off in the average percentage of attendance from 56.27 per cent. to 54.76 per cent. The number of districts without schools has decreased from 74, in 1876, to 5 in 1887. An Arbor Day was established in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

551. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the Province in 1887: --

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1887.

Average
atten-
dance.

Educa-
tional
statistics
P.E.I.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attend- ance.
<i>Queen's.</i>						
Primary schools.....	146	146	3,639	3,008	6,647	3,435
Advanced graded schools...	14	28	564	495	1,059	640
First-class schools.....	9	18	399	309	708	399
Charlottetown Pub schools	5	25	783	525	1,308	972
Total.....	174	217	5,385	4,337	9,722	5,146
<i>Prince.</i>						
Primary schools.....	129	128	3,181	2,652	5,833	3,064
Advanced graded schools...	4	8	185	91	276	159
First-class schools.....	6	13	343	239	582	355
Summerside Public schools	3	24	326	203	529	373
Total.....	142	173	4,035	3,185	7,220	3,951
<i>King's.</i>						
Primary schools.....	114	111	2,592	2,210	4,802	2,569
Advanced graded schools...	5	10	250	144	394	237
First-class schools.....	2	7	184	138	322	192
Total.....	121	128	3,026	2,492	5,518	2,998
Grand total.....	437	518	12,446	10,014	22,460	12,395

Compari-
son 1837-
1887.

552. The Superintendent in his report makes an interesting comparison between the state of education in this Province in 1837 and 1887, and the great progress that has been made will be seen from the following figures :—

	1837	1887
Number of teachers.....	51	505
Number of pupils	1,649	22,460
Government expenditure.....	\$ 2,766	\$110,484
Population	35,000	* 118,936
	(* Estimated)	

Education
in N.W.T.

553. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under the control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and composed of five members, two Protestant and two Roman Catholic, and the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be chairman.

School
districts.

554. No school district shall, at its erection, exceed an area of 36 square miles, nor shall it contain less than 4 heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10.

Religious
instruc-
tion.

555. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour if desired.

Educa-
tional
statistics,
N.W.T.

556. The increase in the number of schools and pupils during 1887 is a very reliable indication of the progress of settlement in the Territories. The total increase was 34 schools, 41 teachers, and 591 pupils, divided amongst Protestants and Roman Catholics, as follows :—Protestants, 25 schools, 29 teachers and 384 pupils; Roman Catholics, 9 schools, 12 teachers and 207 pupils. There were, therefore, 111 Public schools in operation, and 2 Roman Catholic Separate schools, with a total of 3,144 pupils. The average attendance in the Protestant schools was 59.55 per cent. and in the Roman Catholic schools 68.06 per cent. of the pupils on the register. The amount paid for capitation and inspector's grants during the year was \$4,022. The follow-

following table shows the state of the schools during the summer term, ending in October, 1887.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE TERRITORIES, 1887.
PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number fo Pupils.
Eastern Assiniboia.....	32	33	614
Western do	33	37	992
Prince Albert district	10	10	320
Battleford district.....	1	1	33
Calgary and Macleod.....	7	8	281
Edmonton.....	7	7	185
Total.....	90	96	2,425

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Edmonton.....	5	8	185
Prince Albert.....	8	11	230
Calgary.....	1	3	106
Battleford.....	1	1	65
Assiniboia.....	6	6	133
Total.....	21	29	719
Grand Total.	111	125	3,144

557. The following concise summary of the preceding tables will be found useful and interesting for comparison :

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH AND MODEL
SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

Summary
of educa-
tional
statistics
of Can-
ada.

PROVINCE.	Year Ended.	Number of Pupils.	Average Atten- dance.	Number of Teachers.	Expendi- ture.	Per- centage of Attend- ance.
Ontario	Déc. 31, 1886..	503,939	247,841	7,775	\$ 3,457,699	49.10
Quebec.....	June 30, 1886..	253,415	† 130,048	6,121	\$ 348,757	51.31
Nova Scotia.....	Oct. 31, 1887..	105,137	50,861	2,119	625,676	48.37
New Brunswick.....	Dec. 31, 1887..	68,583	33,931	1,644	413,967	49.47
*Manitoba.....	Jan. 31, 1887..	16,926	8,129	524	352,850	48.03
British Columbia...	June 30, 1887..	5,345	2,921	116	106,226	54.65
P. E. Island.....	June 30, 1887..	22,460	12,395	518	146,778	55.18
The Territories.....	Oct. 18, 1887..	3,144	† 1,232	125	|| 4,022	39.18
Total.....	.....	978,949	487,358	18,942	5,465,975	49.78

* Protestant schools only. † Public schools only. ‡ Winter term only. \$ Government expenditure only. || Capitation and inspector's grants only.

If the figures for the attendance in the Territories during the summer term were available, the number would be very largely increased.

Total attendance.

558. It will be seen that the total number of pupils at the Public, High, and Model schools amounted to 978,949. If all those attending the various universities, theological colleges and private schools could be reckoned, the whole number of those undergoing tuition of some kind would probably be over one million.

Difference in dates of Provincial reports.

559. Owing to the fact that the various Provinces issue their reports at different periods, as appears in the above table, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date; but as it is intended in future issues to keep to the same periods as those given above, the figures will in a very short time be as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year.

The higher educational institutions.

560. An attempt has been made to collect some particulars about the principal higher educational institutions of the country, and though they are not as complete as it is hoped to make them in course of time, it is believed they will be found to afford both valuable and useful information.

King's College, Windsor, N.S.

King's College, Windsor, N.S., was founded in 1789, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and by Royal Charter in 1802 received all the privileges of a University, thus becoming the first university of British origin established in Canada. The college is in connection with the Church of England, the patron being the Archbishop of Canterbury, but is open to students of all denominations, no religious tests being imposed except, in the Divinity course. It confers degrees in Arts, Divinity, Civil Law and Engineering. It has an endowment fund of \$155,000, without including real estate, and an income of about \$9,000 per annum, and has also a number of scholarships attached, to the value of \$2,000. The number of students in October, 1888, was 24.

McGill University Montreal.

The University of McGill, Montreal, consists of McGill College and affiliated colleges. McGill College was founded after the death of the Hon. James McGill in 1813, who endowed it by will with 46 acres of land in Montreal and £10,000. It was made a university by Royal charter in 1821, and re-organized by an

amended charter in 1852. The total value of its endowment is now \$600,000, and its revenue and expenditure average \$60,000. It is a Protestant Institution, but entirely undenominational. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Law, Medicine and Applied Science. There is also a special course in Arts for females, in separate classes. The total annual value of scholarships and exhibitions is \$1,900. The number of students of the college proper in 1887 was 595, and there were in addition 41 in colleges affiliated in Arts, and 108 in the Normal School, making a total of 744. There were also 150 in affiliated Theological colleges, and 368 in the Model schools of the Normal School. The affiliated colleges are Morrin College, Quebec; St. Francis' College, Richmond; Congregational College, Montreal; Presbyterian College, Montreal; The Diocesan College, Montreal; The Wesleyan College, Montreal; McGill Normal School, and a number of schools and High schools. The university possesses a valuable museum, and an excellent library, containing 37,000 volumes.

University College, Toronto, was founded by Royal Charter in 1827, and was for a long time known as King's College. It possesses an endowment of \$1,042,000, invested in various securities, and also owns valuable lands in the city of Toronto. Its income for the year ended 30th June, 1887, was \$85,200, of which \$13,300 were derived from fees. The expenditure was about \$70,000. Scholarships to the value of \$880 are attached. The university is altogether unsectarian, and it was in consequence of the Faculty of Divinity being suppressed in 1850, when the University of Toronto was constituted, that Trinity College was established. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Law, Medicine (including Dentistry) Civil Engineering, and Agriculture, in the university, and in University College, in Arts, Science, and special non-professional branches in Law and Medicine. The University and University College constitute one Faculty for teaching purposes, governed by the University Council, and all examinations are conducted under regulations of the Senate of the University, which, as a governing body, determines the requirements and appoints examiners. In October, 1888, there were upwards of 500 students in Arts and 300 in Medicine. Females are admitted. There were 91 degrees conferred during 1887.

University
of Toron-
to.

In connection with the University is Upper Canada College for boys, which was attended by 369 pupils during 1887. This institution provides a first-class education in classics, modern languages, history, geography, mathematics, &c.

Victoria University, Cobourg, founded as Upper Canada Academy in October, 1836, is under the control of the Methodist Church, but free from all sectarian tests. In 1861 the charter was enlarged, full university powers were secured, and the name changed to its present one. All State aid was discontinued in 1868, and the institution is supported by voluntary contributions. Endowment, exclusive of lands, buildings, &c., is \$150,000. Annual expenditure, \$20,000. In anticipation of federation with the Provincial University, a further sum of \$450,000 is now being raised for buildings and endowment. There are at present about 634 students. Females are admitted. Affiliated with Victoria University are Albert College, Belleville; Toronto Medical School and Trinity Medical College, Toronto; the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal; the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, and the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby.

Victoria
University,
Cobourg.

Bishop's
College
Lennox-
ville, Q.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Quebec in 1843, and was designed to provide the Church of England in the Province of Quebec with a suitable place for educating her ministry, and also to offer to the Province at large the blessing of a sound and liberal education, based upon religious principles. The university was instituted by Royal Charter in 1852. The value of the endowed scholarships is about \$37,400, and their annual value about \$2,000. Degrees are conferred in Divinity, Arts, Medicine, Law and Music. The fees for board and tuition are \$190 per annum. The number of resident students in Divinity and Arts in October, 1888, was 28. Females are not admitted.

Affiliated to the university and under the control of the corporation of Bishop's College, is Bishop's College school, Lennoxville, for boys. Fees \$280 per annum. Sons of clergymen working in the dioceses of Quebec and Montreal are admitted as boarders at a greatly reduced rate.

Ottawa
College,
Ottawa.

Ottawa College, Ottawa, was founded in 1848, under the title of "College of By-town," and in 1866 received the title of College of Ottawa, and the power of conferring degrees. It has an average revenue of \$46,000. It is a Roman Catholic institution, but Protestants are not excluded. Scholarships are attached, of the value of \$17,500; yearly value, \$875. It confers degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering and Music, and all degrees conferred are officially recognized in the Province of Ontario. The number of students in 1888 was 398. Females are not admitted.

Trinity
College,
Toronto.

The University of Trinity College, Toronto, was constituted by Royal Charter, dated 15th July, 1852, and possesses all such powers of conferring degrees as are enjoyed by the universities of Great Britain. The amount of endowment is about \$750,000, all contributed by private subscription. Annual revenue, \$30,000. It possesses scholarships of the value of about \$2,000 per annum, besides exhibitions in the theological school of the value of \$1,700. The university is under the supervision of the Church of England, but students in Arts are admitted without reference to their religion, provided they conform to the regulations. The total number of degrees conferred in 1887 was 158. The following colleges are affiliated:—St. Hilda's College for women, Toronto (on the pattern of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford); Trinity Medical College, Toronto; The Women's Medical College, Toronto; and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. The total number of undergraduates last year was 409, viz.: Arts, 57; Law, 23; Medicine, 234; Music, 95. In connection with the university are the following schools: Trinity College school, Port Hope, opened on 1st May, 1865, for boys only, possessing fine buildings valued at \$90,000, and having an average number of 138 pupils, fees for board and tuition, \$267 per annum; the Bishop Strachan school, Toronto, for girls, and the Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ont. The university fees are \$200 per annum for resident students and \$65 for non-residents.

Laval
University
Quebec.

Laval University, Quebec, was founded by the Quebec Seminary, under Royal Charter dated 8th December, 1852. It is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, but students of other denominations are admitted without distinction. Females are not admitted. It has a branch institution at Montreal, with Faculties

of Theology, Medicine and Art, to the latter of which is attached the Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal. The number of students at Quebec and Montreal in 1887 was 500. All the usual degrees are conferred. Sixteen colleges and seminaries throughout the Province of Quebec are affiliated with the university.

Knox College, Toronto, is a theological school of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and was founded in 1845. The amount of endowment is \$200,000. The average revenue is about \$16,500, and expenditure \$16,000. Value of scholarships, \$1,800 per annum. The students of this college mostly prosecute their studies in Arts in University College, Toronto. The number having in this manner connection with Knox College in 1888 was about 100, there being 76 resident students.

Knox College,
Toronto.

The Presbyterian College, Montreal, was founded in 1868, and has an endowment of \$160,000, with scholarships worth annually \$1,300. The average revenue and expenditure is about \$12,600. The course of study is limited to the theological curriculum of the Presbyterian Church, including the preparation of French and Gaelic preachers, and degrees are conferred in Divinity only. The number of students during the winter of 1888-89 was 74.

Presbyterian College,
Montreal.

The Presbyterian College, Halifax, is a theological seminary affiliated with Dalhousie College, Halifax, from which it receives the majority of its students, and was organized in 1860 by the union of the theological department of the Free Church, Halifax, and the seminary, Truro. It is supported and controlled by the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces. It has an endowment of about \$120,000. The number of students in 1888 was 30. The degree of B. D. only is conferred.

Presbyterian College,
Halifax.

The University of Mount Allison College was founded by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1862, and consists of the University of Mount Allison, the Mount Allison Academy for boys and young men, founded in 1843, and the Mount Allison Ladies' College, founded in 1854. The university is under the control of a Board appointed by the Methodist Church, and has an endowment of \$120,000, and scholarships of the annual value of \$500. It has power under its charter to confer degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law and Medicine. Seventeen degrees were conferred in 1888. The revenue in 1888 was \$41,000, the expenditure \$40,000 and the number of students 268.

University of Mount Allison,
N.B.

The Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, is affiliated with McGill University, and confers degrees in Divinity only. It was founded in 1873, and has an endowment of \$52,000. The average annual revenue and expenditure are \$6,000, and the number of students in 1888 was 35.

Wesleyan College,
Montreal.

The University of Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1838, and has an endowment of \$100,000. The governors are appointed by the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, and "while no religious tests or subscriptions are required, Acadia is designed to be a positively christian college. In view of the fact that forms of philosophy, alien to the christian faith, are finding their platform in many educational institutions, it is of increased importance that the higher education should be available under positively christian influences." There are seven scholarships of the value of \$250 annually. The usual university degrees are conferred. There were 114 students in 1888. Females are admitted.

Acadia University
Wolfville,
N.S.

Woodstock College, Ontario, in connection with McMaster University (of which particulars are not available), is a school of learning for young men of the Baptist denomination, and has an endowment of \$160,000, and an average revenue of \$25,000. The attendance in 1888 was about 100. In connection with the ordinary course of four years, a manual training department has been established, giving instruction in drawing, carpentry, wood-turning, carving and iron-work.

School of Practical Science, Toronto. The School of Practical Science at Toronto was established in 1877, when the Provincial Government effected an arrangement with the council of university College, whereby the students of the school enjoy full advantage of the instruction given by its professors and lecturers in all departments of science embraced in the work of the school. As now organized, the school includes in its teaching staff, professors in Engineering and Applied Chemistry, and professors and lecturers in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Biology and Ethnology. Diplomas are granted in Engineering, Assaying and Mining Geology and Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preliminary scientific training for the professions of Surveying and Medicine is also furnished. A laboratory and workshop are also attached to the school. The school is maintained by an annual grant from the Provincial Government of about \$8,800. The number of students in 1887 was 69. Candidates for the degree of C.E. at the University of Toronto must hold the diploma in Civil Engineering of this school. The Provincial Minister of Education proposes to establish full courses of instruction in Applied Chemistry, Applied Mechanics and Architecture.

Total annual expenditure. 561. It will be seen that there is an annual expenditure from the institutions named above of upwards of \$400,000, providing instruction for over 5,000 students. Another attempt will be made during the ensuing year to make these statistics fuller and more complete.

Decrease in business of the Patent office. 562. A small decrease will be noticed in the business of the Patent Office during 1888, which was caused by the falling off in business during the months of September, October and November, occasioned by the fact that a presidential election was in progress in the United States, and a similar falling off has been noticed during the last 24 years, in the weeks immediately preceding a presidential election, the large majority of applications for patents coming from the United States.

Business of Patent office 1868-1888. 563. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Appli- cations for Patents	Patents	Certifi- cates.	Totals.	Caveats	Assign- ments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							\$
1868	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
Total	35,095	30,231	2,539	32,770	3,829	17,053	902,740

* There were no caveats until 1869.

564. The limit of duration of a patent is fifteen years which period can be reduced by the applicant to five or ten years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1883 there were 2,178 patents granted, of which 184 were for 15 years, 29 for 10 years, and the remainder, 1,965, for 5 years, and of this last number 1,732 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force for more than 5 years.

565. The Model Museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracts large numbers of visitors, but the limited

Duration
of patents.

Model
Museum.

space at present allotted to it necessitates such a crowding of models as to deprive it of much of its usefulness. This will be remedied, however, when the new Departmental Building is finished.

Copy-
rights and
trade
marks.

566. The business in the Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch showed a very considerable increase, the receipts being \$1,071 in excess of those of 1887, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Copy- rights Regis- tered.	Trade Marks Regis- tered.	Indus- trial De- signs Regis- tered.	Timber Marks Regis- tered.	Total Number of Registra- tions.	Total Number of Certi- ficates.	Assign- ments Regis- tered.	Fees Received.
								\$
1868.....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869.....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870.....	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871.....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872.....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873.....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874.....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,339
1875.....	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876.....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877.....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,732
1878.....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879.....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,434
1880.....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881.....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,772
1882.....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883.....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,397
1884.....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885.....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,898
1886.....	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
1887.....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,192
1888.....	566	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263

Exhibition
at Glas-
gow, 1888.

567. Canada was well represented at the Exhibition held at Glasgow during the summer of 1888, as the exhibits consisted for the most part of a collection previously shown at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. A special visit was

paid to the Canadian Court by Her Majesty, who showed the greatest interest in the exhibits of grain, minerals, timber and natural history.

568. The importance of the Archives Branch of the Department of Agriculture is steadily growing, and frequent references are now made to it from various parts of the world for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence, and there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information. Archives.

LAW AND CRIME.

569. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the Judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those Provinces are made uniform. Appointment of judges in Canada

570. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and five Puisné Judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the Court holds its sittings three times a year, viz., in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. The Supreme Court.

The Ex-
chequer
Court.

571. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate Judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of, Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada.

The
Superior
Courts

572. The Superior Courts of the several Provinces are constituted as follow: Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz., the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two Judges, and the Chancery Division, presided over by a Chancellor and three Judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisné judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-six puisné judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the Province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisné judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice, and three puisné judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisné judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. There are also Vice-Admiralty Courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and a Maritime Court of Ontario. In the North-West Territories there are five puisné judges of the Supreme Court. There are also County Courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the Provinces. Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

573 The collection of criminal statistics, provided for by 39 Vic., chap 13, constitutes the only attempt hitherto made by the Dominion Government to collect any one class of statistics for the whole Dominion. The Act came into operation in 1876, and the returns now made to the Department are considerably fuller than at the commencement of the system. They have not yet, however, attained that degree of completeness which is desirable, and it is to be regretted that more interest in making full and complete returns is not shown by the officials concerned, and more particularly by Justices of the Peace, who, in many cases, make no returns at all. Statistics of crime, when strictly accurate, are valuable indications of the social condition of a country, and are also of much importance in connection with the making of laws, both civil and criminal; but their value, to a large extent, disappears, when their accuracy or completeness can be called in question, and if those whose duty it is to make returns would only recognize the actual importance of their work, it is probable they would be at more pains to send in complete figures, and also to send them in with greater promptitude, much time being at present lost through delay on this account. Comparisons between the various Provinces might be of much practical value, but owing to the want of completeness, such comparisons are much impaired in value.

Collection of criminal statistics.

574. The various indictable offences are divided into six classes, as follow :—

Classification of indictable offences.

- Class I. Offences against the person.
- Class II. Offences against property, with violence.
- Class III. Offences against property, without violence.
- Class IV. Malicious offences against property.
- Class V. Forgery, and offences against the currency.
- Class VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.
 Manslaughter.
 Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.
 Rape and other offences against females.
 Unnatural offences.
 Bigamy.
 Abduction.
 Assault, aggravated and common.
 Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
 Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
 Other offences against property, with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.
 Larceny.
 Embezzlement.
 Felonious receiving.
 Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
 Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
 Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
 Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.
 Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
 Perjury.
 Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
 Other offences, not included in the above classes.

Convictions in
 Canada,
 1882-1886.

575. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1882 to 1886 :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1882 TO 1886.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Years ended 30th September				
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
I.—Offences against the person.....	4,667	4,845	4,284	4,886	5,202
II.—“ “ property, with violence.....	173	132	228	222	255
III.—“ “ without violence.....	2,190	2,003	3,286	3,599	3,178
IV.—Malicious offences against property.....	655	584	274	201	269
V.—Forgery and offences against the currency	22	25	20	48	43
VI.—Other offences, not included in the above classes	23,598	25,799	21,459	24,913	24,927
Total.....	31,305	33,388	29,551	33,869	33,874

576. There was an increase of only 5 in the total number of convictions in 1886 as compared with 1885, which may be considered satisfactory, for seeing that the returns from the Province of Quebec were fuller than in any previous year, and assuming that the figures from the other Provinces were, at least, not less complete than formerly, it is evident that there must have been a decided decrease in crime during the year under review. The largest increases were in offences against the person and malicious offences against property, while it is very satisfactory to note a marked decrease in the number of offences against property without violence, the increase in crimes of this description having been alarmingly rapid in previous years. Decrease
in crime.

577. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences, a number of persons are convicted several times every year. The police returns for the city of Toronto for Persons
convicted
more than
once.

1887 furnish an apt illustration of this. Out of a total number of 10,597 persons charged, 987 were brought up twice, 520 three times, 131 four times, 87 five times, 29 six times, 17 seven times, 10 eight times, 2 nine times, 1 ten times and 1 eleven times, thus reducing the number of individual criminals from 10,597 to 7,477, a reduction of 3,120.

Total con-
victions
1886.

578. Out of the total number of 33,874 convictions during the year 3,509 were for indictable offences, and 30,365 were summary convictions by police and other magistrates, being in the proportion to the estimated population of 1 in 1,366 and 1 in 157 persons, respectively. The proportions in the two preceding years, 1884 and 1885, were, for indictable offences, 1 in 1,042 and 868 persons, and for summary convictions 1 in 173 and 156 persons respectively. The proportions therefore in 1886 contrast favourably with previous years. The total number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,497, out of which 3,509, or 63·8 per cent. were convicted. The proportions of convictions in 1884 and 1885, were, respectively, 56·9 per cent., and 68·8 per cent.

Sex and
residence
of crimi-
nals, 1886.

579. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1886. In this and subsequent tables it must be remembered that it is the number of convictions that is being dealt with, and not the number of individual criminals, the statistics not allowing that number to be exactly arrived at. By taking the number of those convicted twice, and assuming that those convicted more than twice were only convicted three times, the number of persons is found to be 2,820, but with full particulars this number would probably be still further reduced:—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1886.

OFFENCES:	SEX.		RESIDENCE.		
	Male.	Female.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not Given.
Class I.....	713	24	520	213	4
“ II.....	252	3	202	51	2
“ III.....	1,920	150	1,638	351	81
“ IV.....	43	4	22	24	1
“ V.....	42	1	31	8	4
“ VI.....	236	121	281	75	1
Total.....	3,206	303	2,694	722	93

580. The proportion of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was 8.6 per cent., and per 100 convictions of males 10.5 per cent. In 1884 the proportions were 11.2 per cent., and 12.7 per cent., and in 1885, 9.5 per cent. and 10.6 per cent. Judging from these figures there would certainly seem to be a tendency towards a decrease of crime among females. No female has ever been convicted of a penitentiary offence in either Manitoba or British Columbia.

Convictions of females.

581 The proportions of convictions of those living in cities and towns and those living in country districts do not vary very much, the figures for the three years 1884, 1885 and 1886, in the order named, having been, in cities and towns 76.69 per cent., 76.06 per cent., and 76.77 per cent., and in country districts 22.50 per cent., 22.91 per cent. and 20.57 per cent. The number of those whose residence was not given was 93, which was larger than it ought to have been.

Proportion of criminals in town and country.

582. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each Province in 1886, with the ages and educational status of the convicted.

Ages and educational status of criminals 1886.

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR
INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1886, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Con- vic- tions	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.				AGES.									
		Su- per- ior.	Ele- men- tary	Un- able to read or write.	Not Given	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and Under 21		21 Years and Under 40		40 Years and Over.		Not Given.		
							M. | F.	M. | F.	M. | F.	M. | F.	M. | F.	M. | F.			
Ontario.....	2,016	19	1655	163	179	267	15	357	52	917	91	268	30	17	2
Quebec.....	989	15	803	100	71	64	14	99	8	480	51	253	12	7	1
Nova Scotia...	101	2	71	18	10	16	.....	18	.....	36	2	21	2	6	.....
N. Brunswick..	65	.....	45	5	15	4	1	17	1	27	3	7	3	2	.....
Manitoba	77	1	61	15	.....	2	.....	10	.....	54	1	7	2	1	.....
B. Columbia...	169	1	30	9	129	1	.....	8	.....	59	.....	6	.....	95	.....
P. E. Island...	39	1	26	.....	12	.....	.....	5	4	15	4	7	4	.....	.....
Territories.....	53	3	23	20	7	2	.....	5	.....	39	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,509	42	2714	330	423	356	30	519	65	1627	152	576	53	128	3

Number
unable to
read or
write.

583. There has been a steady decrease in the number of those convicted during the last three years who were unable to read or write, the proportions to the total number having been in 1884, 28·50 per cent., in 1885, 13·82 per cent., and in 1886, 9·40 per cent. This may fairly be taken as an indication that the number of totally uneducated persons is gradually decreasing. As an instance of the absence of care shown by many persons in making returns, no less than 423 cases, or 12 per cent. of the total number, were reported without any particulars of the educational status of the convicted. As regards ages, 400 per cent. were under 16, 16·64 per cent. between 16 and 21, 50·66 per cent. between 21 and 40, and 17·92 per cent. over 40 years of age.

Religions
of crimi-
nals 1886.

584. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1886.

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE
OFFENCES, 1886.

OFFENCES.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not Given.
Class I.....	16	350	88	60	54	64	65	40
“ II.....	6	117	25	28	17	24	26	12
“ III.....	54	920	352	213	170	135	104	122
“ IV.....	3	16	6	11	3	2	4	2
“ V.....	1	11	14	5	7	1	1	3
“ VI.....	8	136	70	30	30	24	23	36
Total.....	88	1,550	555	347	281	250	223	215

585. The following were the proportions of those convicted, belonging to the four leading denominations in 1884, 1885 and 1886:—

Number of principal religions, 1884, 1885, 1886.

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Roman Catholics..	49·51 per cent.	49·90 per cent.	44·17 per cent.
Church of England.....	16·99 “	14·90 “	15·81 “
Methodists.....	10·89 “	9·11 “	9·88 “
Presbyterians.....	7·62 “	7·71 “	8·00 “

The number of Baptists convicted has scarcely varied during the 3 years; in 1884 it was 86, and in each of the years 1885 and 1886 it was 88.

586. The birthplaces of the convicted are given in the next table:—

Birth-places of criminals 1886.

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE
OFFENCES, 1886.

OFFENCES.	BIRTHPLACES.						
	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.
	Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.				
Class I.....	49	60	25	513	29	42	2
" II.....	14	18	6	168	25	20	.....
" III.....	220	183	53	1,337	131	62	3
" IV.....	6	2	1	34	1	3	.....
" V.....	7	5	1	21	4	2	.....
" VI.....	39	31	9	221	42	6	1
Total.....	335	299	95	2,294	232	135	6
							113

It will be seen that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States, and the following are the proportions in 1885 and 1886:—

	1885.	1886.
Canada.....	68.44 per cent.	65.37 per cent.
United Kingdom.....	20.64 "	20.77 "
United States.....	5.97 "	6.61 "

The proportions being very much the same in both years.

587. The occupations of those convicted are given below:—

Occupations of criminals, 1886.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE
OFFENCES, 1886.

OFFENCES.	OCCUPATIONS.						
	Agricul-tural.	Com-mercial.	Domes-tic.	Indus-trial.	Profes-sional.	Labour-ers.	Not Given.
Class I.....	62	88	41	135	7	333	71
" II.....	6	18	5	63	2	123	38
" III.....	66	121	118	276	19	989	481
" IV.....	12	2	3	6	.....	15	9
" V.....	.....	13	1	12	3	11	3
" VI.....	12	41	27	50	10	79	138
Total.....	158	283	195	542	41	1,550	740

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the three years 1884, 1885 and 1886 :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Labourers.....	42 per cent.	46 per cent.	44 per cent.
Industrial.....	16 “	15 “	15 “
Commercial.....	10 “	8 “	8 “

588. In the three years above named not less than 19 per cent., 18 per cent. and 21 per cent. of the number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing still more clearly the unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns. Incomplete returns.

589. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1886 were as follow :— Sentences of convicted, 1886.

	Number.
Death.....	14
Penitentiary, two years and under five.....	316
“ five years and over.....	136
“ life.....	13
Gaol, with option of a fine.....	622
“ under one year.....	1,731
“ one year and over.....	203
Sent to reformatories.....	153
Sentences deferred.....	286
Various sentences.....	35
Total convictions.....	3,509

590. Out of the 14 persons sentenced to death, all of them for the crime of murder, 7 were Indians in the North-West Territories, who were implicated in the rebellion of 1885. Sentences to death.

591. There were 30,365 summary convictions, of which 27,782 were commitments to gaol with the option of a fine, and 1,695 without that option. The proportion of summary convictions per 1,000 of the population was 6·33. This is very low, and contrasts favourably with similar figures for the Australasian Colonies in 1885, which ranged from 100·85 per 1,000 in Western Australia to 25·84 per 1,000 in South Australia. While, however, these small figures are undoubt-

edly an indication of the law-abiding disposition of the people of this country, they are probably too small. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the proportion per 1,000 of the population would be 1·14, while of those convicted after commitment the proportion was 0·73. It is highly probable that these figures are far more nearly correct than those relating to summary convictions. Commitments for trial in 1885 in the Australasian Colonies varied from 2·52 per 1,000 in Western Australia to ·53 in Tasmania, and convictions after commitment from 1·49 to ·23 in the same colonies, while in the same year in England the respective proportions were ·49 and ·38, in Scotland ·64 and ·50, and in Ireland ·57 and ·31.

Convictions of all kinds,
1886.

592. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each Province in 1886, according to the returns:—

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1886—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island.	The Territories.	Canada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter...	11	1	.....	1	.....	12	1	7	33
Rape and other offences against females..	42	36	6	5	.....	4	.....	1	94
Other offences against the person.....	318	192	25	19	10	22	20	4	610
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking.....	151	56	15	12	8	13	.....	.....	255
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	14	7	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	26
Other offences against property.....	1,233	590	46	25	54	109	7	32	2,096
Other felonies and misdemeanors.....	61	25	1	2	1	8	.....	5	103
Other minor offences...	186	82	7	1	.....	1	11	4	292
Total.....	2,016	989	101	65	77	169	39	53	3,509

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.

Assault on females. ...	10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Various offences aga'st the person.....	2,781	925	232	331	82	70	31	.....	4,452
Various offences aga'st property.....	488	175	85	47	11	9	6	.....	821
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	8,426	3,398	455	442	610	362	223	7	13,923
Drunkenness.....	5,453	2,367	667	1,290	631	389	359	.....	11,156
Total.....	17,158	6,865	1,441	2,111	1,334	830	619	7	30,365
Grand Total	19,174	7,854	1,542	2,176	1,411	999	658	60	33,874

593. The proportion of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each Province in 1885 and 1886 was :—

	1885.	1886.	Proportion per 1,000 of convictions for indictable offences.
Ontario.....	1.01	.96	
Quebec.....	.85	.68	
Nova Scotia.....	.26	.21	
New Brunswick.....	.24	.19	
Manitoba.....	.95	.71	
British Columbia.....	.60	1.70	
Prince Edward Island .....	.13	.33	
The Territorises.....	1.78	.77	

There was apparently a decrease of the more serious crimes in every Province, with the exception of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island; in the former Province the increase was nearly 200 per cent. The returns of summary convictions are not complete enough to make comparisons between the provinces of any value.

594. The total number of convictions for drunkenness returned was 11,156, being only 90 less than the preceding year, and as the Canada Temperance Act was in force in a large portion of the Dominion during the period, this result would seem to show that that measure was not as successful in restraining intemperance as its advocates expected.

It is found that 2·33 persons in every 1,000 were convicted of drunkenness in 1886 and 2·41 persons in 1885.

Prevalence of drunkenness in each Province.

595. The following is the order, according to the returns furnished to the Government, in which the Provinces, in proportion to population, stood with reference to the prevalence of drunkenness :—

Manitoba.	Ontario.
British Columbia.	Quebec.
New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
Prince Edward Island.	

This vice is apparently still most prevalent in Manitoba, though the proportion of convictions to population is somewhat smaller, being 1 in 172, as compared with 1 in 150 in 1885. The position of the other Provinces has not varied to any extent, with the exception of British Columbia, which has gone from the lowest or most temperate position in the list to that of second, ranking next to Manitoba. This is probably accounted for by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the large influx of labourers in consequence. It is probable that the position of the Provinces as given above is fairly correct, though the figures themselves may not be so absolutely; still, as stated previously, these comparisons between Provinces must be accepted with a certain amount of caution.

Convictions of all kinds, 1882-1886.

596. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in the several Provinces in the years 1882 to 1886, together with the sentences imposed :—

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convic- tions	SENTENCE.				
			Committed to			Death	Vari- ous Sen- tences
			Peni- ten- tiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Refor- ma- tories.		
Ontario	1882	17,460	131	16,719	181	5	424
	1883	17,678	119	17,119	126	3	311
	1884	16,284	159	15,864	73	6	182
	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
	1886	19,174	227	18,339	79	2	527
Quebec	1882	6,698	137	6,059	161	6	335
	1883	6,662	103	6,040	108	2	409
	1884	6,192	121	5,901	76	.....	94
	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
	1886	7,854	135	7,190	72	.....	457
Nova Scotia	1882	1,294	23	1,225	4	.....	42
	1883	1,448	27	1,334	.....	.....	87
	1884	1,420	15	1,401	.....	1	3
	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4	.....	23
	1886	1,542	24	1,402	2	.....	114
New Brunswick	1882	2,278	31	2,197	.....	.....	50
	1883	2,571	20	2,493	.....	1	57
	1884	2,456	23	2,430	.....	.....	3
	1885	2,047	26	2,004	.....	1	16
	1886	2,176	22	2,143	.....	.....	11
Manitoba	1882	2,505	18	2,440	.....	.....	47
	1883	3,444	15	3,412	.....	.....	17
	1884	2,148	10	2,133	.....	.....	5
	1885	1,683	18	1,648	.....	.....	17
	1886	1,411	15	1,330	.....	.....	66
British Columbia	1882	548	10	533	.....	.....	3
	1883	1,010	39	908	.....	5	58
	1884	485	13	469	.....	1	2
	1885	297	19	276	.....	.....	2
	1886	999	32	935	.....	4	28
Prince Edward Island	1882	514	4	508	.....	.....	2
	1883	530	4	526	.....	.....	.....
	1884	527	4	521	.....	.....	2
	1885	698	.....	694	.....	.....	4
	1886	658	.....	654	.....	1	3
The Territories	1882	8	.....	7	.....	.....	1
	1883	45	16	27	.....	.....	2
	1884	39	10	22	.....	3	4
	1885	123	62	41	.....	7	13
	1886	60	10	40	.....	7	3

Convict
popula-
tion of
Canada,
1887.

596. The total convict population of the Dominion (that is, the total number confined in the penitentiaries, of which there are 5), on 30th June, 1887, was 1,159, being a decrease of 41 as compared with the same date in 1886, when it was 1,200, but an increase of 47 over 1885, when the number was 1,112. In proportion to population, however, the increase was very small, the figures being 1 convict in every 4,223 persons in 1885 and 1 in 4,206 in 1887. Of the above number of convicts, 1,131 were males and 28 females, the latter of whom were all confined in Kingston Penitentiary.

The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as follows:—

	No.	Daily Average.
Kingston	554	572
St. Vincent de Paul.....	280	282
Dorchester.....	153	144
Manitoba.....	83	85
British Columbia.....	89	94

Value of
peniten-
tiaries,
&c.

597. The value of the buildings and stock, etc., on hand on 30th June, 1887, of the several penitentiaries, together with the expenditure on each during the year then closed, are given below.

	Value of Buildings, Stock, etc.	Expenditure, including Salaries.
Kingston.....	\$1,281,305	\$107,788
St. Vincent de Paul.....	618,553	79,500
Dorchester	401,999	42,982
Manitoba.....	258,640	47,546
British Columbia.....	280,516	34,723
	<u>\$2,841,013</u>	<u>\$312,539</u>

598. There is a certain amount of revenue derived from prison labour and miscellaneous sources, which amounted in 1887 to \$19,863, thus reducing the actual expenditure to \$292,666. Assuming that the number 1,177 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost *per capita* will have been \$248.65. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is deducted, the cost *per capita* is still further reduced to \$191.

Cost of
prisoners.

599. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year:—

Punish-
ments
inflicted
1887.

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES,
1887.

PENITENTIARY.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Dark Cells.	Solitary Cells.	Flogged.	Lost Re- mission.	Other Punish- ments.
Kingston	7	170	17	1	115	62
Dorchester.....	39	47	.....	.....	9	168
Manitoba.....	6	.....	2	1	31	163
British Columbia.....	7	.....	.....	.....	23	124
Total.....	59	217	19	2	178	517

“Other punishments” include bread and water, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. The Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary made no returns of the punishments inflicted.

600. No information is available respecting the complete number of convicts, but the following table gives full particulars respecting those who were admitted in the years 1886 and 1887.

Particu-
lars of
convicts,
1886 and
1887.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS ADMITTED INTO THE PENITENTIARIES
DURING THE YEARS 1886 AND 1887.

DESCRIPTION.	1886.			1887.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
White.....	388	12	400	303	4	307
Colored.....	13	2	15	10	.....	10
Indian.....	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
Chinese.....	20	.....	20	6	.....	6
Married.....	98	10	108	118	2	120
Single.....	325	4	329	204	2	206
Widowed.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Under 20 years.....	80	2	82	60	.....	60
From 20 to 30 years.....	209	1	210	152	1	153
“ 30 to 40 “.....	79	5	84	66	1	67
“ 40 to 50 “.....	33	4	37	20	.....	20
“ 50 to 60 “.....	13	1	14	15	2	17
Over 60 years.....	12	1	13	10	.....	10
Cannot read.....	65	5	70	39	4	43
Read only.....	19	.....	19	26	.....	26
Read and write.....	255	5	260	187	.....	187
Not given.....	.....	.....	91	71	.....	71
England.....	33	1	34	34	.....	34
Scotland.....	9	.....	9	8	.....	8
Ireland.....	20	2	22	23	2	25
United States.....	47	.....	47	35	.....	35
Canada.....	276	9	285	206	2	208
Norway.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	1
Sweden.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
France.....	3	2	5	1	.....	1
Italy.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Newfoundland.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
New Zealand.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
China.....	19	.....	19	6	.....	6
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Commercial.....	28	.....	28	26	.....	26
Agricultural.....	17	.....	17	23	.....	23
Industrial.....	154	.....	154	109	.....	109
Professional.....	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
Labourers.....	215	.....	215	155	.....	155

Proportion of females.

601. The proportion of women to the number of males admitted in 1886 was .03 per cent., and in 1887 .01

per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age to the total number was about the same in both years, viz., 18·62 per cent. in 1886 and 18·35 per cent. in 1887, and the percentage of Canadians in each year was 64·68 per cent. and 63·60 per cent., respectively. The labouring class furnished the largest number of prisoners in both years. The occupations of women are not given.

602. The number of deaths in 1886 was 18, and in 1887 17, being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is said to be a very low average.

603. The following table shows the number of persons confined in common gaols and prisons of the several Provinces in 1887. As the Provinces differ as to the dates to which their returns are made up, it has not been possible to give these particulars at a date common to all, but they have been brought as close together as possible. The figures for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are by no means complete, answers to applications for information having been received from about half only of the whole number of counties; for as there is no official in either Province whose duty it is to collect these statistics, it was necessary to apply to the sheriff of each county. It is hoped that better success will be met with next year:—

PROVINCE.	No. of Gaols.	Date.	No. CONFINED.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Ontario	* 54	Sept. 30, 1887...	791	297	1,088
Quebec	22	Dec. 31, 1886...	297	131	428
Nova Scotia.....	13	June 30, 1887...	66	18	84
New Brunswick.....	6	Jan. 1, 1888...	30	12	42
Manitoba	3	June 30, 1887...	43	5	48
British Columbia.....	3	Oct. 31, 1887...	.....	.....	158
Prince Edward Island.....	3	June 30, 1887...	15	2	17
Total	104	.....	1,242	465	1,865

* Including Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Assuming 30th June, 1887, for a common date, it will be seen that 1 in every 1,612 of the population was in prison at that time; but these figures are below the mark.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian
currency.

604. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and
gold coins

605. Silver coins struck, by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada, were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in
circulation.

606. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cent pieces, and bronze one cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current.

Paper
currency.

607. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations \$4, \$2, \$1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars.

608. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, by which it is provided, amongst other things : The Bank Acts and principal provisions.

That at least one hundred thousand dollars of capital shall be *bonâ fide* paid up, to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board, before any incorporated bank shall commence business. Capital paid up.

The amount of notes issued for circulation by any bank shall never exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, under a penalty varying with the amount of such excess. Amount of notes for circulation.

Any bank when making payment is compelled, if requested, to pay the same or part thereof, not exceeding sixty dollars, in Dominion notes, for \$1, \$2 or \$4 each. Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

The payments of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency. Notes to be a first charge.

No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least twenty per cent. of its paid-up capital. Limit to dividend.

Monthly returns, certified by the President and General Manager, shall be made by every bank to the Government, according to the form and under the penalty provided by the Acts. Monthly returns.

Every bank shall, subject to a penalty, always hold at least half, if possible, of its cash revenues in Dominion notes, and never a less proportion than forty per cent. Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

No person, firm or company, other than a bank incorporated under the above Acts, may use the title of bank, banking company, banking house, banking association or banking institution, without adding the words "not incorporated."

Number
of incor-
porated
banks.

609. There were forty-one incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1888, distributed as follows: 13 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 9 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the Provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion.

Bank
statement
1887 and
1888

610. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1887 and 1888:—

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1887 AND 1888.

LIABILITIES.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$
Capital paid up	60,815,356	60,168,010
Circulation	30,438,152	30,444,643
Deposits—		
Payable on demand	56,663,143	57,212,022
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	57,269,866	71,134,865
Held as security	550,180	378,642
Made by other banks	1,243,421	3,049,765
Due other banks or agencies	2,847,923	3,863,560
Other liabilities	400,945	261,354
Total liabilities	149,413,632	166,344,852
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes	15,595,515	17,536,113
Notes of and cheques on other banks	6,193,085	5,911,089
Due from agencies and other banks	19,039,532	29,861,519
Dominion debentures or stocks	3,133,842	2,166,617
Other Government securities	3,518,406	3,978,231
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	3,548,960	1,562,060
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held	11,688,123	11,436,96
Loans to municipal and other corporations	16,615,734	21,773,368
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	415,166	1,211,964
Discounts	138,263,340	137,409,009
Debts overdue, not secured	1,166,334	1,198,902
" " secured	1,623,795	1,368,342
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks	2,020,109	1,757,295
Bank premises	3,570,955	3,626,919
Other assets	2,848,566	4,177,598
Total assets	229,241,464	244,975,223

The proportion of liabilities to assets was larger in 1888, being 67·90 per cent., as compared with 65·17 per cent. in 1887, and 64·59 per cent. in 1886. The amount on deposit showed an increase of \$14,242,339, discounts a decrease of \$854,331, and overdue debts a decrease of \$376,670. Notes in circulation showed a small increase, viz., \$6,491.

611. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1888:—

Proportions of assets and liabilities.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

ITEMS.	1868.	1877.	1888.
Liabilities—	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Notes in circulation.....	18·99	19·22	18·30
Deposits.....	75·03	75·03	77·38
Assets—			
Specie and Dominion notes.....	11·40	8·29	7·16
Debts due to the banks.....	78·84	80·77	74·34
Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	2·94	2·30	2·41
Balances due from other banks.....	4·66	4·59	12·19

612. The rate of interest allowed on deposit by the banks is at present in most cases 4 per cent.

Rate of interest.

613. The next table gives the paid up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act:—

Particulars of Banks in Canada 1868-1888.

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circula- tion.	Total on Deposit.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Per- centage of Liabili- ties to Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1868...	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56.15
1869...	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	48,380,967	83,565,027	57.89
1870...	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	66,530,393	102,147,293	65.13
1871...	36,415,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	77,486,706	121,014,395	64.03
1872...	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	94,224,644	151,772,876	62.08
1873...	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	98,296,677	168,519,745	58.33
1874...	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	117,656,218	188,417,005	62.44
1875...	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	101,371,845	184,441,108	54.96
1876...	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	101,686,717	184,421,514	55.13
1877...	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	95,004,254	174,375,603	54.48
1878...	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473,086	54.50
1879...	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	93,375,749	170,446,074	54.78
1880...	60,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	108,833,271	181,741,074	59.88
1881...	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	125,063,546	198,967,278	62.85
1882...	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	153,001,994	229,271,064	66.73
1883...	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	145,296,836	226,803,491	64.06
1884...	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	140,973,233	223,855,601	62.97
1885...	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	138,510,300	217,264,655	63.75
1886...	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	147,547,682	228,422,353	64.59
1887...	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	149,413,632	229,241,464	65.18
1888...	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	166,344,852	244,975,223	67.90

Increase
during the
period.

614. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 14 less than in 1888, and the following are the proportions of increase under the several heads, between those years :—Increase in amount of paid up capital, 98 per cent. ; in notes in circulation, 266 per cent. ; in amount on deposit, 292 per cent. ; in liabilities, 280 per cent. ; and in assets, 214 per cent. The proportion of liabilities to assets was higher in 1888 than in any other year, and was lowest in 1877.

Reserve
fund.

615. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1888, was \$18,736,215. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed.

616. Besides the suspension of the Central Bank and Bank of London during the year 1887-88, the Federal Bank, Toronto, went into voluntary liquidation. Suspensions 1887-1888.

617. The total amount of money on deposit on 30th June, 1887, in the Chartered Banks, Post Office and Government Savings Banks, Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, and in the hands of Loan Companies, was \$183,756,329, equal to the sum of \$37.69 per head of population. Total amount on deposit.

618. The following table gives the share value, paid up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto in 1888, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange :— Dividends and prices of principal stocks, 1888.

Stock.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last 6 months.	Prices during Year.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	\$	\$	Per cent.		
Banks—					
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	5	228 $\frac{3}{4}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	100	1,500,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	110
Toronto.....	200	2,000,000	4	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	190
Merchants.....	100	5,799,200	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	124
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	109
Imperial.....	100	1,500,000	4	141	130
Federal.....	100	1,250,000	.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	5	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	210
Standard.....	50	1,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	121
Hamilton.....	100	1,000,000	4	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	134
British America.....	50	500,000	7	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	84
Western Assurance.....	40	200,000	10	147	125
Consumers' Gas.....	50	1,000,000	3	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal Telegraph.....	40	2,000,000	6	94	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
North-West Land Co.....	24	7,300,000	.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
C.P.R. Land Grant Bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Canada Permanent.....	50	2,300,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	196 $\frac{3}{4}$
Freehold.....	100	1,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	161
Western Canada.....	50	1,300,000	3	189	182

STOCK.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last 6 months.	Prices during Year.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
	\$	\$	Per cent.		
Banks—					
Union	50	627,000	4½	132¾	131
Canada Landed Credit.....	50	663,990	4	130	112
Building and Loan Association...	25	750,000	3	107½	100
Imperial Saving and Investment.	100	625,900	3	117½	110
Farmers' Loan and Savings.....	50	611,430	5	120¾	115
London and Canada Life and Accident.....	50	560,000	3½	150½	141½
National Investment.....	100	418,000	3½	101	97
People's Loan.....	50	564,580	3½	113	109
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co.....	50	346,213	3½	35	.....
London and Ontario.....	100	490,540	4	112	.....
The Land Security Co.....	25	230,000	5	250	242
Manitoba Loan.....	100	312,500	4	100	97
Huron and Erie.....	50	1,100,000	3½	160	.....
Dominion Saving and Loan.....	50	862,400	4	95	90
Ontario Loan and Debenture.....	50	1,200,000	3	120	115½
Hamilton Provident.....	100	1,100,000	3½	119	118
Ontario Investment Association..	50	700,000	.....	117½	20
British Canadian Loan and Investment.....	100	207,066	5	106	90
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Co.....	100	274,278	3½	100	95

Business failures, 1888.

619. There were 1,668 failures in Canada during 1888, representing liabilities to the extent of \$13,974,787, divided among the Provinces as follow :—

	No.	Liabilities.
Ontario.....	915	\$6,704,343
Quebec.....	482	4,466,824
Nova Scotia.....	126	1,305,503
New Brunswick.....	66	741,691
Manitoba.....	52	478,945
British Columbia.....	19	128,803
Prince Edward Island.....	8	148,678
Total.....	1,668	\$13,974,787

Business failures, 1884-1888.

620. The following figures give the number of failures and extent of liabilities during the past five years :—

	No.	Liabilities.
1884.....	1,327	\$19,191,306
1885.. ..	1,256	8,861,609
1886.....	1,252	10,386,884
1887.....	1,366	16,070,595
1888.....	1,668	13,974,787
Average.....	<u>1,374</u>	<u>\$13,697,036</u>

It will be seen that though the number of failures was 302 in excess of the previous year, the amount involved was less by \$2,095,808, and that though the number was considerably above the average of five years, the amount of liabilities was only \$277,751 above the average.

621. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the Savings Banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than \$1, and must not exceed \$300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed \$1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are distributed in the several Provinces as follow: Ontario, 317; Quebec, 75; Nova Scotia, 22; New Brunswick, 14; Manitoba, 2; and British Columbia, 3.

Post office
savings
banks.

622. Government Saving Banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of \$1,000. The number of offices under this system is 50, viz., 29 in Nova Scotia, 14 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, and 3 in British Columbia. Arrangements are now being made for the transfer of the Government Savings Banks in the last mentioned Province to the Post Office Department.

Government
Savings
Banks.

623. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is at present 4 per cent., but during the session of

Rate of
interest.

Parliament in 1888 a Bill was passed enabling the Government to reduce this rate, if it appeared that the condition of the country required it.

Progress
of the Post
Office
system.

624. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened ; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was \$204,589. On the 30th June, 1888, there were 433 offices open, 101,693 depositors, 155,978 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was \$20,689,033. Almost the whole of this enormous increase has taken place during the last eight years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only \$3,105,190, the average annual increase since that date having been \$1,953,760. The average amount of each deposit received has considerably decreased, having been \$49.51, or \$8.30 less than in 1887. The average amount to the credit of each account was \$203.44.

Depositors
and de-
posits by
Provinces

625. The following table shows the number of depositors in each Province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1888 :—

PROVINCE.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to each Depositor.	Average Amount per head of Population.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	83,063	16,288,124	196 09	7 52
Quebec.....	15,315	3,787,858	247 33	2 55
Nova Scotia.....	1,402	179,137	127 77	0 37
New Brunswick.....	1,062	202,829	191 00	0 58
Manitoba and North-West Ter- ritories.....	16	1,469	91 81	.....
British Columbia.....	835	229,615	275 00	1 68
Total.....	101,693	20,689,032	203 44	4 30

626. In the United Kingdom, in 1887, the amount on deposit in Post Office Savings Banks averaged \$7.05 per head of population. Deposits in United Kingdom.

627. It is generally admitted that the amount on deposit in the savings banks of the country is more or less an indication of the saving power of the people, and the increase in these deposits in Canada of late years has been very large. Significance of increase in Savings Banks deposits.

Mr. Giffen, in his address before the British Association in September, 1887, the purport of which address was to show that in spite of the depression, England had made and was making material progress, said: "Another fact is the steady increase of savings banks deposits and depositors. These deposits are not, of course, the deposits of working classes only, so called. They include the smaller class of tradesmen, and the lower middle classes generally. But *quantum valeant*, the facts as to a growth of deposits and depositors should reflect the condition of the country generally, in much the same way as the returns of pauperism." If, then, the figures for this country are taken, relating to Post Office saving banks alone, it is found that between 1870 and 1877 the number of depositors increased from 12,178 to 24,074, an increase of 97 per cent., and the deposits from \$1,588,848 to \$2,639,937, an increase of 66 per cent.; while between 1878 and 1888 the number of depositors increased from 25,535 to 101,693, an increase of 298 per cent., and the deposits from \$2,754,484 to \$20,689,032, an increase of 651 per cent. "Whatever special explanations there may be, facts like these are at least not inconsistent with a fuller employment of the population in the last ten years than in the previous ten."

628. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion. Disposal of balance

of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks during and Building Societies in 1887:—

AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA DURING 1887 AND 1888.

Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	With- drawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
26,123,817	+ 2,780,975	11·9	6,626,067	19,497,750	+ 2,338,378	13·6
28,203,104	+ 2,079,287	7·9	7,514,071	20,689,032	+ 1,191,282	6·2
11,378,324	+ 368,147	3·3	2,313,495	9,064,829	+ 471,708	5·4
10,735,853	— 642,471	5·6	1,856,268	8,879,584	— 185,245	2·0
7,156,454	+ 616,407	9·4	1,017,720	6,138,734	+ 646,386	11·8
7,302,838	+ 146,384	2·0	1,033,250	6,269,587	+ 130,853	2·1
1,233,335	— 17,021	1·3	358,992	874,342	— 13, 20	1·5
1,092,322	— 141,013	11·4	297,395	794,926	— 79,416	9·1
1,397,281	+ 80,903	6·1	408,072	989,299	+ 97,467	10·9
1,327,049	— 70,232	5·0	378,522	948,527	— 40,682	4·1
3,116,009	— 371,068	11·9	1,003,536	2,112,472	— 76,655	3·5
2,609,202	— 506,807	16·2	+ 980,233	1,628,968	— 483,504	22·8
2,663,112	+ 137,000	5·4	508,176	2,154,936	+ 194,498	9·9
2,621,750	— 41,362	1·5	461,320	2,160,430	+ 5,494	0·3
53,068,335	+ 3,595,343	7·2	12,236,060	40,832,275	+ 3,658,462	9·8
53,892,122	+ 823,787	1·6	12,521,064	41,371,058	+ 538,783	1·3

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN
LIABIL

PROVINCES.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Liabilities to Share- holders.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	99,150,583	72,878,215	30,531,639	7,693,769	40,380,200
Quebec	1,550,000	2,490,535	1,193,370	53,907	1,620,533
Manitoba	2,000,000	400,000	400,000		400,000
Nova Scotia					449,889
Total.....	102,700,583	75,768,750	32,125,009	7,747,676	42,850,622

ASS

PROVINCES.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans Secured on Real Estate held for Sale.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	81,945,749	1,957,114	1,001,816	87,351,291
Quebec	1,537,180	22,566	106,723	1,798,525
Manitoba.....	985,000			985,000
Nova Scotia.....	453,754		22,708	476,462
Total.....	84,921,683	1,979,680	1,131,247	90,611,278

MISCEL

PROVINCES.	Dividend Declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year.		Amount Received from Depositors during the Year.
			Principal.	Interest.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	2,128,568	18,432,781	17,649,862	2,507,000	25,986,855
Quebec	59,414	575,175	599,465	90,375	440,932
Nova Scotia.....		90,106			67,214
Total.....	2,187,982	19,098,062	18,249,327	2,597,375	26,495,001

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1887.
ITIES.

Deposits.	Debentures Payable in Canada.	Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Liabilities to the Public.	Total Liabilities.	
				1887.	1886.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
17,559,456	6,614,047	31,240,366	56,907,756	97,287,957	94,495,097
602,865	284,000	21,900	933,246	2,553,779	2,680,120
.....	.....	800,000	800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
89,101	.....	.....	93,194	543,038	.....
18,251,422	6,898,047	32,062,266	58,734,196	101,584,819	98,375,217

ETS.

PROPERTY OWNED.				Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.	
Office Furniture and Fixtures.	Cash on Hand.	Cash in Banks.	Real Estate.		1887.	1886.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30,568	77,497	2,268,627	3,592,631	9,487,852	96,839,123	94,072,221
750	8,458	175,854	630,789	848,578	2,647,104	2,744,271
.....	.....	65,000	150,000	215,000	1,200,000	1,200,500
.....	.....	.....	66,620	66,621	543,083	.....
31,318	85,955	2,509,481	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310	98,016,992

LANEOUS.

Amount Re-paid to Depositors during the Year.	Amount Borrowed for Purposes of Investment.	Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year.	Number of Depositors.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages.	
					Principal.	Interest.
\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
25,812,709	49,995,932	2,528,185	38,655	182,191,482	2,934,368	287,065
433,937	2,269	56,570	1,117	2,022,691	52,718	10,939
14,451	.....	.....	30	907,509	8,326	.....
26,261,097	49,998,201	2,584,755	39,802	185,121,682	2,995,412	298,004

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1887.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	8,042,157	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875.....	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876.....	11,695,772	2,091,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,497,007
1877.....	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878.....	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,609,152
1879.....	17,474,656	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880.....	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881.....	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882.....	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883.....	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,625,362	84,517,217
1884.....	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1885.....	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886.....	31,874,858	7,738,027	16,226,581	38,905,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887.....	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,500,398	101,584,819

ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate	Total Loans	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875.....	18,360,715	18,890,809	645,605	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876.....	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877.....	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878.....	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879.....	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880.....	56,612,200	58,493,037	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881.....	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882.....	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883.....	69,922,344	74,126,163	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884.....	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,323	87,606,680
1885.....	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886.....	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887.....	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310

Loan
compan-
ies.

630. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 74 in 1887, 63 of which were in Ontario, 9 in Quebec, 1 in

Nova Scotia and 1 in Manitoba. The increase in the number of companies and in the business done has been very large, the companies having increased 124 per cent., the capital paid up 299 per cent., and the total loans 485 per cent. The total authorized capital, as far as the returns showed, was \$102,700,583, of which \$75,768,750, or 73 per cent., was subscribed, and 32,125,009, or 31 per cent., paid up. The returns were partially defective, the companies in New Brunswick making no returns at all, and the company in Nova Scotia only imperfect ones.

CHAPTER XIII.

DOMINION LANDS.

631. The area of land taken up for homesteads during 1888 was largely in excess of that of the previous year, and the number of acres sold was also considerably more than in 1887, while there was a decided decrease in the number of acres pre-empted, showing pretty conclusively that settlers are becoming more firmly convinced that 160 acres is as large an area as the average farmer can profitably work. The following are the comparative figures for the two years:—

Area of
land
taken up,
1888.

	1887.	1888.
Homesteads	319,500 acres.	420,333 acres.
Pre-emptions	87,747 "	70,521 "
Sales	114,544 "	197,140 "

632. The proportion of land taken up for homesteads to the total number of persons reported to have settled in Manitoba and the North-West was about the same as in 1887, from which it is satisfactory to see that incoming settlers continue to realize the advisability of acquiring some experience of the modes of agriculture suitable to the

Proportion of
area to
number of
settlers.

country, before taking up land. "There is much in the soil "and climate of Manitoba and the North-West that requires "to be studied by the newly arrived agriculturist, even "assuming his former experience to have fitted him in every "respect for the pursuit of his calling, and it would be to his "personal interest that he should acquire a little practical "knowledge of the country and its methods of farming before finally taking up land on his own account."*

Transactions in
Dominion
lands
1872-1888.

633. The following table gives particulars of the transactions in Dominion lands in each year from 1872 to 31st October, 1888, that being the end of the year in this Department, except in financial matters :—

YEAR.	AREA.			
	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Sales.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1872	40,000	1,600	15,200	56,800
1873	136,640	2,400	16,620	155,660
1874	215,520	101,461	17,713	334,694
1875	84,480	67,314	4,908	156,702
1876	52,960	40,406	29,562	132,928
1877	145,280	107,715	170,989	428,984
1878	308,640	275,240	125,380	709,260
1879 (Oct. 31st)	555,296	270,178	271,343	1,096,817
1880	280,640	140,790	260,797	682,227
1881	438,707	263,647	355,166	1,057,520
1882	1,181,652	904,211	613,282	2,699,145
1883	970,719	659,120	202,143	1,831,982
1884	533,280	364,060	213,172	1,110,512
1885	249,552	106,213	126,049	481,814
1886	294,960	146,480	133,701	575,141
1887	319,500	87,747	114,544	521,791
1888	420,333	70,521	197,140	678,994

It will be seen that the figures for homesteads and sales were larger than in any year since 1884, showing that

* Report of the Minister of the Interior, 1887.

the effects of the disturbances in 1885 have now passed away. Since the beginning of 1872, therefore, the total number of acres disposed of has been 12,705,971, of which 6,228,159 acres were homesteads, 3,609,103 pre-emptions and 2,877,709 sales.

634. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1888 :—

Receipts
from fees
and sales
1873-1888.

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM
SALES, 1873-1888.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonizati'n Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873.....	6,970	21,616	.....	.....	28,586
1874.....	8,290	17,697	.....	.....	25,987
1875.....	11,570	13,591	.....	.....	25,161
1876.....	4,700	3,704	320	.....	8,724
1877.....	5,620	1,069	136,955	.....	143,645
1878.....	15,370	2,682	120,159	.....	138,211
1879.....	36,026	8,188	210,904	.....	255,119
1880.....	32,358	41,768	81,685	.....	155,812
1881.....	30,682	62,940	70,828	.....	164,451
1882.....	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883.....	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884.....	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885.....	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886.....	40,481	76,140	204,658	.....	321,279
1887.....	26,502	48,176	337,640	.....	412,318
1888.....	28,521	52,238	313,523	10,000	404,282

The total revenue from 1st July, 1887, to 30th June, 1888, including timber, minerals, &c., amounted to \$540,606.

635 There was a total decrease in 1888 of \$8,036, owing to a reduction in the amount of scrip redeemed, but there was an increase in fees and cash for sales, the receipts from pre-emptions being doubtless small, on account of the extension of time granted within which to make payment.

Decrease
in 1888.

Entries
cancelled.

636. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; in 1874 63 per cent. of the homestead and 93 per cent. of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1888 there were no cancellations. The number of patents issued was 3,275, as compared with 4,599 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 34. The decrease in the number of patents issued is owing to the fact that under the Territories Real Property Act notifications to the proper officials, by the Minister of the Interior, that certain lands have been granted to any railway company or to the Hudson's Bay Company shall be equivalent to letters patent.

Patents
issued.

Rocky
Mountains
Park,
Banff,
N.W.T.

637. A large tract of land enclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart for a National Park, under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885. It is known as Rocky Mountains Park. Eighteen miles of road were made in the Park during 1887 and 1888, and other work done covering about 7 miles more. The improvements made in the Cave and Basin have given great satisfaction, and the receipts from fees for bathing therein amounted to \$976. There are also now several other bath houses, the rental from which amounted to \$640. The total number of visitors, a great proportion of whom were Canadians, was about 5,822.

Other
park
reservations.

638. Four other park reservations have been made in the Rocky Mountains, under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1886.

Canadian
Agricultural
Coal
and Colonization
Company.

639. An important experiment is being tried by the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company, who have purchased ten separate tracts of 10,000 acres each, at ten different points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and have also purchased the lease and stock of the Powder River Rancho Company, which covers an area of

80,000 acres, and includes 8,000 head of cattle. The object of the company is, besides the cultivation of the land, the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The outlay by the company so far has been \$780,000.

640. The total area set out for settlement since 1873 is as follows :—

Area set
out for
settle-
ment.

	Acres.	No. of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873.....	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487
1875.....	665,000	4,156
1876.....	420,507	2,628
1877.....	231,691	1,448
1878.....	306,936	1,918
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950
1881.....	9,147,000	50,919
1882.....	9,460,000	55,125
1883.....	27,000,000	168,750
1884.....	6,400,000	40,000
1885.....	391,680	2,448
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620
1887.....	643,710	4,023
1888.....	1,131,840	7,074
Total.....	<u>71,810,012</u>	<u>438,564</u>

At the rate of five souls to a homestead, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,192,820.

641. The total revenue of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 31st October, 1888, was :—

Revenue
1888.

Gross revenue in cash.....	\$241,867
Scrip redeemed and warrants located.....	387,583
Total.....	<u>\$629,450</u>
Total in 1887.....	429,819
Increase in 1888.....	<u>\$199,631</u>

Total
receipts.

642. The total receipts on account of the Dominion lands under the various heads to 31st October, 1888, are as follow :

Homestead fees.....	\$ 410,335
Pre-emption.....	190,014
Sales, cash.....	3,297,854
Timber, grazing and mineral.....	876,393
Colonization.....	883,456
Miscellaneous.....	239,862
	<hr/>
	\$5,897,914

Survey of
Yukon
District.

643. An important survey of the Yukon District was completed in 1888 by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, who had been absent nearly two years, his principal object being to ascertain the true position of the international boundary. His report will shortly be published.

Immigration
of
crofters
into
Manitoba.

644. A number of crofters emigrated from the West Highlands and islands of Scotland in the spring of 1888, and settled near Pelican Lake, in Manitoba. When visited in September last they were found to be generally satisfied with the locality and with the prospects.

Sale of
school
lands in
N.W.T.

645 No general sale of school lands has yet been held in the Territories, but upon the recommendation of the Board of Education for the Territories a section situate in the anthracite coal region was put up for sale in March, 1888, at an upset price of \$20 per acre, and realized \$30,496, the price ranging from \$70.50 per acre to \$20.05 per acre.

Cheese
factory in
N.W.T.

646. One cheese factory and two creameries were erected, during 1888, in the section lying along the eastern foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, being the first of their kind in that part of the country.

Dominion
Lands
Regula-
tions.

647. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been home-

steaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

648. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands; and on payment of an office fee of \$10.

Condi-
tions of
home-
stead
entry.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead

entry, he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year, shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least 30 acres thereof under cultivation.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional

quarter-section of land as a pre-emption, on payment of an office fee of \$10.

649 The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent ; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions, or to pay for such pre-emption within six months after he becomes entitled to claim a patent for his homestead, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption. Pre-emption
tions.

650. Every assignment or transfer of homestead or pre-emption right, made before the issue of the patent, is null and void, except in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when, the sanction of the Minister to the advance having been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit, be first furnished to the settler, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent as having been actually advanced to the settler. One half of the advance shall be laid out in the erection of buildings on the homestead. Power to
create a
charge on
home-
stead for
advances.

651. The price of pre-emption, not included in town site reserves, is \$2.50 an acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that railway, or twelve miles of any other railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for \$2 per acre. Price of
pre-emp-
tions.

652. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants. Pay-
ments.

Licenses
to cut
timber for
domestic
use.

653. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 50 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles.

Or purchase a
wood lot.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash.

Timber
licenses

654. Licenses to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted after competition to the highest tenderer.

Coal dis-
tricts.

655. Coal districts have been set apart as follows:—

1. On the Souris River, south of Moose Mountain.
2. On the South Saskatchewan River, near Medicine Hat.
3. On the North Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.
4. On the Bow River.
5. On the Belly River.
6. On the Cascade River.
7. Wood Mountain.

The price per acre is, for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$20.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders will be invited.

Leases of
grazing
lands.

656. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories can be granted only after public competition, except in the case of actual settlers, to whom may be leased, without public competition, tracts of land not to exceed four sections and to be contiguous to the settler's homestead. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his lease-hold

not less than one-third of the whole amount of the stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land, within the tract leased, for a home, farm and corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, are open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at \$2.50 per acre cash; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

657. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted, until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim. Mining locations.

On discovering a mineral deposit, any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of \$5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended in actual mining operations on the claim the amount prescribed in the mining regulations in that behalf, by paying to the local agent therefor the price per acre fixed by the regulations, and a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Defence of
Canada
before
Confeder-
ation.

658. Previous to the confederation of the Provinces, the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who for that purpose maintained troops in each Province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon rendered most efficient service in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

With-
drawal of
Imperial
troops.

659. After Confederation the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast.

Command
in chief
vested in
the Queen.

660. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier,

Depart-
ment of
Militia.

and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic, chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow :—

The
Militia
Act.

Who con-
stitute the
Militia.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

661. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service except in case of war.

Persons
exempt
from ser-
vice.

662. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days and not less than eight days each year.

Number of
men and
period of
drill.

663. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is

Active
and re-
serve
Militia.

composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia of the time being.

Period of
service.

664. The period of service is three years.

Military
Districts.

665. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant General.

Perma-
nent
corps.

666. The permanent corps and schools of Instruction consist of "A" troop of Cavalry at Quebec, "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; "A," "B," "C" and "D" Infantry School Corps, at Fredricton, N.B., St. Johns, Q., Toronto and London, Ont., and a School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,015 men, including officers.

Royal
Military
College.

667. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The present number of cadets is 80, which number is likely to be shortly increased to 96. The total number of cadets who have joined has been 254, of whom 129 have graduated and 69 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Besides the four commissions annually offered by the Imperial Government, six others were offered during the year, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. Five cadets received commissions in the Royal Engineers, three in the Royal Artillery, one in the Cavalry, and one in the Infantry.

Strength
of the
Active
Militia,
1888.

668. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service :

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA IN CANADA, 1888.

PROVINCE.	Dis- trict.	Cav- alry.	Field Artil- lery.	Garri- son Artil- lery.	En- gin- eers.	In- fantry	Total Dis- trict.	Total Prov- ince.
Ontario	1	187	240	.....	.....	4,140	4,567	16,988
	2	418	240	67	.....	5,771	6,496	
	3	329	160	45	.....	2,973	3,507	
	4	83	160	.....	.....	2,175	2,418	
Quebec	5	417	240	302	89	4,070	5,118	11,600
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	2,430	
	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
	8	324	160	260	45	1,672	2,461	
New Brunswick.....	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	2,461
Nova Scotia.....	10	45	80	.....	.....	688	813	3,646
Manitoba.....	11	.....	.....	180	.....	90	270	1,813
British Columbia.....	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	270
P. E. Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617
Total.....	.....	1,944	1,440	1,923	179	30,909	36,395	36,395
Royal Military College and Schools.....	.....	43	.....	439	.....	597	.....	1,079
Totals, 31st Dec., 1888..	.....	1,987	1,440	2,362	179	31,506	.....	37,474

There was a decrease in the total number of men of 678, as compared with 1887. The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43; batteries, $61\frac{1}{2}$; companies, $637\frac{1}{2}$; and engineers, 3, making a total of 745.

669. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to \$1,273,-178, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to \$40,223. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1888:—

Militia
expendi-
ture 1888.

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1888.

Salaries, district staff.....	\$ 24,100
Brigade majors.....	12,216
Royal Military College.....	55,411
Ammunition, clothing and military stores.....	189,419
Public armouries.....	62,970
Drill pay and camp purposes.....	281,734
Drill instruction.....	37,025
Dominion Rifle Association.....	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges.....	13,824

Construction and repairs.....	84,612
Barracks in British Columbia.....	8,946
Care of military properties.....	12,437
Grant to Dominion Artillery Association.....	2,000
A, B and C Batteries.....	} 431,983
Cavalry and Infantry Schools.....	
Contingencies	46,501
<hr/>	
Total ordinary militia service.....	\$1,273,178
North-West service (Rebellion 1885)	40,233
<hr/>	
Total expenditure.....	\$1,313,401

Militia
revenue.

670. The Militia revenue for 1888 amounted to \$20,719, made up as follows :—

Ammunition, sale of.....	\$ 933
Military stores “	2,778
Clothing “	1,074
Miscellaneous stores, sale of.....	253
Military properties, rent of.....	4,681
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$20,719

Militia
pensions.

671. The sums paid for militia pensions amounted to \$35,869, as follow :—

Pensioners.	Number.	Amount.
Pensioners, 1812-1815.....	204	\$ 8,490
“ Fenian raids.....	23	4,964
“ Rebellion, 1885.....	128	22,415
<hr/>		<hr/>
	355	35,869

Gratui-
ties.

672. In addition to the gratuities reported as having been paid in 1887, an additional amount of \$4,231 has been paid to eight applicants, making a total of \$68,332 paid in this way to 238 persons.

CHAPTER XV.

INSURANCE.

PART I—FIRE INSURANCE.

673 During the year 1887 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 32 active companies; of these 6 were Canadian, 21 British and 5 American. Inland Marine and Ocean Marine Insurance were also transacted by 5 of them (3 Canadian and 2 American). This list of companies differs from that of the previous year by the addition of 2 British companies, the Atlas Assurance Company and the Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), the latter for the transaction of fire re-assurance and the former for the transaction of fire insurance generally.

Fire Insurance companies in 1887.

674. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to \$5,244,502, being greater than that received in 1886 by \$312,167; and the amount paid for losses was \$3,403,514, exceeding that paid in 1886 by \$102,126. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:—

Premiums received and losses paid 1887.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1887.

COMPANIES.	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
			1887.	1886.
	\$	\$		
Canadian Companies.....	764,321	1,121,435	68.16	66.75
British ".....	2,335,034	3,693,992	63.21	68.19
American ".....	304,159	429,075	70.89	56.59
Total	3,403,514	5,244,502	64.90	66.93

675. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869:—

Premiums received and losses paid 1869-1887.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1887.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
1869.....	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56
1870.....	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77
1871.....	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73
1872.....	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66
1873.....	2,968,416	1,682,184	56.67
1874.....	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68
1875.....	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31
1876.....	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33
1877.....	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58
1878.....	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11
1879.....	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47
1880.....	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90
1881.....	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83
1882.....	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01
1883.....	4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14
1884.....	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16
1885.....	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22
1886.....	4,932,335	3,301,388	66.93
1887.....	5,241,502	3,403,514	64.90
Total.....	68,976,721	50,660,819	73.45

Amounts received and paid, by companies.

676. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follows :—

COMPANIES.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
Canadian Companies.....	21,254,057	15,583,576	73.32
British ".....	42,249,550	31,237,557	73.94
American ".....	5,473,114	3,839,686	70.16
Total.....	68,976,721	50,660,819	73.45

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 64.67

Fire insurance business 1887.

677. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1887 :

INSURANCE.

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FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, IN 1887.

COMPANIES.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Pre-miums charged thereon.	Rate of Pre-miums per cent. to Risks taken.	Net Cash Paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Pre-miums.	Per-cent- age of Losses paid to pre-miums re-ceived
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>	\$	\$		\$	\$	
British America.....	15,748,411	282,654	1.79	131,933	211,584	62.35
Citizens'.....	20,279,186	248,558	1.23	170,234	206,340	82.50
London Mutnal Fire.....	16,466,635	206,667	1.26	102,639	118,617	86.53
Quebec.....	6,863,112	92,311	1.35	61,253	84,669	72.34
Royal Canadian.....	17,226,869	206,116	1.20	126,195	162,212	77.80
Western.....	32,622,712	440,361	1.35	172,063	338,010	50.90
Totals.....	109,206,925	1,476,669	1.35	764,320	1,121,435	68.16
<i>British Companies.</i>						
Atlas.....	4,163,117	43,038	1.03	19,824	32,968	60.13
Caledonian.....	10,202,048	115,249	1.13	71,995	105,538	68.22
City of London.....	12,512,793	187,094	1.50	117,839	160,214	73.55
Commercial Union.....	25,511,736	326,289	1.28	206,844	285,070	72.56
Employers' Liability.....	4,953,083	52,073	1.05	11,837	45,198	26.19
Fire Insurance Ass'n.....	12,548,898	137,390	1.09	117,097	127,418	91.90
Glasgow and London.....	27,569,768	336,904	1.22	216,998	304,578	71.25
Guardian.....	17,609,992	183,906	1.04	121,110	162,568	74.50
Imperial.....	18,782,778	212,468	1.13	95,584	195,649	48.85
Lancashire.....	18,546,896	227,985	1.23	93,548	192,694	48.55
Liverpool, London & Globe	26,321,595	253,913	0.96	159,400	232,993	68.41
London and Lancashire...	11,754,247	122,786	1.04	65,226	102,840	63.42
London Assurance.....	10,049,565	84,237	0.84	52,332	72,312	72.37
National of Ireland.....	8,952,325	96,518	1.08	53,555	73,839	72.53
North British.....	31,654,874	352,613	1.11	190,752	304,199	62.71
Northern.....	15,204,200	178,056	1.17	100,585	154,105	65.27
Norwich Union.....	10,004,744	104,892	1.05	62,315	86,664	71.90
Phoenix of London.....	22,464,476	252,066	1.12	112,279	219,891	51.06
Queen.....	20,957,625	237,691	1.13	119,305	213,405	55.91
Royal.....	54,726,534	561,281	1.03	307,771	521,140	59.06
Scottish Union & National	13,198,760	113,181	0.86	38,827	100,694	38.56
Totals.....	377,690,654	4,178,644	1.11	2,335,031	3,693,989	63.21
<i>American Companies.</i>						
Ætna Fire.....	11,720,367	131,497	1.12	68,429	124,413	55.00
Agricultural of Water-town.....	8,751,586	82,244	0.94	54,946	79,570	69.05
Connecticut Fire.....	4,144,600	39,889	0.96	23,545	34,344	68.56
Hartford.....	11,715,525	135,896	1.16	65,544	127,371	51.46
Phenix of Brooklyn.....	9,527,431	100,349	1.05	91,693	63,377	144.68
Totals.....	45,859,509	489,877	1.07	304,159	429,076	70.89

Business
done by
British
com-
panies.

678. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of \$359,243, being an increase of \$122,027, as compared with 1886, as shown by the following statement :—

	1886.	1887.
Paid for losses.....	\$2,347,433	\$2,335,032
" general expenses.....	872,595	999,715
Total.....	\$3,220,028	\$3,334,747
Received from premiums.....	3,457,244	3,693,990
Balance in favour.....	\$ 237,216	\$ 359,243

The adverse balance, which has been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N. B., when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, has been at last reversed, there being a favourable balance for the period, at the close of 1887, of \$341,938.

By Ameri-
can com-
panies.

679 The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1886 and 1887 :—

	1886.	1887.
Paid for losses.....	\$239,310	\$325,160
" general expenses.....	97,438	116,531
Total.....	\$336,748	\$441,691
Received for premiums.....	427,844	441,642
Balance.....	\$91,096	—\$ 59

By Cana-
dian com-
panies.

680. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :—

	1886.	1887.
Paid for losses.....	\$2,128,943	\$2,397,382
" general expenses...	926,299	1,031,697
" dividends.....	114,809	123,423
Total.....	\$3,170,051	\$3,552,502
Received for premiums.....	3,090,851	3,346,969
" from other sources	139,223	132,921
Total.....	3,230,074	3,479,890
Balance.....	+ \$60,023	—\$72,612

681. For every \$100 received for premiums the payments by British and American companies therefore were as follow :—

Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American companies.

COMPANIES.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		Balance for Companies.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British.....	67 90	63 21	25 24	27 06	6 86	9 73
American.....	55 93	63 73	22 77	26 39	21 30	9 88

The business, it will be seen, was more favourable in 1887 for British Companies, but not so much so for American ones.

682. For every \$100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :—

By Canadian companies.

CANADIAN COMPANIES.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Dividends.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
For every \$100 of income.....	65 91	68 89	28 68	29 64	3 55	3 55
“ “ premium..	68 88	71 63	29 97	30 82	3 71	3 69

Their total cash income in 1886 was \$3,230,074, and in 1887 \$3,479,890, and their cash expenditure was in the same years \$3,170,051 and \$3,552,502 respectively.

683. The Inland Marine insurance business was much less favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 73·84 per cent. of the premiums received, as against 68·54 per cent. in 1886.

Inland marine insurance.

684. The Ocean business was equally unfavourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 100·41 and 82·43 per cent. in 1887 and 1886 respectively.

Ocean marine insurance.

Total business in-land and ocean marine.

685. The following figures show the total business of both inland and ocean marine insurance in 1887:—

Premiums received.....	\$705,963
Losses incurred.....	609,472
“ paid.....	\$514,227
“ “ for previous years.....	78,635
<hr/>	
Total losses paid during year.....	592,862
Losses outstanding.....	100,358
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Amounts at risk 1869:1887.

686. The total amounts at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, are given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of \$400,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNTS AT RISK, 1869 TO 1887.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.	YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.
	\$		\$
1869.....	188,359,809	1879.....	407,357,985
1870.....	191,594,586	1880.....	411,563,271
1871.....	228,453,784	1881.....	462,210,968
1872.....	251,722,940	1882.....	526,856,478
1873.....	278,754,835	1883.....	572,264,041
1874.....	306,848,219	1884.....	605,507,789
1875.....	364,421,029	1885.....	611,794,479
1876.....	454,608,180	1886.....	586,773,022
1877.....	420,342,681	1887.....	634,767,337
1878.....	409,899,701		

PART II.—THE INSURANCE.

Number of life insurance companies.

687. There were 29 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1886, viz., 11 Canadian, 10 British and 8 American. One new license was issued during the year, to the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

688. The value of the insurances effected during the year was \$38,008,310, being an increase of \$2,836,962. The business was divided among the several companies in 1886 and 1887, as follows:—

Life insurance during 1887.

	1886.	1887.
Canadian companies	\$19,289,694	\$23,505,549
British "	4,054,279	3,067,040
American "	11,827,375	11,435,721
	<u>\$35,171,348</u>	<u>\$38,008,310</u>

689. The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1886 having been 54·84 per cent., and in 1887 61·84 per cent.

Proportion of Canadian Companies business to total.

690. The following table shows the amount of life insurances effected in each year from 1869 to 1887, inclusive :

Life insurance 1869-1887.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCES EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1887.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870	1,584,456	* 1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,486,575	13,322,626
1872	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873	4,608,913	* 1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874	5,259,822	2,143,080	* 11,705,319	19,108,221
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310

* Imperfect.

Increase during the last three years.

691. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force in 1886 over 1885, and in 1887 over 1886, was very large, amounting to the sums of \$21,353,550 and \$20,378,574, respectively, as shown by the following figures:—

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1885, 1886 AND 1887.

COMPANIES.	Insurance in Force.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$
Canadian.....	74,591,139	88,181,859	101,796,754
British.....	25,930,272	27,225,607	28,163,329
American.....	49,440,735	55,908,230	61,734,187
Total.....	149,962,146	171,315,696	191,694,270

Canadian companies share of increase.

692. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1885 over 1884 was 55·63 per cent.; of that of 1886 over 1885, 63·64 per cent., and of that in 1887 over 1886, 66·81 per cent.

Insurance a means of estimating progress in wealth

693. The amounts at risk for both fire and life insurance are often used for the purpose of estimating the wealth and progress of a nation, and the amount at risk for life insurance may be more particularly used to indicate the progress made, not only in wealth, but in what may be called surplus wealth. Fire insurance is to a large extent looked upon as a business expense, which must be incurred as necessarily as rent, salaries, &c., and which is therefore paid out of the gross receipts. But with life insurance, people far more generally insure in proportion to their ability to pay the premiums; not until after everything else is paid, and there is a surplus, is the question of life insurance considered. Life insurance, therefore, being generally paid out of surplus earnings of the people, the following figures indicate the very large increase in their premium-paying power during

the last few years, and consequent improvement in their condition:—

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA.—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1887.

Year ended 31st December.	Life Insurance.
1869.....	\$35,680,082
1870.....	42,694,712
1871.....	45,825,935
1872.....	67,234,684
1873.....	77,500,896
1874.....	85,716,325
1875.....	84,560,752
1876.....	84,344,916
1877.....	85,687,903
1878.....	84,751,937
1879.....	86,273,702
1880.....	90,280,293
1881.....	103,290,932
1882.....	115,042,048
1883.....	124,196,875
1884.....	135,453,726
1885.....	149,962,146
1886.....	171,315,696
1887.....	191,694,270

Life insurance in
Canada
1869-1887.

694. The following tables will enable the progress of the total business to be traced during the past thirteen years, both as regards the amounts of insurances effected from year to year and the total amounts in force:—

Life insurance by
companies 1875-
1887.

AMOUNTS OF LIFE INSURANCES EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE RESPECTIVE YEARS 1875 TO 1887.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,823	15,074,258
1876.....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877.....	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878.....	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879.....	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880.....	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881.....	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882.....	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883.....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884.....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885.....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886.....	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887.....	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310

AMOUNTS OF LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1887.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270

Average
amount of
policies in
force, 1887

695. The average amount of policies in force in 1887 was \$1,763. As shown by the next table, this amount was larger than in either of the two preceding years, which was \$1,663 and \$1,741, respectively:—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1887.

COMPANIES.	POLICIES.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		\$	\$
Canadian	59,829	101,566,100	1,698
British	13,838	28,163,329	2,035
American.....	34,440	60,878,367	1,768
Total	108,107	190,607,796	1,763

The average amount of the new policies was, for Canadian companies, \$1,843; for British companies, \$1,943,

and for American, \$2,085, the corresponding amounts for 1886 having been \$1,807, \$2,192, and \$2,167.

696. There was an increase of \$279,856 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i. e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1887, as compared with 1886, the amount last year having been \$2,445,521; and an increase of \$2,102,176 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been \$14,044,968. Increase in insurance terminated.

697. The death rate was very much lower than in 1886, and was below the average of the last eight years, as shown below :— Death rate 1880-1887.

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1880 TO 1887.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	Number of Lives at Risk	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.
1880.....	33,557	278	8·284
1881.....	38,115	309	8·107
1882.....	43,622	358	8·207
1883.....	50,031	455	9·094
1884. ...	54,443	442	8·119
1885.....	60,120	576	9·581
1886.....	73,240	608	8·302
1887.....	84,208	666	7·909
Total.....	437,336	3,692	8·442

698. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1887, inclusive :— Premium income 1869-1887.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA—1869 TO 1887.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	* COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	164 910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
Total.....	20,937,445	12,229,613	25,736,342	58,903,400

Payments
to policy
holders
1886 and
1887.

699. The total amount paid to policyholders during 1886 and 1887 was :—

	1886.	1887.
Death claims (including bonus additions)..	\$1,744,268	\$1,903,179
Matured endowment " " ...	226,024	267,795
Annuityants.....	6,800	6,743
Paid for surrendered policies	174,631	287,089
Dividends to policyholders.....	700,258	770,399
	<u>\$2,851,981</u>	<u>\$3,235,205</u>

The amount received for premiums was \$6,001,405, therefore for every \$100 of premium \$52.99 was paid to policyholders, and \$47.01 carried to expense, profits and

reserve; in the preceding year the proportions were \$54.15 and \$45.85, respectively.

700. The average rate of premiums received for every \$100 of current risk was in 1886 \$3.22, and in 1887 \$3.28, and of claims paid \$1.22 and \$1.19. Average rate of premiums.

701. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1887, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:— Financial position of Canadian companies 1887.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1887.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities, including Reserve, but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Life	8,190,465	7,425,199	765,265	125,000	640,265
Citizens' (Life Department)	253,283	251,319	1,964	*	*
Confederation.....	2,257,222	2,036,793	220,429	100,000	120,429
Dominion Safety Fund.....	† 132,604	80,006	† 52,598	34,420	18,178
Federal	134,498	67,587	66,910	79,612	.....
London Life.....	190,317	153,208	37,108	33,650	3,458
Manufacturers' Life.....	155,877	38,993	116,884	126,820	.....
North American.....	542,318	427,423	114,895	60,000	54,895
Ontario Mutual.....	1,084,852	1,027,186	57,665	.....	57,665
Sun.....	1,312,504	1,174,887	137,617	62,500	75,117
Temperance and General...	78,918	28,959	49,959	60,000	.....
Totals.....	14,332,863	12,711,564	1,621,298	682,002	970,010

* The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† This includes deposit receipt of the Maritime Bank, St. John, N.B., for \$45,000, and \$13,333.53 accrued interest thereon. The deposit receipt forms part of the deposit with the Receiver-General.

‡ Including surplus on policyholders' account in Mortuary Fund, \$10,661.63.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Consider- ation for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks,&c.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	1,157,428	None.	379,753	97,816	1,634,998
Citizens' (Life Department)	64,349	None.	11,815	None.	76,164
Confederation.....	510,638	8,822	107,491	5,156	632,108
Dominion Safety Fund.....	40,458	None.	3,342	None.	43,801
Federal.....	137,073	None.	4,437	84	141,594
London Life.....	34,609	None.	9,244	None.	43,853
Manufacturers' Life.....	27,184	None.	778	None.	27,963
North American.....	191,243	13,320	23,718	None.	228,282
Ontario Mutual.....	301,661	None.	51,262	None.	352,923
Sun.....	406,354	None.	58,038	13,017	477,410
Temperance and General...	29,381	None.	2,524	None.	31,905
Totals.....	2,900,383	22,142	652,407	116,073	3,691,006

EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy- holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock- holders.	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplus of Income over Ex- penditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	642,015	212,384	25,000	879,399	755,598
Citizens' (Life Department)	34,043	24,712	756	59,512	16,652
Confederation.....	276,625	120,721	29,750	427,097	205,010
Dominion Safety Fund.....	21,387	9,413	1,290	32,090	11,711
Federal.....	75,176	43,088	None.	118,265	23,328
London Life.....	11,243	18,546	2,355	32,146	11,707
Manufacturers' Life.....	7,000	20,438	None.	27,438	525
North American.....	36,147	75,200	4,800	116,147	12,134
Ontario Mutual.....	114,602	73,932	.....	188,535	164,388
Sun.....	186,443	117,779	6,250	310,472	166,937
Temperance and General...	1,000	20,627	None.	21,627	10,277
Total.....	1,405,685	736,845	70,202	2,212,734	1,478,272

Receipts,
1886 and
1887.

702. The receipts from income in 1886 and 1887 were respectively made as follows :—

	1886.	1887.
Premiums and annuity sales.....	\$2,482,113	\$2,922,526
Interest and dividends.....	628,558	652,407
Sundry.....	43,989	116,073
Total.....	<u>\$3,154,660</u>	<u>\$3,691,006</u>

Expendi-
ture 1886
and 1887.

And the expenditure during the same year was :—

	1886.	1887.
Paid to policyholders and annuitants.....	\$1,316,174	\$1,405,686
General expenses.....	659,938	736,846
Dividends to stockholders.....	109,450	70,202
Total.....	<u>\$2,085,563</u>	<u>\$2,212,734</u>

703. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every \$100 of income received the companies expended :—

Proportion of
payments
to income.

	1886.	1887.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Paid to policyholders.....	41 72	38 08
General expenses	20 92	19 96
Dividends to stockholders.....	3 47	1 90
Reserve.....	33 89	40 06

704. Four companies did business on the assessment plan in 1887, three Canadian and one American, having at the end of the year \$25,255.613 in force. The amount of policies taken during the year was \$7,860,000. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was large, viz., \$4,440,707, being \$170.28 for every \$1,000 of current risk. The amount terminated by death was \$174,965, or \$6.75 for every \$1,000 of risk.

Assess-
ment com-
panies.

PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Accident insurance.

705. Accident insurance business was transacted by 8 companies, viz., 4 Canadian, 3 British and 1 American, and guarantee business by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American. One Canadian company was added to the list, by the Manufacturers Accident Insurance Company. The business done in 1886 and 1887 was:—

ACCIDENT.	1886.	1887.
	\$	\$
Premiums received.....	165,384	193,715
Amount insured.....	26,443,366	30,067,982
Paid for claims.....	80,531	83,318
GUARANTEE.		
Premiums received.....	60,820	64,478
Amount guaranteed.....	9,495,850	9,672,850
Paid for claims.....	19,684	20,692

Plateglass insurance.

706. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 2 companies, 1 British and 1 American, respectively. The premiums received during the year were \$21,098, the amount in force was \$196,089, and the losses incurred \$4,907. Two firms in Montreal transact this class of business, but work on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show the amount in force.

Number of insurance companies of all kinds.

707. At the close of 1887 there were 83 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, the same number as in the preceding year. They were engaged in business as follow:—

Doing life insurance.....	42
“ “ assessment plan.. ..	4
“ fire insurance.....	32
“ inland marine insurance.....	7
“ ocean marine “	4
“ accident “	8
“ guarantee “	3
“ steam boiler “	1
“ plate glass “	4

708. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policyholders, amounted on 10th July, 1888, to the sum of \$13,673,477.

Deposits
with
Govern-
ment.

709. The total amounts received for all forms of insurance in 1886 and 1887 were:—

Total re-
ceipts of
all kinds
1886 and
1887.

YEAR.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1886.....	4,066,152	4,327,836	2,575,181	10,969,171
1887.....	4,605,664	4,633,709	2,937,770	12,177,143

710. And these were divided among the different classes in the following sums:—

Amounts
from each
class of
business.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	1886.	1887.
	\$	\$
Fire.....	4,932,335	5,244,502
Inland Marine.....	42,491	80,719
Ocean.....	294,320	274,528
Life.....	5,195,720	6,001,405
Life (Assessment)	262,849	296,698
Accident.....	165,384	193,715
Guarantee.....	60,820	64,478
Plate Glass.....	15,252	21,098
Total.....	10,969,171	12,177,143

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1889, AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON PAGES 134 TO 169 INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff
A					
Absinthe.....	22	\$2 p. I. G.	duced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and being for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material.	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Acid, acetic.....	14	25c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c.	Adzes, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.
“ boracic.....	14	Free.	African teak, not further manufactured than sawn or split...	24	Free.
“ mixed.....	14	25 p. c.	Agates, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured	27	10 p. c.
“ muriatic and nitric	14	20 “	Agates, not polished, nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	Free.
“ oxalic.....	14	Free.	Agaric.....	26	“
“ sulphuric.....	14	½c. p. lb.	Agricultural purposes, seeds for, viz. :—		
“ sulphuric and nitric combined.....	14	25 p. c.	Garden, field, and other seeds, when in bulk or large parcels.....	24	15 p. c.
(Carboys and demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty).			“ when put in small papers or parcels.....	24	25 “
Aconite.....	24	Free	“ settlers. (see settlers' effects).	24	Free.
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels....	19	“	Alabaster, ornaments of.....	31	30 p. c.
Advertising bills. (see labels).	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.	Alcohol. (see spirits, not sweetened).....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.
Advertising pamphlets, not illustrated..	1	1c. each.	Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles; 6-qt. or 12-pt. bottles to be held to contain 1 Imperial gallon	22	18c. p. I. G.
Advertising pictures, pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, and tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs and other cards, pictures or artistic works of similar kinds pro-					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A			more than $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ deep.....	20	2c. p. quarter box.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles.....	22	10c. per I. G.	Anchovies and sardines, when imported in any other form....	20	30 p. c.
Alkanet root.....	24	Free.	Angle iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)....	28	
Almanacs, advertising. (<i>see</i> advertising pictures)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.	Angles for ships (<i>see</i> iron and steel beams, &c).....	28	Free.
Almonds, shelled.....	21	5c. per lb.	Angola hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured..	23	"
" not shelled..	21	3c. "	Aniline, arseniate of..	14	"
Aloes.....	14	Free.	" dyes, not otherwise provided for....	14	10 p. c.
Alpaca, hair of, unmanufactured, N. E. S.....	23	"	Aniline dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight	14	Free.
Alpaca, hair of, manufactures of (<i>see</i> wool-len manufactures)...	23	$7\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.	Aniline oil, crude.....	14	"
Alum.....	14	Free.	" salts.....	14	"
Aluminum.....	26	"	Animals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond).....	29	Free.
" acetate of (<i>see</i> red liquor).....	14	"	Animals, for the improvement of stock, viz.: Horses, cattle, sheep and swine,		
Aluminum, chloride of or chloralum of.....	14	"			
Amber, gum.....	24	"			
Ambergris.....	23	"			
Amethyst, not polished nor otherwise manufactured	27	"			
Ammonia, sulphate of	14	"			
Anatomical preparations.....	14	"			
Anchors.....	11	"			
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.....	20	5c. p. whole box.			
Anchovies and sardines, in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep....	20	$2\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. half box.			
Anchovies and sardines, in quarter boxes, measuring not					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A			Apples, green, O. C. (<i>See</i> fruits, green)...	21	Free.
under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council.....	29	Free.	“ essence of.....	14	\$1.90 p. I. G. & 20 p. c.
Animals, living, N. E. S.	29	20 p. c.	“ pine. O. C. (<i>See</i> fruits, green)...	21	Free.
“ of settlers, live stock. (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	29	Free.	Apricots. O. C. (<i>See</i> fruits, green).....	21	“
“ of all kinds, when the natural product of the colony of New-foundland.....	29	“	Aqua marine stones, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	“
Animal manures.....	23	“	Arabic, gum.....	24	“
Aniseed.....	24	“	Archill, extract of.....	14	“
Annato, liquid or solid	14	“	Argol dust.....	14	“
“ seed.....	24	“	“ crude.....	14	“
Anodes, nickel.....	28	10 p. c.	Articles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein. 42 V., c. 15, Schedule A;—43 V., c. 18, s. 1;—44 V., c. 10, s. 2;—45 V., c. 6, ss. 1, 2, 3 and 4;—46 V., c. 13, ss. 2, 3, 5 and 6;—47 V., c. 30, s. 2;—48-49 V., c. 61, ss. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9;—49 V., c. 37, ss. 1 and 3.....	32	20 p. c.
Anodynes. (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines.)	14	“	Arms, fire.....	8	20 p. c.
Antelope skins, tanned or dressed, colored or not.....	23	10 p. c.	Army, articles for—the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy: arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.....	31	Free.
Antimony.....	14	Free.	Arsenic.....	14	“
Antiquities, collections of. (<i>See</i> cabinets of coins).....	32	“			
Apparatus for schools and colleges, &c. (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).....	6	“			
Apparel, wearing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	15	10c p. lb., & 25 p. c.			
“ of settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	31	Free.			
“ of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada, viz.: wearing apparel and other personal and household effects, not merchandise.....	32	Free.			
Apple trees. O. C.....	30	“			
Apples, dried.....	21	2c. p. lb.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A					
Arseniate of aniline...	14	Free.	Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries.....	32	25 p. c.
Artificial flowers, N. E. S.....	18	25 p. c.	“ cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for.....	17	35 “
Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof	28	25 “	“ cotton, seamless	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda	24	Free.	Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls.....	31	35 p. c.
Asphaltum	31	“	Baggage, travellers, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.	31	Free.
Attachments, binding (see mowing machines).....	9	35 p. c.	Baking powder (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty).	14	6c. p. lb.
Australian gum.....	24	Free.	Balances of iron or steel.....	9	35 p. c.
Awnings.....	19	25 p. c.	Balls, bagatelle.....	31	35 “
Axes, of all kinds, N. E. S.....	9	35 “	“ glass.....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
“ chopping	9	\$2 p. doz., & 10 p. c.	Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sun-shades.....	24	Free.
Axle grease and similar compounds.....	23	1c. p. lb.	Bamboo, unmanufactured.....	24	“
Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture.....	10	1c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.	Bananas (see fruits green), O. C.....	21	“
Axles, iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture.....	10	\$30 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.	Band-iron (see iron & steel, hoop-iron).....	28	“
B			Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum is a part.....	24	40c. each
Babbit metal.....	28	10 p. c.	Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs prescribes	24	Free.
Bacon, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	20	2c. p. lb.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B					
Barrels containing salted meats.....	24	20c. each.	Bed comforters or cotton quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes.....	17	35 p. c.
Barilla.....	14	Free.	Bed quilts (<i>see</i> bed comforters).....	17	35 "
Bark, cinchona.....	24	"	Bed-tickings, all cotton denims, drillings, gingham, plaids, cotton or cotton flannels, ducks & drills, dyed or colored, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons stuffs and goods of like description...	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" cork, unmanufactured.....	24	"	Bedsteads and other iron furniture.....	28	35 p. c.
Bark, hemlock.....	24	"	Beef, fluid, extract of, not medicated.....	20	25 p. c.
" tanners'.....	24	"	Beer, in bottles (<i>see</i> ale).....	22	18c. p. I. G.
Barley.....	21	15c. p. bush.	Beer, in casks (<i>see</i> ale).....	22	10c. p. I. G.
Bars, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar-iron).....	28		Bees.....	29	Free.
Bars, railway, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N. E. S....	28	\$6 p. ton.	Beet root juice (<i>see</i> sugar, melado).....	21	1c. p. lb. 70 deg. test. & 3½c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
Barytes, unmanufactured.....	26	Free.	Belladonna leaves.....	24	Free.
Batteries, electric, &c.	6	25 p. c.	Bells of any description, except for churches.....	28	30 p. c.
Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.	Bells for churches....	28	Free.
Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or colored....	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.	Belts of all kinds.....	7	25 p. c.
Batts, cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.	Belting, rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
Batts, cotton, bleached dyed or colored.....	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.	" leather, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed....	23	15 p. c.
Beads and bead ornaments.....	31	30 p. c.	Benzole (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Beams, rolled (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)....	28	12½ "	Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes.....	24	Free.
Beams, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.	Bibles.....	1	5 p. c.
Beams, weighing, iron or steel.....	28	35 p. c.	Bichromate of potash, crude.....	14	Free.
Beans.....	21	15c. p. bush.	Bichromate of soda....	14	"
Beans, locust, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food	21	Free.			
Beans, nux vomica....	24	"			
" vanilla.....	24	"			
" Tonquin (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic)	24	"			
O.C.....	24	"			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B					
Billets, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel bar iron)..	28	30 p. c., but not less than \$12 p. ton.	Blankets (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½ c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Billiard tables, viz:—			Blank books.....	1	35 p. c.
Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under...	31	\$22.50 each	Bloodstone, not polished, nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	Free.
On those of over 4½ by 9 ft.....	31	\$25.00 “	Blooms, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel blooms)...	28	
On billiard tables with pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under.	31	\$35.00 “	Blue black, dry.....	14	20 p. c.
And on all over 5½ by 11 ft.....	31	\$40.00 “	“ Chinese, dry.....	14	20 p. c.
		and in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls) 15 p. c.	“ Prussian, dry.....	14	20 p. c.
Binders' cloth.....	19	10 p. c.	Blueing, laundry, all kinds.....	14	30 p. c.
Bird cages of all kinds	32	30 p. c.	Board, leather.....	24	3c. p. lb.
Bismuth, metallic.....	28	Free	Boards, (<i>see</i> lumber)..<	24	Free.
Bison hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not cured or otherwise manufactured.....	23	“	Boilers, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N. E.S.....	9	30 p. c.
Bitters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	Liquids 50 p. c. and all others 25 p. c.	Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or un-sheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, N.E.S., including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker...	28	\$13 p. ton.
Bitters, other (<i>see</i> spirits sweetened)...	21	\$1 90 p. I. G	Boilers, ships (<i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 p. c.
Blackberries, O.C.....	21	Free	Bolts, shingle, of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts (export duty)..<	24	\$1.50 p. 128 c. ft.
Black diamonds for borers.....	27	“	Bolts, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel rivets).....	28	
Blacking, shoe & shoe-makers' ink.....	10	30 p. c.	Bolsters.....	13	35 p. c.
			Bolting cloths, not made up.....	31	Free.
			Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.....	23	“
			Bone-ash, for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers	23	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B					
Bone-dust, for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers	23	Free.	Bookbinders' tools and implements	9	10 p. c.
Bone, manufactures of, fancy	31	30 p. c.	Boots, India-rubber (see India-rubber)...	24	25 "
Bonnets, N.E.S.	18	25 p. c.	Boots, leather, N. E. S.	18	25 "
Books, blank.	1	35 p. c.	Boot and shoe counters made from leather board	24	½ c. p. pair.
“ embossed, for the blind.	1	Free.	Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material	18	30 p. c.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets			Boracic acid	14	Free.
N.E.S., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books	1	15 p. c.	Borax	14	“
Books, professional, settlers (see settlers' effects)	1	Free.	Bort or diamond dust..	27	“
Books, printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada. O. C.	1	“	Botany, specimens of..	32	“
Books, printed by any Government, or by any scientific association or other society now existing, for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of their proceedings, and not for the purpose of sale or trade	1	“	Bottles, glass	26	30 p. c.
Books, educational imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind	1	Free.	Boxes, cases, and writing desks, fancy and ornamental	31	30 "
Books, importations, prohibited (see prohibited articles)	1		Boxwood (see lumber).	24	Free.
			Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	28	2c. p. 1,000.
			Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand	28	2c. p. lb.
			Braces or suspenders...	18	35 p. c.
			Bracelets (see laces)...	18	30 "
			Braid, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angola goat, when imported by manufacturers of braid for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only. O. C. ...	15	Free.
			Braids (see laces)	18	30 p. c.
			Brandy	22	\$2 p. I. G.
			Brass, old, scrap and in sheets	28	Free.
			Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing ...	28	10 p. c.
			Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of brass and paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass or paper shells or cartridges for use in		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B			British copyright works, reprints of...	1	15 p. c., and in addition thereto, 12½ p. c.
their own factories.			British gum.....	24	1c. p. lb.
O. C.....	28	Free.	Bromine.....	14	Free.
Brass, manufactures of, N. E. S.....	28	30 p. c.	Bronze, phosphar, in block, bars, sheets and wire.....	28	10 p. c.
Brass screws, not otherwise provided for	28	35 "	Brooms.....	31	25 "
Brass, in strips for printers' rules, not finished	28	15 "	Broom corn.....	24	Free.
Brass or copper wire, round or flat.....	28	Free.	Brussels carpet (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Brass or copper wire, twisted, imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories.			Brushes.....	31	25 "
O. C.....	28	"	Buchu leaves.....	24	Free.
Brass wire cloth ..	28	20 p. c.	Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.....	19	"
Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water <i>in transitu</i> , 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of "The Customs Act"	21	20 "	Buckskins tanned (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 p. c.
Brick, for building.....	12	20 "	Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel	28	1½ c. p. lb.
Brick, fire, for use exclusively in process of manufactures.....	12	Free	Buchwheat	21	10c. p. bush.
Bridges, iron, and structural iron work	28	1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c	" flour or meal.....	21	¼ c. p. lb.
Brim moulds, for gold beaters	31	Free.	Buffalo hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured...	23	Free.
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour.....	14	"	Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles costing less than \$50.....	10	\$10 each and 20 p. c.
Bristles	23	"	Buggies, etc., costing \$50 and less than \$100.....	10	\$15 each and 20 p. c.
Britannia metal, in pigs and bars...	28	"	Buggies and all such carriages costing \$100 each, and over.	10	35 p. c.
" manufactures of, not plated.....	28	25 p. c.	Building stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.....	26	\$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B			Calumba	24	Free.
Builders' hardware :— builders', cabinet makers' and carriage hardware and locks, tinsmiths' tools and harness makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry combs.....	9	35 p. c.	Camel hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.....	23	"
Bullion, gold & silver.	27	Free.	Cameos, not polished nor otherwise manu- factured.....	27	"
Burgundy pitch.....	24	"	Canada plate, not less than 30 ins wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Burr stones, in block, rough or unmanu- factured, and not bound up into mill stones	26	"	Canary seed O. C....	24	Free.
Burrs, copper (<i>see</i> cop- per rivets).	28	30 p. c.	Candles, tallow.....	23	2c. p. lb.
Bushes, blackberry. O.	30	Free.	" paraffine wax	23	5 "
" currant. O. C....	30	"	" all other, includ- ing sperm.....	23	25 p. c.
" gooseberry. O. C.	30	"	Candy, sugar, brown or white, and con- fectionery.....	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 35 p. c.
" raspberry. O. C.	30	"	Cane juice, concen- trated <i>see</i> sugar, melado).....	21	1c. p. lb. 70 deg. test, & 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
" rose. O. C.....	30	"	Cane juice, other (<i>see</i> syrops).....	21	1c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Butter.....	20	4c. p. lb.	Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manu- factured.....	24	25 p. c.
Buttons, vegetable, ivory or horn	31	10c. p. gross & 25 p. c.	Canned meats, all other dried or smoked meats, or meats pre- served in any other way than salted or pickled, not other- wise specified, if im- ported in cans, the rate to include the duty on the cans, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans.....	20	2c. p. lb
Buttons, all other, N. E.S.....	31	25 p. c.	Cans or packages made of tin or other ma- terial, containing		
Button covers, crozier	31	10 "			
C					
Cabinet furniture (<i>see</i> furniture.....	13	35 "			
Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of anti- quities.....	32	Free.			
Cabinetmakers' hard- ware.....	9	35 p. c.			
Cages, bird, of all kinds.....	32	30 "			
Calenders, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pic- tures).....	1	6c. p. lb, & 20 p. c.			
Calf skins, tanned or dressed, but not wax- ed or glazed.....	23	15 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C					
fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents.....	28	1½c. on each can or package.	subject to the same duty as if empty.....	26	
Cans, etc., when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof.....	28		Carbuncles, not polished, nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	Free.
Canvas, of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.....	19	5 p. c.	Cardboard, printed or stamped (<i>see</i> advertising pictures)...	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide, and not pressed or calendered.....	19	Free.	Cards (<i>see</i> advertising pictures).....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories.....	19	"	Cards, pictorial show (<i>see</i> advertising pictures).....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....	24	"	Cards, playing.....	1	6c. p. pack.
Capes, fur.....	18	25 p. c.	Card-clothing, machine.....	32	25 p. c.
Caplins.....	18	20 "	Cardamon seed.....	24	Free.
Caps (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	18	10c p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Carmine, in pulp.....	14	20 p. c.
Caps, N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.	Carpets, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> carpets, Brussels)....	15	25 p. c.
Caps, fur.....	18	25 "	Carpet bags.....	23	10c. each, & 30 p. c.
Caps for umbrellas, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas.....	28	20 "	Carpets, viz.: Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian & damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for....	15	25 p. c.
Caraway seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).O.C.	24	Free.	Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool.....	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use.....	25	10 "	Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals.....	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carboys, glass.....	26	30 "			
Carboys containing acids, vinegar or other liquids shall be					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C			ridge cases of all kinds and materials	8	30 p. c.
Carpet mats (<i>see</i> carpets, Brussels).....	15	25 p. c.	Cases, jewel (<i>see</i> valises)	31	10c. each & 30 p. c.
Carpet warps, bleached, dyed or colored..	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Cast-iron pipe of every description.....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Carpet warps, not bleached, dyed or colored.	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Casts as models for the use of schools of design	31	Free.
Carpeting, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.	Castings, viz :—		
“ jute.....	19	25 p. c.	Cast iron vessels, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron N. E. S.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Carpets, warp of cotton (<i>see</i> carpets, two and three-ply).....	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.	Malleable iron and steel castings N. E. S.....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Carriages (<i>see</i> buggies)	10		Cassimeres (<i>see</i> woolen manufactures)...	15	7½ c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
“ children's, of all kinds.....	10	35 p. c.	Cat-gut, unmanufactured	23	Free.
Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	10	Free.	Cat-gut, strings, or gut cord for musical instruments	23	“
Cars, baggage, freight and railway (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	10	“	Catsups (<i>see</i> sauces)...	22	40c. p. gall, & 20 p. c.
Cars, railway.....	10	30 p. c.	Cream colored ware (<i>see</i> earthenware) ...	26	35 p. c.
Carts, hand.....	10	“	Cedar, red, not further manufactured than sawn or split.....	24	Free.
“ farm, railway or freight (<i>see</i> buggies)	10		Cedar, Spanish (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
Carts, pleasure (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10		Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured ; also, moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tin-		
Cases, fancy and ornamental.....	31	30 “			
Cases, show.....	24	\$2 each, & 35 p. c.			
Caskets and coffins of any material.....	24	35 p. c.			
Cats' eyes, not polished nor otherwise manufactured	27	Free.			
Cattle for improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	“			
Cartridges, gun, rifle, and pistol, and cart-					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C					
foil or not, but not finished or further manufactured.—O. C.	32	10 p. c.	The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be a duty of	22	30 p. c.
Celluloid, or xylite, in sheets, lumps or blocks.	32	Free.	Channels, iron (<i>see</i> iron & steel angles)..	28	
Cement, burnt and unground	12	7½c. p. 100 lbs.	Charts	1	20 p. c.
Cement, hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels....	12	40. p. brl.	Cheese.....	20	3c. p. lb.
Cement, in bulk or in bags.....	12	9c. p. bush.	Cherries. O. C.....	21	Free.
Cement, Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided.			Cherry lumber (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Cement, raw or in stone from the quarry... ..	12	\$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft.	Cherry trees. O. C.....	30	"
Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter.....	28	5 p. c.	Cherry heat welding compound.....	14	"
Chains of hair.....	23	30 "	Chestnut lumber (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Chalk stone, unmanufactured.....	26	Free.	Chia seed, O. C.....	24	"
Chamomile flowers....	24	"	Chicory, raw or green..	22	3c. p. lb.
Champagne & all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint.....	22	\$3 per dozen bottles.	" or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee kiln-dried, roasted or ground.....	22	4c. p. lb.
In bottles containing not more than a pt. each, and more than ½ pint.....	22	\$1.50 p doz. bottles.	Chimneys, glass, lamp	13	30 p. c.
In bottles containing ½ pint each or less	22	75c. per doz. bottles.	China clay, natural or ground	26	Free.
In bottles containing more than 1 qt. each, shall pay, in addition to \$3 p. doz. bottles, at the rate of	22	\$1.50 p. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bot.	Chinaware.....	26	30 p. c.
			Chinese blue, dry.....	14	20 "
			Chloralum or chloride of aluminum.....	14	Free.
			Chloride of lime.....	14	"
			" zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
			Chocolate, not sweetened.....	22	20 "
			Chromos (<i>see</i> advertising pictures).....	1	6 c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
			Chromotypes (<i>see</i> advertising pictures) ..	1	6 c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
			Chronometers for ships	6	Free.
			Churches, articles for (<i>see</i> communion plate).....	27	"
			Churns, wood.....	24	25 p. c.
			" earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware)...	26	3c. p. gal
			Cider, not clarified or refined	22	5c. p. I. G

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C					
Cider, clarified or re- fined	22	10c. p. I. G.	the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not other- wise provided for ...	17	35 p. c.
Cigars	22	\$2 p. lb. & 25 p. c.	Clothing, woollen, ready-made & wear- ing apparel of every description, includ- ing cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seam- stress or manufac- turer, not otherwise provided for	15	10c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to in- clude the weight of the paper covering) ..	22	\$2 p. lb. & 25 p. c.	Clothing of any material, including horse clothing, shaped, not other- wise provided for....	15	30 p. c.
Cinchona bark	24	Free.	Clothing, donations of, for charitable pur- poses	31	Free.
Cinnibar	24	"	Clothing for army & navy (see depart- ments, articles for) ..	31	"
Cistern pumps, iron...	28	35 p. c.	Clover seed. O. C.....	24	"
Citrons, and rinds of, in brine, for candy- ing	21	Free.	Coal, anthracite	26	"
Citrons. O. C	21	"	" bituminous	26	60c. p. ton of 2,000 lbs.
Clay, china, natural or ground	26	"	" dust, anthracite. O. C	26	Free.
Clay pipe	26	"	Coal dust	26	20 p. c.
" tobacco pipes	26	35 p. c.	" tar and pitch	24	10 p. c.
Clays	26	Free.	" oil (see oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Cliff-stone, unmanu- factured	26	"	Coal oil fixtures, or parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
Clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper	31	"	Coal oil, products of (see oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Cloaks, fur	18	25 p. c.	Coats, fur	18	25 p. c.
Clocks, and parts thereof, except springs	6	35 p. c.			
Clock springs	6	10 p. c.			
Cloth caps (see cloth- ing, woollen)	18	10c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.			
Cloth, horse collar (see woollen manufac- tures)	15	7½c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.			
Cloths, N. E. S. (see woollen manufac- tures)	15	7½c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.			
Clothes-ringers	31	\$1 each, & 30 p. c.			
Clothing, made of cot- ton or other material not otherwise pro- vided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C					
Coatings (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.	Coke gas, when used in Canadian manufactures only.....	26	Free.
Cobalt, ore of.....	26	Free	Collars of cotton or linen	18	24c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
“ metallic colors	14	“	Collar cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished.....	24	5 p. c.
Cochineal.....	14	“	Collar cloth paper, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets.....	24	20 “
Cocoa nuts.....	21	\$1 p. 100.	Collection of antiquities (<i>see</i> cabinets of coins).....	32	Free.
Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port.....	21	50c. p. 100.	Colleges, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).....	6	“
Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not.....	22	8c. p. lb.	Collodion.....	24	20c. p. gal., & 25 p. c.
Cocoa paste, not sweetened.....	22	20 p. c.	Colored fabrics, woven of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material, except silk, N.E.S.....	17	25 p. c.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....	22	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.	Colors and paints, N.E.S.....	14	20 “
Cocoa bean, shell and nibs	24	Free.	Colors and paints, E.S.....	14	20 “
Cocoa matting	19	30 p. c.	Colors and paints, ground, in oil or any other liquid.....	14	25 “
Cod liver oil, medicated	25	20 “	Colors, dry, viz :—Blue-black, Chinese blue, Prussian blue and raw umber.....	14	20 “
Coffee, green, from the United States	22	10 “	Colors in pulp, viz :—Carmine, cologne and rose lakes, scarlet and maroon, satin and fine-washed white.....	14	20 “
Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States.....	22	3c. p. lb. & 10 p. c.	Colors, metallic, viz :—Cobalt, zinc and tin.....	14	Free.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, N.E.S.....	22	3c. p. lb.	Cologne, lake (<i>see</i> colors in pulp).....	14	20 p. c.
Coffee, green, except as hereinbefore provided.....	22	Free.	Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each.....	22	50 p. c.
Coffins of any material	24	35 p. c.			
Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coins.....	27	Free.			
Coins, cabinets of	32	“			
Coins, base or counterfeit (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).....	27	“			
Coir.....	19	“			
Coir yarn.....	19	“			
Coke	26	50c. p. ton of 2,000 lbs.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C					
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks and other packages weighing more than four ounces each....	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 40 p. c.	Copal gum.....	24	Free.
Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds...	23	30 p. c.	Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing.....	28	10 p. c.
Commons, House of, articles for (<i>see</i> Departments, articles for.....)	31	Free.	Copper, rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper, N.E.S.	28	30 "
Communion plate, and plated ware for use in churches	27	"	Copper or brass wire, round or flat.....	28	Free
Compasses for ships...	6	"	Copper or brass wire, twisted, imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories. O.C.....	28	"
Compositions, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14		Copper, wire cloth....	28	20 p. c.
Compositions, ornaments of alabaster, spar and terra-cotta..	31	30 p. c.	Copper, precipitate of crude	14	Free
Concrete, sugar (<i>see</i> sugar, melado...)	21	1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test. and 3½c. p. 100 lb. for each deg. above 70.	Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories in the printing of calicoes and for no other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada). O.C.....	28	"
Condensers, platinum. O. C. (<i>see</i> retorts) ...	28	Free.	Copper, in sheets.....	28	"
Confection or stick extract of liquorice..	14	1c p. lb. and 20 p. c.	Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry	14	"
Confectionery.....	21	1½c. p. lb. and 35 p. c.	Copperas (sulphate of iron).....	14	"
" labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.	Copyright works, British reprints of...	1	15 p. c. and addition thereto 12½ p c
Conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf...	14	Free.	Copyright works, importation prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).		
Consuls General, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.....	31	"	Corals, not polished, nor otherwise manufactured	27	Free.
			Cords (<i>see</i> laces).....	18	30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C					
Cordage of all kinds..	19	1½ c p. lb. and 10 p. c.	Cotton, all manufac- tures of, N. E. S.....	17	20 p. c.
Cordials (<i>see</i> spirits, sweetened).....	22	\$1 90 p. I. G.	Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, un- bleached, bleached or dyed, for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cot- ton, worsted or silk fabrics	17	Free
Cordials, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary med- icines).....	14		Cotton waste.....	17	"
Cordova leather, tan- ned from horse hide, and manufactures of	23	25 p. c.	" winceys, fancy (<i>see</i> winceys, check- ed)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Coriander seed.....	24	Free.	Cotton wool.....	24	Free.
Corks, and other man- ufactures of cork- wood or cork bark...	24	20 p. c.	" fillets for card clothing (<i>see</i> fillets, cotton).	17	"
Cork bark, unmanu- factured.....	24	Free.	Cotton rags, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	17	"
Cork wood, unmanu- factured	24	"	Cotton seed. O. C.....	24	"
Corn, Indian.....	21	7½ c. p. bush.	" seed cake.. ...	24	"
" meal.....	21	40c. p. brl.	" meal	24	"
" starch (<i>see</i> starch)	24	2c. p. lb.	Cottonades (<i>see</i> bed tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" in caas (<i>see</i> toma- toes in cans	21		Counters, boot & shoe, made from leather board.....	24	½ c. p. pr.
Cornelians, not pol- ished nor otherwise manufactured	27	Free.	Coutilles and jeans, when imported by corset makers for use in their factories.....	17	25 p. c.
" Unmanufactured ..	27	"	Cranberries O. C.....	21	Free.
Corsets (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton)	17	35 p. c.	Crapes of all kinds.....	18	20 p. c.
Cotton, bleached, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.	" C.C." or cream col- ored ware (<i>see</i> earthenware).	26	35 p. c.
Cotton bed-quilts, not including woven quilts or counter- panes	17	35 p. c.	Cream of tartar in crystals	14	Free.
Cotton bags (<i>see</i> cloth- ing, cotton).	17	35 "	Crocks, earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware) ..	26	3c. p. gal.
Cotton clothing (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton).	17	35 "	Crosordolite, not pol- ished nor otherwise manufactured	27	Free.
Cotton fabrics, printed or dyed, N. E. S.....	17	32½ "	Crowbars, of iron or steel.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Cotton, grey or un- bleached and bleach- ed cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.	Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, im-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C					
ported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for manufacture of such knives in their own factories. O. C.	28	Free.	Deer skins, tanned or dressed, colored or not colored.....	23	10 p. c.
Crystal, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	Free.	Demijohns, glass.....	26	30 "
Crysolite, not polished nor otherwise manufactured..	27	"	Demijohns, earthenware.....	26	3 c. p. gall. of holding-capacity.
Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda.....	14	"	Demijohns, containing liquids (<i>see</i> carboys).....	26	
Cudbear, extract of...	14	"	Denims, cotton (<i>see</i> bed ticking).....	17	2 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Cues, bagatelle.....	31	35 p. c.	Departments, articles for, imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munition of war.		
Cuffs, linen or cotton.	18	4 c. p. pr., & 30 p. c.	The following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.....	31	Free.
Cummin seed. O. C. (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.	Desks, writing, fancy and ornamental.....	31	30 p. c.
Currants, dried....	21	1 c. p. lb.	Diamonds, black, for borers.....	27	Free.
" green.....	21	1 c. p. qt.	" unset.....	27	"
Currant wine (<i>see</i> wines).....	22		Diamond drills, for prospecting for minerals.....	9	"
Currant bushes. O. C.	30	Free.			
Cutlery, plated, viz.: knives plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per dozen.....	9	50 c. p. doz., & 20 p. c.			
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	9	25 p. c.			
Cutters.....	10	30 "			
" paper.....	9	10 "			
Cylinder needles.....	9	30 "			
D					
Damar gum.....	24	Free.			
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or colored.....	17	25 p. c.			
Damask carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 "			
Dates, dried.....	21	1 c. p. lb.			
Decanters.....	26	30 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
E			Engines, other (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	
Effects of subjects dying abroad (<i>see</i> apparel, wearing)...	32	Free.	Engines, portable steam (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Eggs.....	20	"	Entomology, speci- mens of.....	32	Free.
Elder wine (<i>see</i> wines,	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.	Envelopes.....	1	35 p. c.
Electric batteries.....	6	25 p. c.	Ergot.....	24	Free.
" lights, appar- atus for.....	6	25 "	Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	"
Electro-plated ware (<i>see</i> plated ware).....	27	30 "	Essences, viz.: of apple, pear, pine- apple, raspberry, strawberry and other fruits, and vanilla.....	14	\$1.90 per .I G., and 20 p. c.
Electrotypes of stand- ard books.....	28	10 "	Essences, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	
Electrotypes for com- mercial blanks and advertisements.....	28	20 "	Essences, containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits and strong waters mixed).....	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
Electrotypes and bases for same, made wholly or in part of type metal, N. E. S..	28	5c. per lb.	Essential oils, for manufacturing pur- poses.....	14	20 p. c.
Elixirs, medicinal (<i>see</i> spirits and strong waters mixed).....	22	\$2 per I. G., & 30 p. c.	Excelsior, for uphol- sterers' use.....	32	20 "
Embossed books for the blind.....	1	Free.	Explosives (<i>see</i> giant powder).....	8	5 c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Embroideries.....	18	30 p. c.	Extracts containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits and strong waters mixed).....	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
Emeralds, polished, but not set or other- wise manufactured..	27	10 p. c.	Extracts of archill.....	14	Free.
Emeralds not polished nor otherwise manu- factured.....	27	Free.	Extracts of beef, or fluid beef, not medi- cated.....	22	25 p. c.
Emery.....	26	"	Extracts of cudbear....	14	Free.
" paper.....	9	30 p. c.	" fluids (<i>see</i> spirits and strong waters mixed).....	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
" wheels.....	32	25 "	Extracts of logwood....	14	Free.
Enamelled leather.....	23	25 "			
Ends, steel (<i>see</i> ferro- manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.			
Engravings.....	3	20 p. c.			
Engines, fire.....	9	35 "			
" locomotive (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	9				
Engines, steam, for ships(<i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
E					
Extracts of madder, ground or prepared.	14	Free.	Fashion plates (<i>see</i> advertising pictures)...	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Extracts of malt, for medicinal purposes..	14	25 p. c.	Feathers, artificial, N. E. S.....	18	25 p. c.
Extracts of oak bark, for tanning.....	14	Free.	Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed...	18	20 p. c.
Extracts of saffron.....	14	"	Feathers, ostrich and vulture, dressed.....	18	30 p. c.
" safflower..	14	"	Felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	10	15 p. c.
Eye-glasses.....	6	30 p. c.	Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels...	19	Free.
" parts of, unfinished.....	6	25 p. c.	Felt cloth, N. E. S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
F					
Fabrics, colored (<i>see</i> colored fabrics).....	17	25 p. c.	Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric ...	15	17½ p. c.
Fabrics, cotton, printed, or dyed, N. E. S..	17	32½ p. c.	Felt, printed (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Fabrics, woollen. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing 10 cents per yard and under.....	15	22½ p. c.	Fencing wire, barbed, of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
Fabrics, woollen, costing over 10 & under 14 cents.....	15	25 p. c.	Fencing, wire, buckthorn and strip, of iron and steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
Fabrics, woollen, costing 14 cents and over	15	27½ p. c.	Fennel seed.....	24	Free.
As regards the three preceding items, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.			Fenugreek seed.....	24	"
Fancy grasses, dried, but not colored or otherwise manufactured.....	24	Free.	Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel.....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Farina (<i>see</i> starch).....	24	2c. p. lb.	Ferrules for umbrellas when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas.....	28	20 p. c.
			Fibre, Mexican.....	24	Free.
			" tampeco.....	24	"
			" vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	"
			Fibre, vegetable, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.....	24	"
			Fibrilla.....	24	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F					
Field seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, garden).....	24		Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.....	20	25 p. c.
Figs.....	24	1c. p. lb.	Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for....	20	25 "
Files and rasps.....	9	35 p. c.	Fish, smoked.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding 7 inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of card clothing.....	17	Free.	Fish hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines, for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons.....	9	Free.
Fillets, rubber, for card clothing (<i>see</i> fillets of cotton)....	24	Free.	Fisheries, produce of N.E.S. (<i>see</i> oil, spermaceti).....	20	20 p. c.
Fine-washed white, in pulp.....	14	20 p. c.	Fishing rods.....	5	30 p. c.
Firearms (<i>see</i> muskets).....	8	20 "	Fish plates, railway... fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof.....	28	\$12 p. ton.
Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures.....	12	Free.	Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed...	26	\$2 p. ton.
Fire clay.....	26	"	Flannels, Canton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Fireproof paint, dry...	14	½c. p. lb.	Flannels, Canton, dyed, etc (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Fireworks.....	5	25 p. c.	Flannels, cotton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Fish, boneless.....	20	1c. p. lb.	Flannels, cotton, dyed (<i>see</i> bed tickings)...	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act.....	20	50c. p. 100 lbs.	Flannels, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Fish, labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.	Flasks of 8 oz. capacity and over.....	26	5c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Fish, all other, pickled, in barrels.....	20	1c. p. lb.			
Fish skins and fish offal, imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories. O.C.	23	Free.			
Fish oil.....	25	20 p. c.			
" cod liver, medicated.....	25	"			
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines.....	20	30 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F					
Flasks of less than 8 oz capacity.....	26	30 p. c.	Forks 2 and 3 pronged, of all kinds	9	5c. each & 25 p. c.
Flats, iron <i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.	Forks, 4, 5 and 6 pronged, of all kinds	9	\$2 p. doz & 20 p c.
Flax, canvas, to be used for boats' and ships' sails	19	5 p. c.	Fossils.	26	Free.
Flax fibre, scutched... ..	19	1c. p. lb.	Fowls, pure bred, including pheasants and quails, for improvement of stock..	29	"
" " hacked.....	19	2c. "	Frames, picture, as furniture.....	4	35 p c.
" seed.....	24	10c. p. bush.	Freestone (<i>see</i> stone, rough).....	26	\$1 p ton of 13 cub. ft.
" tow of scutched or green.....	19	½c. p. lb.	French odors, preserved (<i>see</i> pomades)	31	15 p c.
Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled.....	25	30 p. c.	Fringes.....	18	30 "
Flint, flints and ground flintstones	26	Free.	Fruit, dried, all other, N.E.S.....	21	1c. p. lb.
Flint paper.....	9	30 p. c.	Fruit, green, and edible berries, in their natural condition, viz : Apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, mangoes, olives, peaches, pineapples, plantains, plums, pomegranates, quinces, shaddockes, blackberries, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries. O.C.....	21	Free.
Flower odors, preserved (<i>see</i> pomades)	31	15 "	Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb., 3c. p. can or package, and 3c additional p can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1 lb in weight —the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the		
Flowers, artificial, N.E.S.....	18	25 "			
Flower seeds. O.C... ..	24	Free.			
Flour, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs)	21	2c p c.			
Flour of buckwheat or meal.....	21	¼c. p. lb.			
Flour of rice.....	21	2c. "			
Flour of rye	21	50c. p. brl.			
Flour of sago	21	2c. p. lb.			
Flour of starch (<i>see</i> starch)	21	2c. "			
Flour of wheat.....	21	50c. p. brl.			
Fluid extracts (<i>see</i> spirits and strong waters mixed)	22	\$2 p I. G., & 30 p. c.			
Folders (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p c.			
Foliæ digitalis.....	24	Free.			
Foot grease, the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil is pressed out	24	"			
Force pumps.....	28	35 p c.			
Forgings, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> iron and steel forgings)	28				
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	28	10 "			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES	Order.	Tariff.
F			Gannister.....	26	Free.
cans or other pack- ages	21	3c. p. 1 lb. can or pkg	Garden seeds(<i>see</i> seeds, garden).....	24	
Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits.....	21	\$1 90 p I. G.	Garnets, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured	27	10 p. c.
Fruit, labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Garnets, not polished nor otherwise manu- factured	27	Free.
Fruit, essences of (<i>see</i> essences)	14	\$1.90 p. I. G., & 20 p. c.	Gas coke, when used in Canadian manu- factures only.....	26	Free.
Fruit trees. O. C. (<i>see</i> trees).....	30	Free.	Gas fixtures, or parts thereof.....	28	30 p. c.
Fuel, wood for, when imported into Mani- toba and the North- West Territories.....	24	"	" meters.....	9	30 "
Fullers' earth.....	26	Free.	" pipes, cast-iron....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Furniture of wood, iron or any other mater- ial, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair & spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material	13	35 p. c.	" lightshades.....	13	30 p. c.
Furniture. iron, bed- steads, and other....	13	35 "	Gentian root.....	24	Free.
Furniture, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	13	Free.	German mineral (pot- ash).....	14	"
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed.....	23	15 p. c.	German potash salts, or kainite, for fer- tilizers	14	"
Furs, hatters' not on the skin.....	23	Free.	German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated.....	28	25 p. c.
Furs, manufactures of, viz: caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of furs	18	25 p. c.	German and nickel silver, rolled and in sheets	28	10 "
Furs, skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	23	Free.	German silver, in sheets, for manufac- turing purposes....	28	Free.
G			Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	8	5c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Galvanic batteries.....	6	25 p. c.	Gigs (<i>see</i> buggies)	10	
Game and poultry of all kinds.....	20	20 "	Giltware (<i>see</i> plated- ware).....	27	30 p. c.
			Ginger, unground.....	24	10 p. c.
			" ground.....	22	25 "
			" wine(<i>see</i> wines	22	25 c. p. I. G. and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40 and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
G					
Ginghams (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.	otherwise provided for	26	20 p. c.
Gin, Geneva (<i>see</i> spirits).....	22	\$1.75 p. I.G.	Glass paper.....	9	30 "
Gin, "Old Tom"	22	1.75 p. I.G.	Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps and gas-lights	13	30 "
Ginsing root.....	24	Free.	Globules, or iron sand	26	20 "
Girders (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28		Glove leathers, viz.: buck, deer and antelope (also water-hog, O. C.) tanned or dressed, colored or not colored.....	23	10 "
Glass, viz.: flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded table-ware.....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.	Gloves and mitts of all kinds.....	18	30 "
Glass, bent, for manufacture of show cases, provided it is not made in Canada. O. C.....	26	Free.	Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground....	23	3c. p. lb.
Glass, colored, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved	26	20 p. c.	Glucose or grape sugar to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color....	21	
Glass, ornamental, figured and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass...	26	30 "	Glucose syrup.....	21	2c. "
Glass, plate, not colored, in panes not over 30 sq. ft.....	26	6c. p. sq. ft.	Goat-hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured	23	Free.
Glass, plate, in panes over 30 and not over 70 sq. ft.....	26	8c. "	Goat-hair, manufactures of (<i>see</i> fabrics, woollen).	15	22½ p. c.
Glass, plate, in panes over 70 sq. ft.....	26	9c. "	Gold leaf.....	27	30 "
Glass, silvered, plate..	26	30 p. c.	" coins.....	27	Free.
" window, stained	26	30 "	" manufactures of..	27	20 p. c.
" window, common and colorless.....	26	30 "	Goldbeaters' moulds..	31	Free.
Glass, all other, and manufactures of glass not herein			" skins ...	31	"
			Gooseberries. O. C....	21	"
			Government, books printed by any (<i>see</i> books, printed).....	1	Free.
			Governor General, articles for the use of.....	31	"
			Grain, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs).....	21	20 p. c.
			Granite ware (<i>see</i> earthenware)	26	35 "
			Grapes.....	21	2 c. p. lb.
			Grape sugar (<i>see</i> glucose).....	21	
			Grape vines, O. C. (<i>see</i> trees).....	30	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
G					
Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	Free.	Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	23	Free.
Grass, manilla.....	24	"	Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	24	25 p. c.
Grass, plaits, tuscan and straw.....	24	"	Gutta percha, crude...	24	Free.
Grass, pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	"	Gypsum, crude (<i>see</i> sulphate of lime.....)	26	"
Grass, other, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	"	Gypsum, ground, not calcined.....	26	10 c. p. 100 lbs.
Grass seeds. O. C.....	24	"	H		
Grasses, fancy, dried, but not colored or otherwise manufactured.....	24	"	Hair, braids, chains or cords.....	23	30 p. c.
Gravels.....	26	"	Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned but not curled or otherwise manufactured.....	23	Free.
Grease, the refuse of animal fat, for the use of soap stock, not otherwise provided for.....	23	"	Hair-cloth of all kinds	23	30 p. c.
Grease, axle, and similar compounds.....	23	1 c. p. lb.	Hair, curled.....	23	20 "
Grindstones.....	26	\$2 p. ton.	Hair mattresses.....	23	35 "
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures.....	23	Free.	Hair oils (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 "
Gums, viz.:—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac and tragacanth.....	24	"	Hammers, N.E.S.....	9	35 "
Gumwood (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"	Hammers, blacksmiths', of iron or steel.....	9	1 c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.....	8	3 c. p. lb.	Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	20	2c. p. lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.....	8	4 "	Hand carts.....	10	30 p. c.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and half-pound tins.....	8	15 "	Hand frame needles...	9	30 "
Gunpowder, giant (<i>see</i> giant powder).....	8	5 c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Hangings, paper (<i>see</i> paper hangings).....	24	
Gunpowder, rifle and sporting, in kegs, half kegs and quarter keg, and other similar packages.....	8	5 c. p. lb.	Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise.....	17	25 "
			Hardware, carriage...	9	35 "
			Hardware, house furnishings, not otherwise provided for...	9	30 "
			Harness and saddlery of every description	10	35 "
			Harness and leather dressing.....	10	25 "
			Harvesters (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 "
			Hats, fur.....	18	25 "

ARTICLEL.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
H			Hickory lumber, sawn for spokes (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Hats, Leghorn, unfinished.....	18	20 p. c.	Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.....	23	"
" N. E. S.....	18	25 "	Hinges, finished, or hinge blanks, N.E.S	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats. O.C.	31	Free.	Hoes.....	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.
Hatters' furs, not on the skin.....	23	"	Hog hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.....	23	Free.
Hatters' plush of silk or cotton.....	31	"	Honey, bees', in the comb or otherwise...	20	3c. p. lb.
Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds.....	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.	Hoop iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel hoop iron).....	28	
Hay forks, two and three-pronged, of all kinds.....	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.	Hoop iron not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.....	28	Free.
Head lights.....	13	30 p. c.	Hops.....	22	6c. p. lb.
Hemlock bark.....	24	Free.	Hoofs.....	23	Free.
" leaf.....	24	"	Horns.....	23	"
" seed.....	24	"	Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets.....	23	"
Hemp, canvas (<i>see</i> canvas).....	19	5 p. c.	Horn manufactures, fancy.....	31	30 p. c.
" India (crude drug).....	14	Free.	Horn tips.....	23	Free.
" undressed....	24	"	Hosiery, cotton (<i>see</i> socks & stockings)..	17	10c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
" carpeting, matting, & mats of rags (<i>see</i> rags)....	19	25 p. c.	Hosiery, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" rags (<i>see</i> rags)....	17	Free.	Horses, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Henbane leaf.....	24	"	Horse clothing, shaped N. E. S. (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	15	10 c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Herrings, pickled or salted.....	20	½c. p. lb.	Horse-collar cloth (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Hickory (<i>see</i> lumber)..	24	Free.			
Hickory billets, not further manufactured than sawn to shape, to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when imported for such use. O. C.....	24	"			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
H					
Horse-hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured	23	Free.	Imitation precious stones, not set.....	31	10 p. c.
Horse-powers (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.	Implements, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 "
Horse-shoes	28	1½ c. per lb., but not less than 35 p.c.	Incrusted stones, not polished nor otherwise manufactured..	27	Free.
" nails	28	1½ c. per lb., but not less than 35 p.c.	Indigo	14	"
Hose, rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.	" auxiliary.....	14	"
House of Commons, articles for (<i>see</i> Departments, articles for)	31	Free.	" extract and paste of.....	14	"
House furniture, of wood, iron or any other material; cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material.....	13	35 p. c.	Indian hemp (crude, drug)	14	"
Household furniture of settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	13	Free.	Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	14	"
Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only	10	15 p. c.	Indian corn.....	21	7½ c. p. bus.
Human hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured..	23	Free.	India rubber, viz.:— Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	24	25 p. c.
Hymn-books.....	1	5 p. c.	India rubber clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India rubber.....	24	35 "
Hyoscyamus.....	14	Free.	India rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
I			India rubber, unmanufactured	24	Free.
Ice	31	Free.	India rubber, vulcanized handles, for knives and forks.....	24	10 p. c.
Iceland moss and other mosses, crude.....	24	"	Ingots, steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel bar iron)..	28	30 p. c.; but not less than \$12 p. ton
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools (<i>see</i> pictorial illustrations)..	1	"	Ink, writing.....	14	25 p. c.
			" shoemakers'	10	30 "
			Inlaid stones, not polished nor otherwise manufactured..	27	Free.
			Iodine, crude.....	14	"
			Insulators, lightning rod	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
			Insulators, telegraph..	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I			Axles, parts of (<i>see</i> axles).....		
Intaglios, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	Free.	Axle bars (<i>see</i> axles).....	10	\$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. c.
Ipecacuanha.....	24	"	Axle blanks (<i>see</i> axles).....	10	
Iris.....	24	"	Iron and steel attachments, binding.....	10	
Iron and steel adzes, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.	Iron & steel balances.....	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S....	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.	Iron & steel bands (<i>see</i> iron and steel hoop-iron).....	9	"
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard.....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	Iron and steel, bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges.....	28	"	Iron and steel, steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets & bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound.....	28	30 p. c., but not less than \$12 p. ton.
Iron and steel angles for iron composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.	Iron and steel, except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms & slabs, upon which the specific duty shall be not less than.....	28	\$8 p. ton.
Iron and steel arms, fire, muskets, rifle and other.....	8	20 p. c.	Iron and steel, when of greater value than 4 cents per pound....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Iron & steel axles (<i>see</i> axles).....	10		Iron & steel, provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section,		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid, in addition to the rates imposed on the said materials.... on & steel, provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable of whatever description or form, with out regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.	iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel & iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for. Iron and steel, bars, railway, of any form, punched or not punched, N. E. S..... Iron and steel beams (see iron and steel angles)..... Iron and steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels..... Iron and steel billets (see iron and steel bars)..... Iron and steel blanks, bolt or nut, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.... Iron and steel blanks, (see iron and steel angles)..... Iron and steel blooms slabs, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings Iron and steel blooms (see iron and steel bar iron)..... Iron and steel boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker.....	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	\$6 p. ton. Free. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. and 30 p. c. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. \$9 p. ton. \$13 p. ton.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
Iron and steel boiler tubes, wrought.....	28	15 p. c.	Iron and steel, cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Iron and steel boilers (see locomotives).....	9				
Iron and steel boilers, ships (see ships).....	9	25 p. c.	Iron and steel, cast, scrap.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Iron and steel bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.	Iron and steel castings (see castings).....	28	
Iron and steel bolt-blanks, N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.	Iron and steel chains, over 9-16 in. in diameter.....	28	5 p. c.
Iron and steel bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.	Iron and steel channels (see iron and steel angles).....	28	
Iron and steel bolts, with or without threads, N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.	Iron and steel combs, curry.....	9	35 "
Iron and steel bowls, steel, for cream separators.....	28	Free.	Iron and steel crow-bars.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Iron and steel bridge plate (see iron and steel angles).....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c p. c.	Iron and steel cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	9	25 p. c.
Iron and steel bridges, iron and structural iron work.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c p. lb. but not less than 35 p. c.	Iron and steel engines, fire.....	9	35 "
			Iron and steel engines, locomotive (see locomotives).....	9	
Iron and steel, Canada plates, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	Iron and steel engines, portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture.....	9	35 "
Iron and steel caps for umbrellas (see umbrellas).....	28	20 "	Iron and steel engines, ships (see ships).....	9	25 "
Iron and steel car springs (see axles)...	28	\$30 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.	Iron and steel engines, steam, other (see locomotives).....	9	
			Iron and steel ends (see ferro-manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Iron and steel, cast iron pipe of every description.....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.	Iron and steel fencing, barbed wire.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
			Iron and steel fencing, buckthorn.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ c. "
			Iron and steel fencing, strip.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ c. "
			Iron and steel ferrules (see umbrellas).....	28	20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
Iron and steel files, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.....	28	Free.	Iron and steel, hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width and thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	12½ p. c.
Iron and steel fish-plates, railway.....	28	\$12 p. ton.	Iron and steel, hoop (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).	28	
Iron and steel flats (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28		Iron and steel, hoop, not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.....	28	Free.
Iron and steel forgings (<i>see</i> axles).....	28		Iron and steel imple-ments, agricultural, not otherwise pro-vided for.....	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel forgings, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N. E. S.....	28	1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.	Iron and steel, ingots, steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).	28	
Iron and steel girders (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28		Iron, other (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop iron).	28	
Iron and steel, hard-ware, viz.:—Build-ers', cabinet-makers' and carriage hard-ware and locks, tin-smiths' tools & har-ness-makers' & sad-dlers' hardware, in-cluding curry combs	9	35 p. c.	Iron rolled (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).	28	
Iron and steel harvest-ers (<i>see</i> mowing ma-chines).....	9	35 "	Iron sand.....	26	20 "
Iron & steel hay knives	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.	Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.....	14	Free.
Iron and steel hinges, finished, or hinge blanks, N. E. S.....	28	1c p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Iron masts for ships, or parts of.....	11	"
Iron and steel horse-powers (<i>see</i> ma-chines, portable .	9	35 p. c.	Iron, sulphate of.....	14	"
Iron and steel, hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	\$13 p. ton.	Iron, same duty as steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron	28	
			Iron and steel joists (<i>see</i> iron and steel, angles).....	28	
			Iron and steel kent-ledge	28	\$4 p. ton.
			Iron and steel knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers....	28	10 p. c
			Iron & steel loops (<i>see</i> iron and steel, slabs)	28	\$9 p. ton.
			Iron and steel machin-ery N. E. S. (<i>see</i> loc-omotives).	9	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
Iron and steel machinery, ships.....	9	25 p. c.	Iron & steel nails, hob, N. E. S.....	28	1½c. p. lb. but not less than 35p.c.
Iron and steel machines, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines).	9	35 "	Iron and steel nails, horse shoe.....	28	1½c. p. lb. but not less than 35p.c.
Iron and steel, machines, folding.....	9	10 "	Iron and steel nails, sheathing.....	28	20 p. c.
Iron and steel, machines, mowing (<i>see</i> mowing machines).	9	35 "	Iron and steel nails, wire.....	28	1½c. p. lb. but not less than 35p.c.
Iron and steel, machines, portable.....	9	35 "	Iron and steel nails, wrought, galvanized or not.....	28	1½c. p. lb. but not less than 35p.c.
Iron and steel, machines, sewing.....	9	\$3 each, & 20 p. c.	Iron and steel needles, steel, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand frame needles and latch needles.....	9	30 p. c.
Iron and steel, machines, sewing, settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	9	Free.	Iron and steel notches for umbrellas (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 "
Iron and steel manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured.....	28	30 p. c.	Iron and steel nut blanks, less than ¾ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Iron and steel, masts for ships or parts of..	11	Free.	Iron and steel nuts, wrought, N. E. S....	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Iron metal from iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28		Iron and steel paper cutters.....	9	10 p. c.
Iron and steel, mills, saw and planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.	Iron and steel picks...	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Iron and steel, nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.	Iron, pig.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Iron & steel, nail rod, Swedish rolled iron under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.	Iron pipe, cast-iron, of every description.....	28	\$12 per ton, but not less than 35p.c.
Iron and steel nails, composition.....	28	20 "	Iron and steel plates, engraved.....	3	20 p. c.
Iron & steel nails, cut	28	1c. p. lb.	Iron and steel plates, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
			Iron and steel presses, printing, of all kinds.....	9	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
Iron and steel pumps, pitcher-spouts, cistern, well and force pumps	28	35 p. c.	Iron and steel rods rolled of steel under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Iron and steel rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N. E. S.....	28	\$6 p. ton.	Iron and steel rolled round wire rods under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories.....	28	"
Iron and steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. p. lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.....	28	Free.	Iron and steel rope wire, not otherwise provided for.....	28	25 p. c.
Iron and steel rasps....	9	35 p. c.	Iron and steel runners, umbrellas (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 p. c.
Iron and steel reapers (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 "	Iron and steel saws and straw cutters, steel for, cut to shape but not further manufactured.....	28	Free.
Iron and steel ribs, umbrella (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 "	Iron and steel scales...	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel rings, umbrella (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 "	Iron and steel scrap iron, cast.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Iron and steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.	Iron and steel scrap iron, wrought and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured.....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Iron & steel, wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts and bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, N.E. S.....	28	1 c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Iron and steel, scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters, subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	28	Free.
Iron and steel rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails	28	20 p. c.	Iron and steel screws—Commonly called		
Iron and steel rods (<i>see</i> iron and steel bar iron)	28				

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
"wood screws," 2 inches or over in length.....	28	6 c. p. lb.	manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories	28	"
One in. and less than 2 in.....	28	8 "	Iron and steel sheets valued at 2½ c. p. lb. and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.....	28	"
Less than 1 in.....	28	11 "	Iron and steel skelp (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler)	28	\$13 p. ton.
Brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for.....	28	35 p. c.	Iron and steel, slabs of blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings	28	\$9 p. ton.
Iron and steel scroll (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop iron).....	28		Iron and steel, slabs of (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	
Iron and steel sections, special (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28		Iron and steel, sledges	9	1c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Iron and steel separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.	Iron and steel spades and spade blanks....	9	\$1 p. doz. and 25 p.c.
Iron and steel shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28		Iron and steel, spiegel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese)	28	\$2 p. ton.
Iron and steel sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ in. in thickness	28	12½ p. c.	Iron and steel spikes, composition.....	28	20 p. c.
Iron and steel sheets (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar).....	28		Iron and steel spikes, cut.....	28	1c. p. lb.
Iron and steel sheets (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler).....	28		Iron and steel spikes, wrought & pressed, galvanized or not, N.E.S.....	28	1½c. p. lb but not less than 35 p. c.
Iron and steel sheets for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free	Iron and steel springs (<i>see</i> axles).....	28	
Iron and steel sheets of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by			Iron and steel springs, clock, steel for, steel of number 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than number 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs,		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I					
when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories.....	28	Free.	as (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	
Iron and steel squares (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.	Iron and steel, steel wire, 15 gauge and coarser, galvanized or not, N.E.S.	28	25 p. c.
Iron and steel, steel ingots (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28		Iron and steel, steel wire, 16 gauge or smaller, galvanized or tinned.....	28	Free.
Iron and steel, steel needles, viz.: cylinder, hand frame and latch.....	9	30 p. c.	Iron and steel, steel wire spring, coppered or tinned, No. 9 gauge or smaller, N.E.S.	28	20 p. c.
Iron and steel, steel parasol (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 "	Iron and steel stove plates	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Iron and steel, steel rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N. E. S.	28	\$6 p. ton.	Iron and steel strips (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	
Iron and steel, steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks....	28	Free.	Iron and steel structural work.....	28	1½ c. p. lb, but not less than 35 p. c.
Iron and steel, steel for saws, cut to shape, but not further manufactured.....	28	"	Iron and steel, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse shoe nails... ..	28	"
Iron and steel, steel, not specially enumerated or provided for	28	30 p. c.	Iron and steel threshers (<i>see</i> machines, portables).....	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel, steel No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories.....	28	Free.	Iron and steel tools, tinsmiths'.....	9	35 "
Iron and steel, steel, what shall be classed			Iron and steel track tools	9	1 c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
			Iron and steel tires, locomotive, in the rough	28	Free.
			Iron and steel tubing, boiler, wrought iron or steel.....	28	15 p. c.
			Iron and steel tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, 1 and ½ in. in diameter and over, but not over 2 in., for use ex-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I			Jams.....	21	5c. p. lb.
clusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and for petroleum refineries.	28	20 p. c.	Japans.....	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
Iron and steel tubes, not welded, nor more than 1½ in. in diameter, of rolled steel.....	28	15 p. c.	Japanned, patent or enamelled leather...	23	25 p. c.
Iron and steel tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. in diameter.....	28	15 "	Japanned ware.....	28	"
Iron and steel tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes.....	28	10c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.	Jars, glass.....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Iron and steel vessels, cast.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.	Jeans, when imported by corset makers for use in their factories.	17	25 p. c.
Iron and steel washers, N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Jeans, Kentucky (<i>see</i> bed-tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Iron and steel wedges.	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Jellies.....	21	5c. p. lb.
Iron and steel wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material.....	28	25 p. c.	Jet black, dye.....	14	Free.
Iron and steel wire, rigging, for ships and vessels.....	11	Free.	Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver.....	27	20 p. c.
Iron and steel wire rope, not otherwise provided for.....	28	25 p. c.	Jewel cases.....	31	10c. each, & 30 p. c.
Istle or tampico fibre.....	24	Free.	Joists (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Ivory, unmanufactured	23	Free.	Jugs, earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	3c. p. gall.
" black.....	14	10 p. c.	Junk old.....	24	Free.
" manufactures.	31	30 p. c.	Jute.....	24	"
Ivory nuts, unmanufactured.....	24	Free.	" ratts.....	24	"
Ivory vaccine points..	31	"	" carpeting.....	19	25 p. c.
Ivory veneers, sawn only.....	24	"	Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 40 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories..	19	Free.
J.			Jute matting & mats..	19	25 p. c.
Jalap root.....	24	"	" manufacturers of. N. E. S.....	19	20 "
			Jute rags, fit only for the manufacture of paper.....	19	Free.
			Jute seeds. O. C.....	24	"
			Jute yarn, plain, dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs & mats, for use in their own factories	19	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
K					
Kainite, or German potash salts for fertilizers.....	14	Free.	Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels & bracelets; also braids, chains or cords of hair.....	18	30 p. c.
Kelp.....	24	"	Laces, boot, shoe & stay, of any material	18	30 "
Kentledge.....	28	\$4 p. ton.	Lacquers.....	24	20c. p. gall. & 25 p. c.
Kentucky jeans (see bed-ticking).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.	Lakes, in pulp viz.: Carmine, cologne & rose lakes, scarlet and maroon, satin & fine-washed white.	14	20 p. c.
Kerosene oil (see oils).	25	7½c. p. l. G.	Lamp black.....	14	10 "
" fixtures or parts thereof.....	28	30 p. c.	Lamps, glass.....	13	30 "
Kid leather, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed.....	23	15 "	Lamp-wicks.....	17	30 "
Kloman process, iron made by (see iron and steel angles).....	28	12½ "	Lanterns, magic.....	5	25 "
Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels	28	Free.	Lard oil.....	25	20 "
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers...	28	10 p. c.	" tried or rendered	20	2c. p. lb.
Knitted goods, woollen (see woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	" untried.....	20	1½c. "
Knitting yarn (see woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively. O. C....	31	Free.
Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per doz.	9	50c. p. doz. & 20 p. c.	Latch needles.....	9	30 p. c.
Knives, hay.....	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.	Lawn trees. O. C.....	30	Free.
Kryolite.....	26	Free.	Lava, unmanufactured	26	"
L			Lead, acetate of.....	14	5 p. c.
Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders.....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	" nitrate of.....	14	"
Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick & shell	14	Free.	" bars, blocks and sheets.....	28	60c. p. 100 lbs
			Lead, old, scrap and pig.....	28	40c. "
			Lead pencils, in wood or otherwise.....	31	25 p. c.
			Lead pipe.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
			" manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	28	30 p. c.
			Lead, shot.....	8	1½c. p. lb.
			" red and white.....	14	5 p. c.
			" white, in pulp, ton mixed with oil.	14	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L					
Leaf, gold and silver...	27	30 p. c.	Lichens, prepared and not prepared.....	24	Free.
Leather belting, N. E. S	23	25 "	Lightning rod insulators.....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Leather belting, dressed or tanned, but not waxed or glazed.....	23	15 p. c.	Lignite, products of (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Leather board.....	24	3c. p. lb.	Lignum vitæ, not further manufactured than sawn or split	24	Free.
Leather, Cordova, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of.....	23	25 p. c.	Lime, chloride of.....	14	"
Leather, dressed, and waxed or glazed.....	23	20 "	Lime, sulphate of.....	14	"
Leather, glove (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 "	Linen rags, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	17	"
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled	23	25 "	Lines for fishing (<i>see</i> fish-hooks).....	9	"
Leather, lamb skins, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed.....	23	15 "	Liniments (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 p. c.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed.....	23	10 "	Linseed oil, raw or boiled.....	25	30 "
Leather, sole.....	23	1½c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing.....	14	Free.
Leather, sweat, imported by hat manufacturers only for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats. O. C.....	23	Free.	Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing.....	14	"
Leather, upper, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed	23	15 p. c.	Liquorice root.....	24	"
Leather manufactures, N. E. S.....	23	25 "	Liquorice root paste, extract of.....	14	2c. p. lb.
Leather, all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified..	3	20 "	Liquorice stick extract or confection of.....	14	1c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Leghorn hats, unfinished.....	18	20 "	Literary societies, articles for (<i>see</i> pictorial illustrations).	31	Free.
Leeches.....	29	Free.	Litharge.....	26	"
Lemons (<i>see</i> oranges)..	21		Lithographic stones, not engraved.....	26	20 p. c.
Lemons and rinds of, in brine for candying	21	"	Literary papers (<i>see</i> newspapers).	1	Free.
Lemon wine (<i>see</i> wines)	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c.	Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared.....	24	"
			Locks.....	9	35 p. c.
			Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L					
in part of iron or steel, N.E.S.....	9	30 p. c.	all respects to the above-named articles, and that the Governor in Council may increase the export duty on pine logs to \$3 per 1,000 ft., board measure. —49 V., c. 37, s. 4.		
Locomotives, provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than	9	\$2,000 each.	Logwood, extract of...	14	Free.
Locomotives and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.....	10	Free.	Loops, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel slabs).....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough...	28	"	Lozenges, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.
Locust beans, for the manufacture of horse & cattle food..	21	"	Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing 30c. per Imperial gallon, or over	25	25 "
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for.....	24	"	Lubricating oils costing less than 30c. per Imperial gallon.....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Logs, cedar, capable of being made into shingle bolts, export duty.....	24	\$1.50 p. 128 cub. ft.	Lubricating oils, all other.....	25	25 p. c.
Logs, spruce (export duty).....	24	\$1 p. M.	Lumber and timber, N. E. S.....	24	20 "
Logs, pine (export duty)	24	\$3 "	Lumber and timber, plank and boards, sawn, of box-wood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured, and sawdust of the same, and hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured	24	Free.
Provided that the powers vested in the Governor in Council by section 9 of 49 Vic., cap. 33, shall extend and apply in			M		
			Maccaroni.....	21	2c. p. lb.
			Mace.....	22	25 p. c.
			Machine card clothing	32	25 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M					
Machines, folding.....	9	10 p. c.	Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cub. ft. or over.....	26	10 p. c.
Machines, portable, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture.....	9	35 "	Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cub. ft.....	26	15 "
Machines, sewing, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines.....	9	\$3 each & 20 p. c.	Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.....	26	15 "
Machines, sewing, settlers' (see settlers' effects).....	9	Free.	Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides.....	26	25 "
Machinery, other (see locomotives).....	9	30 p. c.	Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S.....	26	35 "
Machinery, ships, (see ships).....	9	25 "	Maroon, in pulp.....	14	20 "
Mackerel.....	20	1c. p. lb.	Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of.....	11	Free.
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of...	24	Free.	Mastic, gum.....	24	"
Magazines (see newspapers).....	1	"	Mats, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.
Magic lanterns.....	5	25 p. c.	Mats, jute.....	19	25 "
Mahogany (see lumber)	24	Free.	Mats, India-rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S.....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 c. p.	Matting, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.
Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations	21	15c. p. bush.	Matting, jute.....	19	25 "
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes..	14	25 p. c.	Matting, India-rubber.	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Manganese, oxide of...	14	Free.	Mattocks.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Mangoes (see fruit, green). O.C.....	21	"	Mattresses, hair and spring.....	13	35 p. c.
Manilla, grass.....	24	"	Mattresses, Hom o spring steel wire for, coppered or tinned, smaller than No. 9 and not smaller than No. 15 wire gauge, when imported by manufacturers of mattresses for use in their own factories. O.C.....	28	Free.
" hoods.....	18	20 p. c.	Meal, buckwheat.....	21	½c. p. lb.
Manures, animal.....	23	Free.	Meal, corn.....	21	40c. p. brl.
Manure, vegetable.....	24	"	Meal, oat.....	21	½c. p. lb.
Manuscripts.....	1	20 p. c.			
Maps and charts.....	1	20 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M			ed by the Minister of Customs.....		Free.
Meal, oil cake, cotton seed cake and palm nut cake.....	24	Free.	Metal, babbitt.....	28	10 p. c.
Meal, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs).....	21	20 p. c.	Metal, britannia, manufactures of, not plated.....	28	25 "
Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams.....	20	1c. p. lb.	Metal, britannia, in pigs and bars.....	28	Free.
Meats, viz.: shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	20	2c. "	Metal pins, manufactured from wire of any metal.....	28	30 p. c.
Meats, all other, dried or smoked, or meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified.	20	2c. "	Metal plates, engraved	3	20 "
If imported in cans, the rate to include the duty on the cans, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans.	20	2c. "	Metal type.....	28	10 "
Meats, labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Metal, tagging, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over 1½ ins. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories.....	28	Free.
Medicinal preparations (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14		Metal, yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.....	28	"
Meerschäum, crude or raw.....	26	Free.	Meters, gas.....	9	30 p. c.
Melado, imported direct (<i>see</i> sugar).....	21	1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test, & ¾c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.	Microscopes.....	6	25 "
Melado, imported, not direct (<i>see</i> sugar)....	21		Mill-board, not straw-board.....	24	10 "
Melons. O.C.....	21	Free.	Mills, planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable)....	9	35 "
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribing			Mills, saw (<i>see</i> machines, portable)....	9	35 "
			Milk food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Gibaut, and others, and all similar preparations....	14	30 "
			Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs.....	22	Free.
			Mineralogy, specimens of.....	26	"
			Mitts, all kinds.....	18	30 p. c.
			Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.	31	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M					
Mohair cloth (<i>see lastings</i>)	31	Free.	prior to that date, the rates of duty in force immediately previous thereto shall apply.		
Molasses, concentrated (<i>see sugar, melado</i>)..	21	1c. p. lb. 70 deg. test., & $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 for each deg. above 70.	Molasses, sugar-house (<i>see syrups</i>).....	21	1c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Molasses, other, when imported direct without transshipment, and from the country of growth and production	21	15 p. c.	Morocco skins, tanned but rough or undressed	23	10 p. c.
Molasses, when not so imported	21	20 "	Moss, crude	24	Free.
The value upon which the <i>advalorem</i> duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above-named syrups and molasses shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment.			Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state, or only cleaned.....	24	"
Molasses, provided that when imported for or received into any refinery or sugar factory, or to be used for any other purpose than actual consumption, shall be subject to, and there shall be levied and collected thereon, an additional duty of.....	21	5c. p. I. G.	Moulds for goldbeaters	31	"
Provided that the foregoing rates of duty on sugars, syrups and molasses shall apply only to importations arriving in Canada on and after the 31st day of March, 1886, and that, as to such articles warehoused			Mouldings of wood, plain	4	25 p. c.
			Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain	4	30 "
			Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for.....	9	35 "
			Mucilage	14	30 "
			Muffs, fur.....	18	25 "
			Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of...	24	Free.
			Muriate of potash, crude.....	14	Free.
			Music, printed, bound or in sheets	1	10c. p. lb.
			Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for....	2	25 p. c.
			Musical instruments for bands (<i>see departments, articles for</i>)..	2	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M					
Musical instruments, settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	2	Free.	Netting, cotton, for boots, shoes and gloves	17	10 "
Musk, in pods or in grains	24	"	Netting, silk plush, used for the manufacture of gloves....	16	15 "
Muskets, rifles and other firearms.....	8	20 p. c.	Netting, woollen, for boots, shoes and gloves	15	10 "
Mustard, cake.....	22	20 "	Nets for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish-hooks).....	9	Free.
" ground.....	22	25 "	Newfoundland, animals from, when the natural product of...	29	"
" seed. O.C.....	24	Free.	Newspapers, and quarterly monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound.....	1	"
N			Newspapers, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada.....	1	25 p. c.
Nail plate, iron or steel, No. 16 gauge and thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.	Nickel.....	26	Free.
Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.	" anodes.....	28	10 p. c.
Nails, composition	28	20 "	Nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated.....	28	25 p. c.
" cut, of iron or steel.....	28	1c. p. lb.	Nickel silver in sheets	28	10 "
" horse-shoe.....	28	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.p.lb., but not less than 35 p. c.	Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre.....	14	Free.
" hob	28	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.p.lb., but not less than 35 p. c.	Nitro-glycerine.....	8	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" wire.....	28	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.p.lb., but not less than 35 p. c.	Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories. O. C.....	23	Free.
" sheathing.....	28	20 p. c.	Non-enumerated articles (<i>see</i> articles not enumerated	32	"
Nails, wrought or pressed, galvanized or not	28	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.p.lb., but not less than 35 p. c.	Notches for umbrellas (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 p. c.
Naphtha (<i>see</i> oils)	25	$7\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.	Nut galls.....	14	Free.
Navy, articles for (<i>see</i> departments, articles for).....	31	Free.	Nutmegs.....	22	25 p. c.
Neatsfoot oil.....	25	20 p. c.	Nuts, all kinds, N.E.S. (dried fruit)	21	3c. p. lb.
Needles, steel, viz.: cylinder, hand frame and latch.....	9	30 "	Nuts, iron or steel, wrought.....	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
			Nux vomica beans.....	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O					
Oak (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.	Oils, Lubricating, all other.....	25	25 p. c.
" bark.....	24	"	" Medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 "
Oak bark, extract of, for tanning.....	14	"	" Neatsfoot.....	25	20 "
Oakum.....	24	"	" Olive.....	25	20 "
Oats.....	21	10c. p. bush.	" Palm, in its natural state.....	25	Free.
Oatmeal.....	21	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.	" Salad.....	25	20 p. c.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.....	14	10 p. c.	" Spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for....	14	20 p. c.
Odors, preserved (<i>see</i> pomades).....	31	15 "	Oils, sesame seed.....	25	20 p. c.
Office furniture, finished or in parts.....	13	35 "	" sperm.....	25	"
Oils, carbolic or heavy oil, for any use.....	25	10 "	" whale.....	25	"
" Coal & kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, N. E. S.....	25	$7\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.	Oil cake.....	24	Free.
" Cocoanut, in its natural state.....	25	Free.	" meal.....	24	"
" Cod liver, medicated.....	25	20 p. c.	Oil-cloth, floor.....	19	5c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. c.
" Essential, for manufacturing purposes.....	14	20 "	Oil-cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for.....	19	5c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" Finish (<i>see</i> varnishes).....	14	20c. p. gal., & 25 p. c.	Ointments (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).	14	25 p. c.
" Flax seed, raw or boiled.....	25	30 p. c.	Oleographs (<i>see</i> advertising pictures)..	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
" Hair (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 "	Olives. O.C. (<i>see</i> fruits green).....	21	Free.
" Lard.....	25	20 "	Onyx, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	"
" Linseed, raw or boiled.....	25	30 "	Opals, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	"
" Lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, & costing 30c. p. I. G. or over.....	25	25 "	Opals, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured.....	27	10 p. c.
" Lubricating, costing less than 30c. p. I. G.....	25	$7\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.	Opium, drug.....	14	\$1 p. lb.
			Opium, prepared for smoking.....	14	\$5 p. lb.
			Optical instruments....	6	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O					
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet.....	21	25c p. box.	Osiers.....	24	Free.
" In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet.....	21	13c p. ½ box.	Ostrich feathers, undressed.....	18	20 p. c.
" In cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity.....	21	10c. p. cub. ft.	Ostrich feathers, dressed.....	18	30 "
" In bulk.....	21	\$1.60 p. 1,000	Ottar of roses.....	14	Free.
" In barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel.....	21	55c. p. brl.	Overcoating (see woollen manufactures)...	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" And rinds of, in brine, for candying.....	21	Free.	Oysters, shelled, in bulk.....	20	10c. p. gall.
Orange, mineral, dry..	14	5 p. c.	Oysters, canned, in cans not over 1 pt., including the cans...	20	3c. p. can
" wine (see wines)	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40 & 30 p. c.	Oysters, in cans, over 1 pt. and not over 1 qt., including the cans.....	20	5c. p. can.
Organs, cabinet, viz.: on reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds.....	2	\$10 each.	Oysters, in cans, exceeding 1 qt. in capacity, an additional duty of 5c. for each qt. or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans.....	20	5c. p. qt.
Organs having over two & not over four sets of reeds.....	2	\$15 "	Oysters, in the shell...	20	25 p. c
Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$20 "	Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.	20	Free
Organs having over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$30 "	O. C.....	20	Free
And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof		15 p. c.	Oxalic acid.....	14	"
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs.....	2	25 "	P		
Organzine (see silk in the gum).....	16	15 p. c.	Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof.	28	1½c. on each can or package.
Ores of metals of all kinds.....	26	Free.			
Ornaments, alabaster.	31	30 p. c.			
Orris root.....	24	Free.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P					
Packages or cans containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for....	31	25 p. c.	Paintings in oil or water colors, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.....	3	Free.
Packages or any goods being the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, and having been exported therefrom and intended to be re-imported, may be admitted free of duty on being re-imported to Canada, provided such goods or packages were entered for exportation and branded or marked by a collector or proper officer of Customs, when fully identified by the collector or proper officer at the port or place where they are so re-imported; and further, provided that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the same person or persons by whom they were exported, and that such re-importation takes place within one year of the exportation thereof.			Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints.....	3	20 p. c.
O. C.....	31	Free.	Paintings, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).		
Packing, rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Paints, fire-proof, dry.	14	½c. p. lb.
Paddy, rice (<i>see</i> rice)...	21	17½ p. c.	Paints and colors, ground in oil or any other liquid.....	14	25 p. c.
Pails.....	24	25 "	Paints and colors, N. E. S.....	14	20 "
Paintings in oil or water colors, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.....	3	Free.	Palm leaf, unmanufactured	24	Free.
			Palm nut cake.....	24	"
			" meal.....	24	"
			Pamphlets, advertising, not illustrated..	1	1c. each.
			Pamphlets, N. E. S. (<i>see</i> books, printed)	1	15 p. c.
			Pans, platinum.....	28	Free.
			Pantaloon stuffs, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
			Paper cutters	9	10 p. c.
			Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :—		
			a. Brown blanks.....	24	2c. p. roll.
			b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins.....	24	3c. "
			c. Single print bronzes.....	24	7c. "
			d. Colored bronzes..	24	9c. "
			e. Emboss'd bronzes	24	11c. "
			f. Colored borders, narrow	24	8c. "
			g. Colored borders, wide	24	10c. "
			h. Bronze borders, narrow	24	15c. "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P					
<i>i.</i> Bronze borders, wide.....	24	18c. p. roll	Pearl, not polished nor otherwise manufac- tured	27	Free.
<i>j.</i> Emboss'd borders	24	20c. "	Pease.....	21	10c. p. bush.
Paper, of all kinds, N. E. S.....	24	25 p. c.	Pelts.....	23	Free.
Paper, manufactures of, including ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes & blank books.....	1	35 "	Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise	31	25 p. c.
Paper, tarred.....	24	½c. p. lb.	Perfumed spirits, in bottles or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	22	50 "
Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished.....	24	5 p. c.	Perfumed spirits, in bottles, flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	22	\$2, p. I. G. & 40 p. c.
Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or fin- ished, in rolls or sheets	24	20 "	Perfumery, including toilet preparations. viz.:—hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, poma- tums, pastes and all other perfumed pre- parations used for the hair, mouth or skin.....	22	30 p. c.
Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery	9	30 "	Periodicals, illustrated advertising (<i>see</i> ad- vertising pictures)...	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Paper, waste (<i>see</i> rags).....	24	Free.	Periodicals, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> books, printed)	1	15 p. c.
Papetries	1	35 p. c.	Persis. or extract of archill and cudbear.	14	Free.
Paraffine wax or stearine	23	3c. p. lb.	Petroleum (<i>see</i> oils, ...	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Parasols	18	30 p. c.	Petroleum, prepara- tions of (<i>see</i> vasse- line).....	14	
Parasols, materials for (<i>see</i> umbrellas).	28	20 "	Pheasants, for im- provement of stock.	29	Free.
Paris green, dry.....	14	10 "	Phials, glass, of 8 oz. capacity and over...	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Pastes, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medi- cines).....	14	25 "	Phials, glass, of less capacity than 8 oz...	26	30 p. c.
Pastes, toilet (<i>see</i> per- fumery).....	22	30 "	Philosophical instru- ments and appa- ratus. that is to say, such as are not man- ufactured in the Do- minion, when im- ported by and for		
Patent leather.....	23	25 "			
Patent medicines (<i>see</i> proprietary medi- cines).....	14				
Peach trees. O. C.....	30	Free.			
Peaches. O. C. (<i>see</i> fruits, green).	21	"			
Pear, essence of (<i>see</i> essences).....	14	\$1.90 p. I. G. & 20 p. c.			
Pear trees. O. C.....	30	Free.			
Pearl ash.....	24	"			
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured	27	"			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P					
use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies...	6	Free.	and schools, scientific and literary societies	3	Free.
Phosphorus	14	"	Pictures <i>see</i> advertising pictures).....	3	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire.....	28	10 p. c.	Picture frames, as furniture	4	35 p. c.
Photographs, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).....			Pig iron	28	\$4 p. ton.
Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves...	2	\$25 each, & 20 p. c.	Pills (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	25 p. c.
Pianofortes, square, all others	2	\$30 each, & 20 p. c.	Pillows	13	35 "
Pianofortes, upright...	2	\$30 each, & 30 p. c.	Pine-apples. O. C. (<i>see</i> fruits, green).....	21	Free
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlor grand pianofortes.....	2	\$50 each, & 20 p. c.	Pine-apple, essence of.....	14	\$1.90 p. I. G. & 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, parts of...	2	25 p. c.	Pine logs, export duty Pine logs, duty may be increased (<i>see</i> logs).	24	\$2. p. M.
Picks.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	28	30 p. c.
Pickles, in bottle (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 8 pint, or 4 quart bottles to be held to contain a gallon).....	22	40c. p. gall.	Pipe-clay	26	Free.
Pickles in jars, bottles or other vessels, the quantity to be ascertained and the same rate of duty to be charged thereon, the duty to include the bottles or other packages			Pipes, cast iron, of every description ...	28	\$12 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Pickles, in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard.....	22	35c. "	Pipes, platinum. O. C. (<i>see</i> retorts).....	28	Free.
Pickles, in brine.....	22	25c. "	Pipes, drain & sewer, glazed	12	35 p. c.
Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges			Pitch pine, sawn, not shaped <i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
			Pitch, Burgundy.....	24	"
			" coal.....	24	10 p. c.
			Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.....	24	Free.
			Pitcher spout pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
			Plaids, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
			Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan.....	24	Free
			Planks, sawn, not shaped (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
			Plantains. O. C. (<i>see</i> fruits, green).....	21	"
			Plants, viz.: fruit plants, N. E. S.....	30	20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES	Order.	Tariff.
P			Plush, hatters', of silk or cotton.....	31	Free.
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined.....	26	10c. per 100 lbs.	Pocket-books.....	23	30 p. c.
Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured.....	26	15c. per 100 lbs.	Pomades, French, or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each.....	31	15 p. c.
Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured, in barrels of not over 300 lbs.....	26	45c. p. brl.	Pomatus (see perfumery).....	22	30 p. c.
Plasters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.	Pomegranates, O. C. (see fruits, green).....	21	Free.
Plated ware, al. other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part....	27	30 p. c.	Porcelain ware.....	26	30 p. c.
Plated ware and communion plate for use in churches.....	27	Free.	Porcelain shades, imitation.....	26	20 "
Plates, engraved, on wood, and on steel or other metal.....	3	20 p. c.	Porter, in bottles (see ale).....	22	18c. p. I. G.
Plates, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.	Porter, in casks (see ale).....	12	10c. "
Plates, photographic, dry.....	26	15c. p sq. ft.	Portland cement (see cement).....	12	
Platinum wire.....	28	Free.	Posters (see labels).....	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Platinum, condensers. O. C. (see retorts)...	28	"	Potashes.....	24	Free.
Platinum pans. O. C. (see retorts).....	28	"	Potash, crude.....	14	"
Platinum pipe. O. C. (see retorts).....	28	"	" bichromate of.....	14	"
Platinum tubing. O. C. (see retorts).....	28	"	Potash, German mineral.....	14	"
Playing cards.....	1	6c. p. pack.	Potash, German salts for fertilizers.....	14	"
Ploughs (see mowing machines).....	9	35 p. c.	Potash, muriate of.....	14	"
Plumbago.....	28	10 "	Potash, red prussiate of.....	14	10 p. c.
Plumbago, all manufactures of, N. E. S.	28	25 "	Potatoes.....	21	15c. p. bush.
Plums. O. C. (see fruits, green).....	21	Free.	" sweet.....	21	25 p. c.
Plum trees. O. C.....	30	"	Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs, or $\frac{1}{4}$ kegs and other similar packages.....	8	5c. p. lb.
Plum trees, seedling stock.....	30	"	Powder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.....	8	4c. "
			Powder, cannister, in 1 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins...	8	15c. "
			Powder, blasting and mining.....	8	3c. "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P			Price lists (<i>see</i> advertising pictures).....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Powder, giant, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives, in which nitro-glycerine is constituent part.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Printed paper, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).		
Powders, tooth and other (<i>see</i> perfumery)	22	30 p. c.	Prints	3	20 p. c.
Powders, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 "	Prints, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).		
Powders, soap.....	23	3c. p. lb.	Prohibited articles:—		
Powders, baking (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty).....	14	6c. "	The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package or goods in which the same are found, viz.:		
Poultry and game of all kinds.....	20	20 p. c.	Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character; reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada; coin, base or counterfeit. 42 V, c. 15, Schedule D;—		
Prayer books.....	1	5 "	44 V., c. 10, s. 4;—		
Precious stones, viz., agates, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and opals, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured	27	10 "	49 V., c. 37, s. 5, <i>part</i> .		
Precious stones, imitation of, not set....	31	10 "	Proprietary medicines, to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or com-		
Precious stones, agate, amethyst, aqua marine, blood stone, carbuncle, cats' eyes, cameo, coral, cornelian, crystal, crysolite, crocodile, emerald, garnet, intaglio, inlaid or encrusted stones, onyx, opal, pearl, ruby, sardonyx, sapphire, topaz and turquoise, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.....	31	Free.			
Precipitate of copper, crude.....	14	"			
Presses, printing, of all kinds.....	9	10 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P					
positions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids.....	14	50 p. c.	Quinces. O. C. (<i>see</i> fruits, green).....	21	Free.
Proprietary medicines, all others.....	14	25 "	Quince trees. O. C.....	30	"
Proprietary medicines, containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits).....	22	\$2 p. I.G., & 30 p. c.	Quinine, sulphate of, in powder.....	14	"
Prunella, and cotton and woollen netting for boots, shoes and gloves	17	10 p. c.	R		
Prussian blue, dry.....	14	20 "	Rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	31	Free.
Prunes, dried.....	21	1c. p. lb.	Rags, woollen. O.C... ..	15	"
Psalm books.....	1	5 p. c.	Rakes, garden	9	5c. each, and 25 p. c.
Pulp of grasses for the manufacture of paper	24	Free.	Rails, iron, for railways and tramways of any form, punched or not punched, N. E. S.....	28	\$6 p. ton.
Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground	26	"	Rails, steel, punched or not punched, N. E.S.....	28	\$6 "
Pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.	Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25lb per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks....	28	Free.
Purses.....	23	30 "	Railway bars, iron, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N. E. S.....	28	\$6 p. ton
Putty	14	25 "	Railway bars, steel, punched or not punched, N. E. S.....	28	\$6 "
Putty, dry, for polishing granite.....	26	20 "	Railway cars.....	10	30 p. c.
Q			Raisins	21	1c. p lb. and 10 p. c.
Quails, for improvement of stock.....	29	Free.	Rasps.....	9	35 p. c.
Quartz, crystalized.....	26	"	Raspberries. O.C.....	21	Free.
Quercitron, or extract of oak bark, for tanning.....	14	"	" essence of.....	14	\$1.90 p. I.G. and 20 p.c.
Quicksilver	14	"	Raspberries, wine of (<i>see</i> wines)	22	25c. p. I. G. and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40 and 30 p. c.
Quills.....	32	20 p. c.			
Quills in their natural state, or unplumed..	32	Free.			
Quilts, cotton, not including woven quilts or counterpanes.....	17	35 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
R					
Rattan, split, or otherwise manufactured..	24	25 p. c.	Ribs, brass or iron, for umbrellas (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 p. c.
Rattan, unmanufactured.....	24	Free.	Rice.....	21	1½c. p. lb.
Reapers (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 p. c.	“ flour.....	21	2c. “
Red cedar, not further manufactured than sawn or split.....	24	Free.	Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, when imported direct from the country of growth	21	17½ p. c.
Red lead, dry.....	14	5c. p. lb.	Rings for umbrellas (<i>see</i> umbrellas)	28	20 “
Red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyro-ligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing.....	14	Free.	Rivets, iron or steel, less than ⅜ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.
Red prussiate of potash	14	10 p. c.	Rivets, iron or steel, N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Reeds, square and raw hide, centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories. O.C.....	31	Free.	Rivets, copper, and burrs and all manufactures of copper, N. E. S.....	28	30 p. c.
Reeds, unmanufactured	24	“	Rockingham ware (<i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	35 “
Reeds, for organs	2	25 p. c.	Rods, iron or steel (<i>see</i> iron & steel, bar iron)	28	
Rennet, raw or prepared	23	Free.	Rods, rolled round wire, iron or steel, under ½ inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories	28	Free.
Resin, in packages of not less than 15 galls. each.....	24	“	Rods, rolled, steel, under ½ inch in diameter or under ½ inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers, or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories....	28	“
Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid. O.C.....	28	“	Rollers, copper. O.C. (<i>see</i> copper rollers)..	28	“
Rhubarb root.....	24	“	Roman cement (<i>see</i> cement).....	12	“
Ribbons of all kinds and materials.....	18	30 p. c.	Rose lakes in pulp.....	14	20 p. c.
			“ wood (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
			Roots, medicinal, viz.: aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsa-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
R					
parilla, squills, taraxacum, valerian	24	Free.	Salt cake, being a sulphate of soda, when imported by manufacturers of glass and soap for their own use in their works	14	Free.
Rounds, iron (<i>see</i> iron)	28	\$13 p. ton.	Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for.....	22	Free.
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting.....	24	5c. p. lb. and 15 p. c.	Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty).....	22	10c. per 100 lbs.
Rubber fillets (<i>see</i> fillets of cotton)	17	Free.	Salt, fine in bulk.....	22	10c. per 100 lbs.
Rubber, hard, crude, in sheets, plain or moulded	24	"	Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels and other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty).....	22	15c. per 100 lbs.
Rubber, recovered.....	24	"	Salts, German potash for fertilizers.....	14	Free.
" substitute.....	24	"	Saltpetre.....	14	20 p. c.
Rubies, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	"	Salves, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	25 "
Rugs, all kinds (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.	Sand.....	26	Free.
Ruling machines.....	9	10 "	Sandal-wood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
Rum (<i>see</i> spirits, not sweetened).....	22	\$1.75 p. I.G.	Sandaric	24	"
Rum shrub (<i>see</i> spirits, sweetened).....	22	\$1.90 "	Sand-paper	9	30 p. c.
Runners for umbrellas (<i>see</i> umbrellas).....	28	20 p. c.	Sandstone (<i>see</i> stone) ..	26	\$1 p. ton of 13 cubic feet.
Rye.....	21	10c. p. bush.	Sapphires, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured..	27	10 p. c.
" flour.....	21	50c. p. brl.			
S					
Saddlery and harness of every description.	10	35 p. c.			
Safflower.....	24	Free.			
" extract of.....	14	"			
Saffron	24	"			
" extract of.....	14	"			
" cake.....	14	"			
Safes, iron	28	35 p. c.			
" doors for.....	28	35 "			
Sago flour.....	21	2c. p. lb.			
Sails for boats & ships..	19	25 p. c.			
Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.....	19	5 "			
Salad oil.....	25	20 "			
Sal ammoniac.....	14	Free.			
Sal soda.....	14	"			
Salmon, pickled.....	20	1 c. p. lb.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S					
Sapphires, not polished nor otherwise manufactured	27	Free.	use, and is fit only to be re-manufactured.	28	\$2 p. ton.
Sardines, in oil (<i>see</i> anchovies)	20		Scrap-iron, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada	28	Free.
Sardines, other (<i>see</i> anchovies)	20	30 p. c.	Screws, iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for	28	35 p. c.
Sardonyx, not polished nor otherwise manufactured	27	Free.	" Wood, 2 inches or over in length	28	6c. p. lb.
Sarsaparilla	24	"	" Wood, 1 inch, and less than 2 inches	28	8c. "
Satchels	23	10c. each, & 30 p. c.	" Wood, less than 1 inch	28	11c. "
Satin white, colors, in pulp	14	20 p. c.	Scroll iron (<i>see</i> iron & steel, hoop-iron)	28	
Satinwood, not further manufactured than sawn or split	24	Free.	Scythes	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sauces and catsups, in bottle (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt., 8-pt. 4-qt. bottles to be held to contain a gallon)	22	40c. p. gall. & 2 ^d p. c.	Sea grass	24	Free.
Sausage casings, not cleaned	23	Free.	Seaweed, N.E.S.	24	"
Sausage skins, not cleaned	23	"	Sections, special (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)	28	
Sawdust (<i>see</i> lumber) ..	24	"	Seeds, viz.:—Clover, grass and flower, canary, chia, cotton, jute, mustard (brown and white), sesame, sugar beet, sugar cane seed and seeds of fruit & forest trees not edible. O.C.	24	Free
Saw-mills, portable (<i>see</i> machines, portable) ..	9	35 p. c.	" Aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by any other process of manufacture (in addition to those already on the free list), viz.:—Anise-star, caraway and cummin seeds and Tonquin beans. O. C.	24	Free.
Scales	9	35 "			
Scarlet colors, in pulp ..	14	20 "			
Scientific societies, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instr'm'ts) ..	31	Free.			
Scientific societies, books printed by (<i>see</i> books, printed)	1	"			
Schiedam schnapps (<i>see</i> spirits sweetened)	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.			
Schools, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments)	31	Free.			
Scrap-iron, cast	28	\$4 p. ton.			
Scrap-iron, wrought, being waste or refuse wrought-iron that has been in actual					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S					
Seeds, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, when in bulk or in large parcels.....	24	15 p. c.	entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, & shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	31	Free.
When put up in small papers or parcels.....	24	25 "	Sewer pipes, glazed...	12	35 p. c.
Medicinal, viz.:—			Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines.....	9	\$3 each and 20 p. c.
Anise, coriander, cardamon, fennel & fenugreek.....	24	Free.	Sewing machines, settlers (see settlers' effects).....	9	Free.
Seines for fisheries (see fish-hooks).....	9	"	Shades, gas light.....	13	30 p. c.
Senate, articles for (see Departments, articles for).....	31	"	Shades, imitation porcelain.....	26	20 "
Senna, in leaves.....	24	"	Shades, lamp.....	13	30 "
Separators (see machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.	Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants. O. C.....	30	Free.
Sesame seed oil.....	25	20 "	Shaddocks. O. C. (see fruits, green).....	21	"
Settlers' effects, viz.:			Shale, products of (see oils).....	25	7½ c. p. I. G.
Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements & tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article			Shapes, structural (see iron & steel angles)	28	
			Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silks.....	18	25 p. c.
			Sheep, improvement of stock (see animals).....	29	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S			Shoes, India rubber, N. E. S.	24	25 "
Sheep skins, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed.	23	15 p. c.	Shoes, leather, N.E.S.	18	25 "
Sheetings, cotton (<i>see</i> cottons, grey)	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.	Shoes, horse, mule and ox ..	28	1½ c. p. lb. but not less than 35 p. c.
Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels.	28	Free.	Show cases.	24	\$2 each, and 35 p. c.
Shellac.	24	"	Show cards, pictorial (<i>see</i> advertising pictures)	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Shellac, white, for manufacturing purposes.	24	"	Shoulders, meat, fresh, salted, dried or smoked	20	2c. p. lb.
Shells, manufactured, fancy	31	30 p. c.	Shovels.	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Shells, unmanufactured, tortoise and other	23	Free.	Shrubs. O. C.	30	Free.
Shingle bolts, of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts—export duty...	24	\$1.50 p. cord of 128 c. ft.	Side-lights.	13	30 p. c.
Shingles.	24	20 p. c.	Sides, meat, fresh, salted, dried or smoked	20	2c. p. lb.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances:—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery.	11	10 "	Silex or crystallized quartz	26	Free.
On boilers, steam engines and other machinery.	9	25 "	Silk cocoons (<i>see</i> silk, raw).	23	Free.
Shirtings, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-ticking) ..	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.	Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, or ganzine not colored.	16	15 p. c.
Shirts, cotton or linen	17	\$1 p. doz., & 30 p. c.	Silk manufactures, N. E. S. (<i>see</i> silk velvets)	16	30 "
Shirts, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	7½ c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Silk plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves.	16	15 "
Shoe blacking.	10	30 p. c.	Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.	23	Free.
			Silk, sewing	16	25 p. c.
			" twist.	16	25 "
			Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N. E. S., except church vestments	16	30 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S			Snuff.....	22	30c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c.
Silk waste (<i>see</i> silk, raw).....	23	Free.	Soap, common brown and yellow, not per- fumed.....	23	1½c. p. lb.
Silver coin, except United States silver coin.....	27	"	Soap, castile & white.	23	2c. "
Silver in sheets, for manufacturing pur- poses.....	28	"	Soap, perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty).....	23	10c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.
Silver, German, manu- factures of, not pla- ted.....	28	25 p. c.	Soap powders.....	23	3c. p. lb.
Silver leaf.....	27	30 "	Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals...	15	10c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Silver manufactures (<i>see</i> jewellery).....	27	20 "	Soda ash.....	14	Free.
Silver, nickel, manu- factures of, not pla- ted.....	28	25 "	" ashes.....	14	"
Silver, rolled and Ger- man, and nickel sil- ver in sheets.....	28	10 "	" bichromate of... ..	14	"
Sizing, cream.....	14	1c. p. lb.	" caustic.....	14	"
" enamel.....	14	1c. "	" nitrate of.....	14	"
Skates.....	9	20c. p. pair, & 30 p. c.	" sal.....	14	"
Skelep iron (<i>see</i> iron & steel, boiler iron).	9	\$13 p. ton.	" silicate of... ..	14	"
Skins, dried.....	23	Free.	Sodium, sulphide of... ..	14	"
" pickled.....	23	"	Spades.....	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
" salted.....	23	"	Spanish cedar (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
" undressed.....	23	"	Spanish grass for the manufact' re of paper	24	"
" tanned, N. E. S.	23	20 p. c.	Spar, ornaments of....	31	30 p. c.
Slabs, iron or steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar and slab iron).	28		Sparkling wines (<i>see</i> champagne).....	22	
Slates, school & writ- ing slates.....	26	1c. each & 20 p. c.	Specifics for any disease (<i>see</i> proprie- tary medicines).....	14	
Slates, roofing slate, black or blue.....	12	80c. p. square	Spectacles.....	6	30 p. c.
Slates, red, green and other colors.....	12	\$1 "	Spectacles, parts of, unfinished.....	6	25 "
In each case when split or dressed only.			Spelter, in blocks & pigs	28	Free.
Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, N. E. S.....	12	1c. p. sq. ft., & 25 p. c.	Sperm candles.....	23	25 p. c.
Slate mantels.....	12	30 p. c.	" oil.....	25	20 "
Sledges.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	Spiegel (<i>see</i> ferro-man- ganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Sleighs.....	10	30 p. c.	Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nut- meg and mace) un- ground.....	22	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S					
Spices, &c., ground...	22	25 p. c.	although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination, including medicinal elixirs and fluid extracts, whether in bulk or bottle, not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters and subject to duty as such	22	\$2 p. I. G. & in addition thereto 30 p. c.
Spikes, composition...	28	20 "			
" cut.....	28	1c. p. lb.			
Spikes wrought and pressed, galvanized or not.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.			
Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz.:— Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, alcohol or spirits of wine, and unenumerated, unmixed and not sweetened spirits by whatever name called.....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.	Spirits, perfumed, in bottles or flasks, not weighing more than 4 ounces each.....	22	50 p. c.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-shrub, cordials, schiedam schnapps, tafia, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kind.....	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.	" Perfumed, in bottles, casks and other packages weighing more than 4 ounces each	22	\$2 p. I. G. & 40 p. c.
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified.....	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.	" Unenumerated (see spirits, not sweetened).....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.
" And strong waters, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and			(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 p. c. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits)		
			" Of wine (see spirits not sweetened).....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.
			Spokes (see hubs).....	10	15 p. c.
			Spools, cotton (sewing thread).....	17	25 "
			Sprigs (see nails).		
			Spring mattresses.....	13	35 p. c.
			Springs (see axles).....	28	
			" clock	6	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S			Stereotypes and electrotypes, and bases for same, made wholly or in part of type metal, N.E.S....		
Spruce logs, export duty, board measure	24	\$1 p. M.	Stick, extract of liquorice.....	14	5c. p. lb.
Spurs, used in the manufacture of earthenware	26	Free.	Stockings (<i>see</i> socks)..<	15	1c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Squares, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron)..<	28	\$13 p. ton.	Stones, burr, in block, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill stones..<	26	10c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Squills.....	24	Free.	Stones, cement (<i>see</i> cement).....	26	Free.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch...	24	2c. p. lb.	Stones, diamond, unset	27	\$1 p. ton.
Statuettes	31	30 p. c.	Stones, dressed, free-stone, and all other building stone, except marble, and all manufactures of stone or granite.....	26	Free.
Steam engines, fire.....	9	35 "	Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed	26	20 p. c.
Steam engines, locomotive (<i>see</i> locomotive)	9		Stones, grindstones....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Steam engines, portable (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.	Stones, lithographic, not engraved.....	26	\$2 "
Steam engines, ships' ..	9	25 "	Stones, precious, polished but not set or otherwise manufactured	26	20 p. c.
Steam engines, other (<i>see</i> locomotives)....	9		Stones, precious, not polished nor otherwise manufactured..	27	10 "
Stearine	23	3c. p. lb.	Stones, rough, free-stone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled	26	Free.
Steel strip, specially imported by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing for use in their factories. O. C.....	28	Free.	Stoneware (<i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	\$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft.
" Crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their own factories.....	28	Free.	Stones, inlaid or encrusted, not polished or otherwise manufactured.....	27	35 p. c.
" All other (<i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28		Stove plates.....	28	Free.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books	28	10 p. c.			\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Stereotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	28	20 p. c.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S					
Strawberries. O.C.....	21	Free.	test, 1c. p. lb., and for every additional deg., shown by polariscopic test, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts. p. 100 lbs. additional	21	1c. p. lb. 70 deg. test, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
Strawberry vines. O.C.	30	"			
Strawberries, essence of	14	\$1.90 p. I. G., & 20 p. c.			
Strawberries, wine of (see wines).....	22				
Straw board, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred.....	24	40c. p. 100 lbs.	Sugar, not for refining purposes, not over No. 14 Dutch standard in color, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, 1c. p. lb. and 30 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> on the value thereof, free on board at the last port of shipment	21	1c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Straw plaits, tuscan and grass.....	24	Free.			
Strip fencing of iron or steel	28	$1\frac{1}{8}$ c. p. lb.	Sugar, all sugars above No. 14 Dutch standard in color, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 35 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> on the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment.....	21	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 35 p. c.
Strips (see iron and steel, bar iron).....	28				
Strip, steel, specially imported by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing for use in their factories. O.C.	28	Free.			
Structural shapes (see iron & steel angles).	28				
Structural work, iron.	28	$1\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.			
Sugar, candy, brown or white, and confectionery..	21	$1\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb., & 35 p. c.	On all sugars not imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production there shall be levied and collected an additional duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. of the whole duty so otherwise payable thereon; provided that when any cargo of sugar imported for refining purposes is found to grade, in part, above No. 14 Dutch standard in		
Sugar beet seed. O.C..	24	Free.			
Sugar cane seed. O.C.	24	"			
Sugar, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated canejuice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, for refining purposes only, not over No. 14 Dutch standard in color, and not testing over 70 deg., by the polariscopic					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S			Sulphate of zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
			Sulphide of sodium.....	14	Free.
color, such part, to the extent of not exceeding 15 p. c. of the whole of the cargo may be admitted to enter by polariscopic test.			Sulphur, in roll or flour	14	"
			Sunshades of all kinds and materials.....	18	30 p. c.
Syrups, cane-juice, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not.....	21	1c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.	Surgical instruments..	7	20 "
			Suspenders.....	18	35 "
The value upon which the <i>ad valorem</i> duty shall be levied and collected upon all the above-named syrups and molasses shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment.			Swedish rolled irons, nail rods under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter for manufacture of horse shoe nails.....	28	20 "
			Swine, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).	29	Free.
Provided that the foregoing rates of duty on sugars, syrups and molasses shall apply only to importations arriving in Canada on and after the 31st day of March, 1886, and that, as to such articles warehoused prior to that date, the rates of duty in force immediately previous thereto shall apply.			Syrups, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 p. c.
			Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not.	21	1c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Sulphate of ammonia..	14	Free.	T		
" of iron.....	14	"	Tableware, glass (<i>see</i> glass).....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
" of lime.....	14	"	Tables, bagatelle (with cues and balls).....	31	35 p. c.
" of quinine, in powder	14	"	Tables, billiard <i>see</i> billiard tables).....	31	
" of soda (<i>see</i> salt cake).....	14	"	Tacks (<i>see</i> nails).....		
			Tafia (<i>see</i> spirits, sweetened).....	22	\$1.90 p. I. G.
			Tagging metal (<i>see</i> metal tagging).....	28	Free.
			Tails, undressed.....	23	"
			Tallow.....	23	1c. p. lb.
			Tampico fibre.....	24	Free.
			Tampico, white and black.....	24	"
			Tanners' bark.....	24	"
			Tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N. E. S.	14	"
			Tapestry carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T					
Tar, coal.....	24	10 p. c.	Tin cans (<i>see</i> cans)...	28	
Tar, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.....	24	Free.	Tin caps for umbrel- las (<i>see</i> umbrellas)...	28	20 p. c.
Tarpaulin (<i>see</i> cloth- ing made of cotton).	17	35 p. c.	Tin colors, metallic...	14	Free.
Tassels (<i>see</i> laces).....	18	30 p. c.	Tin, crystals.....	28	20 p. c.
Tea, from the United States.....	22	10 p. c.	" foil.....	28	Free.
Tea, except as herein- before provided	22	Free.	" packages (<i>see</i> cans)	28	
Taraxacum.....	24	"	Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin, N. E. S.....	28	25 p. c.
Tartar, cream of, in crystals.....	14	"	Tinctures (<i>see</i> propri- etary medicines).....	14	50 "
Teasels.....	31	"	" Containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits & strong waters).....	14	\$2 p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
Teak, African, not further manufactured than sawn or split...	24	"	Tippets, fur.....	18	25 p. c.
Telegraph instruments	6	25 p. c.	Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough...	28	Free.
" insulators...	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.	Tobacco, manufactur- ed.....	22	30c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c.
Telephones.....	6	25 p. c.	Tobacco, unmanufac- tured for excise pur- poses, under condi- tions of "Act respect- ing the Inland Rev- enue"	22	Free.
Telescopes.....	6	"	Tobacco, pipes, clay...	26	35 p. c.
Tents.....	19	"	Toilet preparations (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 "
Terra cotta, orna- ments of.....	31	30 p. c.	Tomatoes, fresh.....	21	30c. p. bush. & 10 p. c.
Terra Japonica.....	14	Free.	Tomatoes, and other vegetables, includ- ing corn, in cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, & 2 cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be pay- able to include the		
Thread, cotton, sew- ing, in hanks, black and bleached, three and six cord.....	17	12½ p. c.			
Thread, cotton, sewing, on spools.....	17	25 "			
Threshers (<i>see</i> ma- chines, portable).....	9	35 "			
Tickets (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.			
Tiles, drain, not glazed	12	20 p. c.			
Timber, round, un- manufactured, N. E. S.....	24	Free.			
Timber, sawn, not shaped (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"			
Timber, N. E. S.....	24	20 p. c.			
Tinware, stamped, and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin, N. E. S.....	28	25 "			
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil...	28	Free.			

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T			shrubs & plants. O.C.	30	Free.
weight of the cans or packages.....	21	c. p. 1-lb can.	Troches (<i>see</i> proprie- tary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.
Tonics (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	22		Trunks of all kinds.....	23	30 "
Tonquin beans. O. C. (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.	Trusses ".....	7	25 "
Tools, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	31		Tubing, brass, plain and fancy.....	28	10 "
Tools, tinsmiths'.....	9	35 p. c.	Tubing, copper, seam- less drawn.....	28	10 "
Tools, track.....	9	1c. p. lb, and 25 p. c.	Tubing, iron, boiler....	28	15 "
Tooth powders (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 p. c.	Tubing, iron, lap-wel- ded (<i>see</i> iron and steel tubing).....	28	20 "
Topaz, not polished nor otherwise manu- factured.....	27	Free.	Tubing, iron, not wel- ded (<i>see</i> iron and steel tubing).....	28	15 "
Tortoise shell, un- manufactured.....	23	"	Tubing, iron, wrought iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel tubing).....	28	15 "
Tow of flax, scutched or green.....	19	½c. p. lb.	Tubing, iron, other....	28	10 c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Towels of every des- cription.....	17	25 p. c.	Tubing, platinum. O. C. (<i>see</i> retorts).	28	Free
Toys of all kinds and materials.....	5	30 "	Tubing, zinc, seamless drawn.....	28	10 p. c.
Tragacanth.....	24	Free.	Tubs.....	24	25 "
Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs..	31	"	Turmeric.....	24	Free
Tree-nails.....	31	"	Turpentine, raw or crude.....	24	"
Trees, forest, when im- ported into the Pro- vince of Manitoba, or the North-West Territory for plant- ing.....	30	"	Turpentine, spirits of..	14	10 p. c.
Shrubs and plants. viz.:—Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, quince and all other fruit trees, and the seedling stock of the same. Blackberry, currant, gooseberry, raspberry and rose- bushes, grape and strawberry vines. O. C.	30	Free.	Turtles.....	29	Free.
Shade, lawn and ornamental trees,			Turquoise, not pol- ished nor otherwise manufactured.....	27	"
			Tuscan plaits.....	24	"
			Tweeds (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
			Twine for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish-hooks).	9	Free
			Twine for fisheries, N. E. S.	9	25 p. c.
			Twine, sail, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.....	19	5 "
			Twist, silk.....	16	25 "
			Type for printing.....	28	20 "
			" metal.....	28	10 "
			U		
			Ultramarine blue, in pulp.....	14	Free

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
U					
Ultramarine blue. O. C.....	14	Free.	petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk....	14	4c. p. lb.
Umber, raw, dry.....	14	20 p. c.	Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb. in weight each.....	14	6 "
Umbrellas, parasols & sunshades of all kinds and materials	18	30 "	Vegetables, in cans (see tomatoes in cans)	21	
Umbrella and parasol steel, iron or brass ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, tin caps and ferules, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas.....	28	20 "	Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.....	24	Free.
Unenumerated articles (see articles not enumerated).....	32	20 "	Vegetable fibres (see moss, seaweed, &c.)	24	"
Union collar cloth-paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished.....	24	5 "	Vegetables, labels for (see labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Union collar cloth-paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished.....	24	20 "	Vegetable manures....	24	Free.
V			Vegetables, viz.:—citrons, melons and yams. O. C.....	21	"
Vaccine and ivory vaccine points.....	31	Free.	Vegetables, other, N. E.S.	21	25 p. c.
Valerian.....	24	"	Vehicles (see buggies)	10	
Valises, satchels, carpet bags, cases for jewels and watches, and other like articles of any material.	23	10c. each, & 30 p. c.	Vehicles, settlers' effects (see settlers' effects).....	10	Free.
Vanilla, essence of.....	14	\$1.90 p. I. G., & 20 p. c.	Velveteens.....	17	20 p. c.
" beans.....	24	Free.	Velvets, cotton.....	17	20 "
Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, N.E.S.....	24	20c p. gall., & 25 p. c.	Velvets, silk (see silk velvets).....	16	30 "
Varnishes, black and bright, for ships' use.	24	Free.	Veneers of wood, sawn only	24	10 "
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of			Veneers of ivory, sawn only.....	24	Free.
			Venetian carpets (see carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
			Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry...	14	Free.
			Vermicelli.....	21	2c. p. lb.
			Vessels, cast iron.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
			Vessels and ships (see ships).....	11	
			Vestments, church (see silk velvets	16.	
			Vines, grape. O. C.....	30	Free.
			Viñegar.....	22	15c. p. I. G.
			Vitriol, blue.....	14	Free.
			Vulture feathers, dressed.....	18	30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES	Order.	Tariff.
V			Wedges	9	1c p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Vulture feathers, un- dressed	18	20 p. c.	Weighing beams of iron or steel.....	9	35 p. c.
W			Welding compound, cherry heat.....	14	Free.
Wadding, bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Well-pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
" Not bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Whalebone, unmanu- factured	23	Free.
Waggons, farm (<i>see</i> buggies)	10		Whale oil.....	25	20 p. c.
Wall paper (<i>see</i> paper hangings)	24		Wheat	21	15c. p. bush.
Walnut (<i>see</i> lumber) ...	24	Free.	" flour.....	21	50c. p. brl.
Waters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medi- cines).....	14	50 p. c.	Wheelbarrows.....	10	30 p. c.
Warps, bleached, dyed or colored.....	1	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Wheels, parts of (<i>see</i> hubs)	10	15 "
" Cotton, on beams.	17	1c. p. yd., & 15 p. c.	Whips, of all kinds....	10	30 "
" Cotton, No. 60 & finer	17	15 p. c.	" articles for manu- facture of. O. C. (<i>see</i> reeds, square).....	31	Free.
" Not bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Whip gut, unmanufac- tured.....	23	"
Washers, iron, N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.	White, fine washed, in pulp	14	20 p. c.
Washes, toilet (<i>see</i> per- fumery).....	22	30 p. c.	White glass, enamelled observed..	26	30 "
Waste, for paper (<i>see</i> rags).....	31	Free.	"	26	30 "
Watch actions or mov- ements	6	10 p. c.	Whiskey (<i>see</i> spirits, not sweetened).....	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.
" Cases.....	6	25 "	White lead, dry.....	14	5 p. c.
" (<i>see</i> valises).	31	10c. each, & 30 p. c.	" in pulp, not mixed with oil.....	14	5 "
Watches	6	25 p. c.	White zinc.....	14	5 "
Water colors, by Can- adian artists (<i>see</i> paintings)	3	Free.	Whiting	26	Free.
" Other (<i>see</i> paint- ings).....	3	"	White shellac, for manufacturing pur- poses.....	24	"
Water lime (<i>see</i> cement, hydraulic)	12	40c. p. brl.	White wood (<i>see</i> lum- ber).....	24	"
Wax, paraffine.....	23	3c. p. lb.	Willow, for basket- makers	24	"
" Candles.....	23	5c. "	Winceys of all kinds, N. E. S.	15	22½ p. c.
			" Checked, striped, or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide.....	17	2 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
			Window-glass, com- mon and colorless...	26	30 p. c.
			Windows, stained glass.....	26	"
			Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lem-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W					
on. strawberry, rasp- berry, elder and cur- rant wines, contain- ing 26 per cent. or less of spirits, of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an addi- tional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, & 30 per cent.	use in their facto- ries. O. C.....	28	Free.
			Wire, buckthorn and strip.....	28	1½ c p. lb.
			" Cloth of brass and copper.....	28	20 p. c.
			" Covered with cot- ton, linen, silk or other material.....	28	25 "
			" Fencing, barbed...	28	1½ c. p. lb.
			" Iron or steel, No. 16 gauge, or smaller, galvanized or tin- ned	28	Free.
			" Iron or steel, 15 gauge, and coarser, galvanized or not, N. E. S.....	28	25 p. c.
			" Platinum	28	Free.
			" Rigging for ships and vessels.....	11	"
			Wire rods, rolled round iron or steel, under ½ inch in di- ameter when import- ed by wire manufac- turers for use in their factories.....	28	Free.
			" Rods, steel (see iron & steel rods rolled).	28	"
			" Spring steel, No. 9 gauge or smaller, coppered or tinned, N. E. S.....	28	20 p. c.
			Woodenware, viz.:— pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood, N. E. S.....	24	25 "
			Wood for fuel, when imported into Mani- toba & North-West Territories.....	24	Free.
			" Mouldings, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain	4	30 p. c.
			" Mouldings, plain..	4	25 "
			" Redwood planks and boards, sawn, but not further manufactured	24	Free.
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenum- erated spirits).					
Wine, spirits of (see spirits, not sweet- ened)	22	\$1.75 p. I. G.			
Wire, brass, round or flat	28	Free.			
" Brass and copper, twisted, imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for					

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W					
Woods, not further manufactured than sawn or split, viz.:— African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar and satin wood.....	24	Free	fied; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz.:— —Shirts, drawers & hosiery, N. E. S.....	15	7½ c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles.	24	“	Worm gut. manufactured or unmanufactured, for whips and other cord.....	23	Free.
O. C.....	24	“	Worsted, manufactures of (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½ c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
“ Veneers of, sawn only.....	24	10 p. c.	Worsted manufactures, N. E. S. (<i>see</i> fabrics, woollen)....	15	
Wool, class 1, viz.:— Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada.....	23	3c p. lb.	Wringers, clothes.....	9	1 each, & 30 p. c.
“ Unmanufactured, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, N. E. S....	23	Free.	Writing slates.....	26	1c. each, & 20 p. c.
“ Carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15		X		
Woollen clothing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen)...	15	10c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.	Xyolite or celluloid, in sheets, lump or blocks.....	14	Free.
“ Fabrics (<i>see</i> fabrics, woollen).....	15		Y		
“ felt (<i>see</i> felt, pressed)	15	17½ p. c.	Yams. O. C.....	21	Free.
“ Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.:— blankets & flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description, not elsewhere speci-			Yarn, braid. O. C. (<i>see</i> braid yarn).....	15	“
			“ Cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
			“ Cotton, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
			“ Cotton, for manufactures (<i>see</i> cotton yarn).....	17	Free.
			“ Hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
			“ Hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.	ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Y					
Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Yeast cakes in packages of less than 1 lb.	14	8c. "
" Knitting, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or colored.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.	Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing	28	Free.
" Woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, &c. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.	Z		
Yeast cakes and compressed yeast in packages of 1 lb. and over, or in bulk.....	14	6c. p. lb.	Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets.....	28	Free.
			Zinc, chloride, salts & sulphate of.....	14	5 p. c.
			Zinc colors, metallic...	14	Free.
			Zinc, manufactures of, N. E. S.....	28	25 p. c.
			Zinc, seamless drawn tubing	28	10 "
			Zinc, white....	14	5 "

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The following is a list of decisions which have been made by the Board of Customs from time to time between the 1st June, 1888, and the 31st March, 1889. It must be remembered that these decisions, while binding for the time, have not been made part of the tariff by Act of Parliament, and are liable to be overruled by Order in Council :—

Acid phosphate powder, for making baking powder, starch being usually one of the largest component parts, is subject to duty as such, except it can be shown that it contains no starch in any particular case.....	2c. p. lb.
Acorns, as nuts.....	3c. "
Adams' composition for cleaning and polishing furniture, manufactured by John Adams, Sheffield, England.....	30 p. c.
Advertising stickers, as labels.....	15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Advertising cards, cut in shape and illustrated.....	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Appleton's Railway Guide.....	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
"Berean Leaf Cluster".....	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Brass, sheet, stamped or figured, cut into narrow strips.....	30 p. c.
Brass, sheet, plain, cut into narrow strips.....	30 "
Brass weights for scales.....	30 "
Bronze wire, as copper or brass.....	Free.
Building plans.....	20 p. c.
Clinical thermometers in hard rubber cases.....	25 "
Cocoanut oil cake.....	20 "
Coffee and cream, sweetened, condensed, in tins.....	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Cottolene, a substitute for lard.....	2c. p. lb.
Cotton seed bran.....	20 p. c.
Cotton wool, raw, dyed (not to include wadding, batts, batting or jeweller's wool).....	20 "
Creolin, an antiseptic and disinfectant.....	20 "
"Equitable Record," The, issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.....	1c. each.
Fish pumice.....	20 p. c.
French capers in vinegar (<i>see</i> "Pickles" in tariff).	
Galvanized wrought iron tubing, over 2 inches in diameter...	30 "

DECISIONS BY BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Granulated silver, not further manufactured.....	Free.
Harness soap, "Colgate's".....	25 p. c.
Huckleberries.....	20 "
Imitation leather grip.....	30 "
"Inland Printer," The, published by the "Inland Printer Co.," Chicago, Ill.....	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Insect powder	20 p. c.
Inside sliding window blinds.....	35 "
Iron, bar, galvanized.....	30 "
Iron, round rods, galvanized.....	30 "
"Ivory" soap.....	10c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Jelly tumblers with tin covers.....	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
Land plaster, ground.....	10c. p. 100 lbs.
Leatheroid, a manufacture of paper.....	35 p. c.
Letter copying books.....	35 "
"Masolene" furniture polish, &c., manufactured by the Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, Mich.....	\$1.90 p. I. G.
Meerschau pipes, real or genuine.....	20 p. c.
Meerschau pipes, artificial or imitation.....	35 "
Nickle plated zinc, in sheets.....	25 "
Onion sets for planting, and not fit for table use.....	20 "
Oxide of iron, dry.....	20 "
Painted cotton netting, an imitation of wire cloth.....	5c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Paper boxes, embellished with chromos, &c., but without any printed matter.....	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Paper letters, gummed, plain or colored, in bulk.....	35 p. c.
Paper letters, gummed, put up in envelopes, with printed descriptions for special advertising, signs or labels.....	15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Parian busts or statuettes.....	30 p. c.
Patent brocaded seating, an imitation of hair cloth.....	32½ "
Patent turpentine, a compound containing petroleum spirit...	7½c. p. gal.
Pearl collar buttons or studs.....	25 p. c.
Pears.....	20 "
Pencil cases of all kinds, including gold, silver or plated.....	25 "
Pop corn in cakes or balls	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
"Porcelain opaque" ware.....	35 p. c.
Preserved ginger.....	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Raw-hide rope, as belting, being so used.....	25 p. c.
Repairs on machinery, either on vessels or otherwise.....	30 "
Resin oil.....	20 "

Rugs, lap or railway, wholly or part wool, as they come from the loom.....	7½c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Rugs, cut to shape, bound, sewn, or otherwise manufactured, as clothing.....	10c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Scissors, plated.....	30 p. c.
Scissors, not plated.....	25 "
Scripture wall texts, not illustrated.....	35 "
" " illustrated	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Shells, marine, ground or broken.....	20 p. c.
Silk pulpit hangings, for churches.....	30 "
Silk altar frontals, for churches.....	30 "
Soap, silver soap or pumice soap, being same or similar material as soap powder.....	3c. p. lb.
Spring wire cotters.....	30 p. c.
Steel, cut to shape, for the manufacture of shovels and spades, to be rated as blanks, without exception.....	\$1 p. doz., and 25 p. c.
Steel file blanks.....	30 p. c.
Suspensory bandages, as trusses.....	25 "
Syrup of the phosphates of iron, lime, potassa and soda.....	50 "
"The Chimes," an illustrated weekly paper for children.....	Free.
Tune detectors.....	35 p. c.
Tin foil labels, printed.....	15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tinned iron kettle ears.....	30 p. c.
Tin whisk holder, lacquered	25 "
Toy sewing machines.....	\$3 each, and 20 p. c.
* Vases, china and porcelain.....	30 p. c.
* " earthenware.....	35 "
* " glass, plain or fancy	20 "
Wire window screens.....	35 "

* Not intended to include articles that should be classed as "Tableware."

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